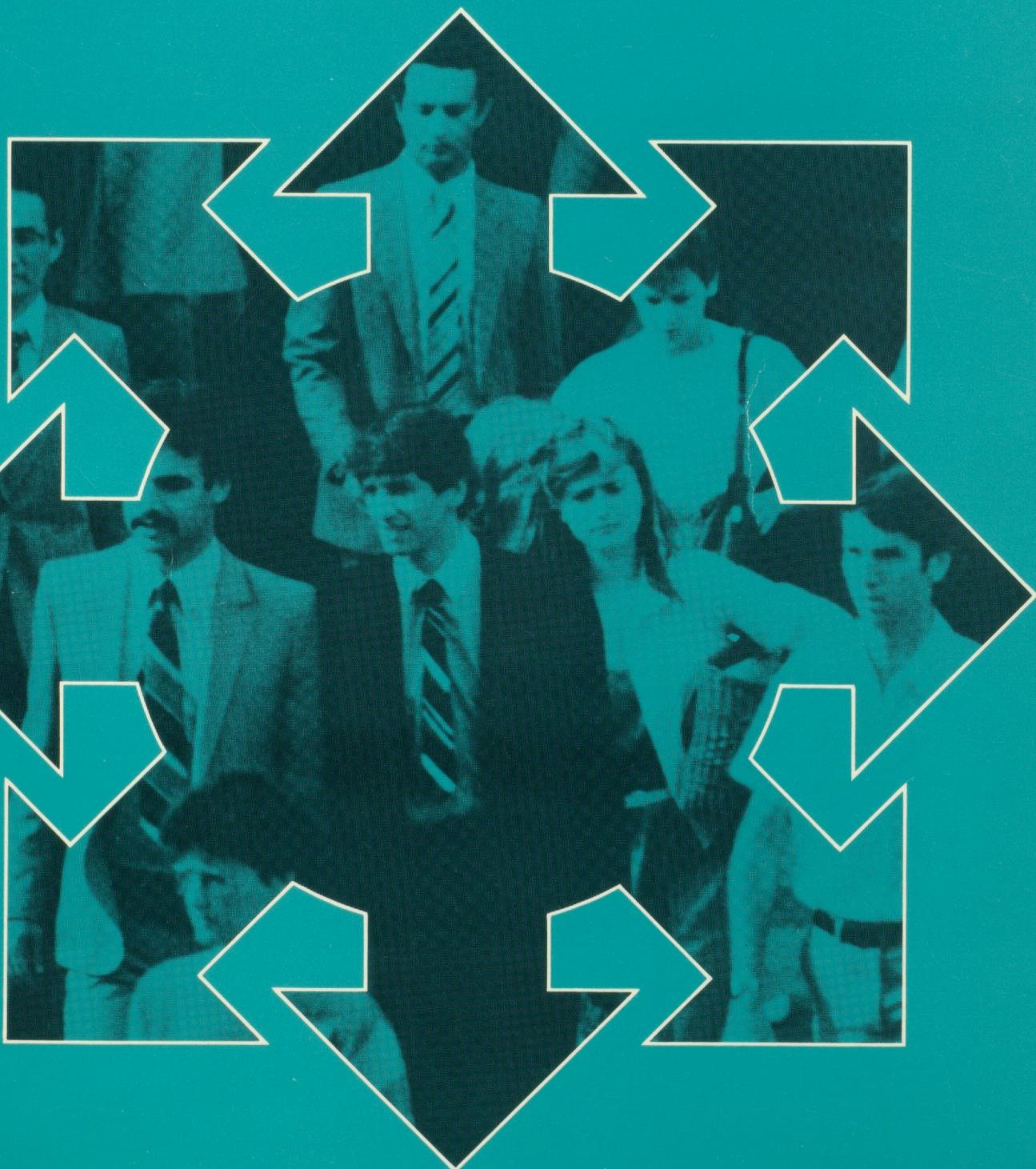




# Labour Statistics

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ON VIATEL             • key \*656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Symbols

The following *symbols*, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables mean:

- n.a. not available
- .. not applicable
- nil or rounded to zero
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
  - \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses
  - p preliminary figure subject to revision
  - r figures or series revised since previous issue

### Other

In tables, totals may differ slightly from the sum of the items because of rounding.

## PREFACE

This publication, which is the ninth in the series, presents a statistical summary of the operations of the Australian labour market. Topics covered include employment and underemployment; unemployment; award rates, earnings and income; hours of work; and industrial relations. International comparisons of the more important labour statistics series are also provided.

The publication has primarily been developed as a reference document, offering an overview of the labour market data produced by the ABS, and providing a base for analysis and research on any aspect of the labour market. It is also of value to those who only want an overall picture and to those who require an introduction to the range of ABS labour statistics. To assist readers, a 'Summary of Findings' has been presented to highlight some of the more significant features and trends within the Australian labour market.

Readers should note that the data presented in the publication do not cover the full range of labour statistics produced by the ABS. More detailed information is contained in the specific ABS publications indicated at the bottom of each chart or table and listed in Appendix I. Individual publications also contain details of ABS officers who may be contacted for further information about the statistics.

The statistics shown are the latest available as at 1 July 1986 and generally relate to the calendar year 1985. Wherever possible, a time series of the principal characteristics is given, back to 1975. Details of definitions and other technical aspects are given in Appendix II.

Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616  
November 1986

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## INTRODUCTION

User demand on the ABS in the field of labour market statistics has been considerable and consistent over many years and has led to continued improvements in both the quality and comprehensiveness of the data.

Nevertheless, because pressure comes from users in both the economic and social areas and because their specific needs for data are many and varied, the demand for an even more comprehensive service continues unabated.

Broadly, and at the risk of oversimplification, users tend to be interested in the following topics:

- the social, demographic, industrial, occupational, educational and labour force characteristics of the working age population;
- income and non-wage benefits derived from the efforts of labour and award rates of pay and their relationship to overall income;
- work patterns, hours of work, job satisfaction and work preferences;
- industrial relations;
- labour costs and labour productivity;
- the relationship of labour market indicators to other social and economic data;
- conditions of the workplace including occupational health and safety and industrial accidents.

The ABS relies on a mix of household and employer-based surveys and administrative data to produce the wide range of labour market statistics currently available.

### Household Surveys

*Household Surveys* include the monthly Labour Force Survey, supplementary surveys carried out in conjunction with the Labour Force Survey and a set of separate special household surveys employing somewhat different methodologies.

The *Labour Force Survey* has been in existence from the early 1960's. Collection of monthly labour force data began in February 1978, prior to which it had been conducted at quarterly intervals.

The most recent major development to the Labour Force Survey has been the development of procedures and systems to allow the regular release of regional estimates from April 1985.

*Supplementary Surveys* attached to the Labour Force Survey have been conducted since the 1960's. They enable the collection of information on aspects covered in the Labour Force Survey in more detail or on new topics. Since the mid-seventies, topics which have been covered by the supplementary survey program have increased markedly and the conduct of some surveys on a regular basis has led to the development of time series of various social and labour force indicators.

New topics conducted in 1985 were:

- *Underemployed workers, Australia* (6265.0) which collected information about persons currently working part-time who would prefer to work more hours per week and persons who usually work full-time but did not do so in the previous week. Details collected included industry, occupation, family status and preferred number of extra hours.
- *Persons who had re-entered the labour force, Australia* (6264.0) which collected information on persons who re-entered the labour force at some time in the previous 12 months. Data collected included details of previous job, reason for leaving previous job, main activity while out of the labour force and main reason for re-entering.
- *Persons who have left the labour force, Australia* (6267.0) which collected information on persons currently out of the labour force who left the labour force in the previous 12 months. Data collected included whether permanent or temporary exit, expected time until re-enters the labour force and details of previous job. It is expected that the data will be published in late 1986.

*Special Supplementary Surveys* are generally large-scale omnibus surveys covering topics considered too complex or sensitive to be incorporated into a monthly supplementary survey. Some of the more recent topics concerning the labour market covered by this collection vehicle include:

- *Alternative Working Arrangements, March-May 1982* (6341.0) which obtained information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for changes to those arrangements;
- *Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, September-November 1982* (6243.0) which sought information enabling the identification of persons with trade qualifications, and whether those qualifications are being or have been used;
- *Superannuation, September-November 1982* (6319.0) which collected data on the extent of coverage of superannuation or retirement schemes and life assurance policies in conjunction with the 1982 Income and Housing Survey. This was the first ABS survey to include information on superannuation coverage and costs, on the extent of coverage of life assurance policies, and on payments (including lump sum payments) received from superannuation schemes, life assurance policies, and worker's compensation as well as current and annual income;
- *Income and Housing Survey, September-November 1982* (6502.0) which collected current and annual income, along with data on housing occupancy and costs;

- 1984 Household Expenditure Survey (HES), a twelve month field enumeration which began in January 1984 — the survey's main objective was to obtain data on 'household expenditure', namely expenditure on those goods and services for private consumption (for more information on the HES refer to *Information Paper : 1984 Household Expenditure Survey (6527.0)*).

For more information on the population survey program, see *Information Paper : Population Survey Program* issued by the ABS in January 1985.

#### **Employer-Based Surveys**

For many years, estimates of civilian employees, average weekly earnings, distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours, job vacancies and overtime were based on a statistical framework constructed from lists of employers subject to payroll tax, supplemented by lists of government employers, religious and benevolent institutions and other non-profit organisations. Following a review conducted in 1981, it was concluded that the civilian employees series had substantially underestimated the rate of growth in employment because a significant number of small businesses were exempt from payroll tax. This deficiency in coverage of small businesses also adversely affected the quality of data on average weekly earnings because small businesses were under-represented in estimates based on the payroll tax framework.

In the light of the review, it was decided that the information required would be best obtained directly from employers using sample surveys based on the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Consequently, a new integrated statistical system based on the business register (which required an upgrade in the coverage of small businesses) was developed. Since May 1983, the following new or upgraded surveys have been introduced:

- Quarterly Survey of Average Weekly Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings;
- Quarterly Survey of Overtime;
- Quarterly Survey of Job Vacancies;
- Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

To provide a link between the old and new statistical series, parallel surveys on the old and new systems were conducted for the Employment and Earnings and Average Weekly Earnings surveys for the September and December quarters 1983. Further details on the new statistical series outlined above have been published in *Information Paper : New Statistical Series — Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0)*.

The May Biennial Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours was conducted annually to 1981 and next in 1983 and 1985 after which it will again be conducted annually. The inclusion in the survey of questions about the award coverage of employees enables the compilation and publication of data on the incidence of awards cross-classified by other data items collected in the survey.

#### **A Guide to Labour Statistics**

The publication of *A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)* was released in early 1986. The Guide provides an overview of:

- the development of labour statistics in Australia;
- major International Labour Organisation conventions providing the rationale for such statistics;
- the concepts, methodology and sources of ABS labour market data;
- the comparability between different ABS and non-ABS data sources.

The development of the Guide grew out of a recognition by the ABS that users required more than the ongoing issue of ABS labour market data. The Guide is structured according to subject matter topics similar to chapter headings used in this publication, and is intended as a companion volume to this publication.

#### **Australian Standard Classification Occupations (ASCO)**

The ASCO project began in 1978, and was undertaken in partnership with the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR).

ASCO is designed as a standard classification, to be used in all ABS and other statistical collections incorporating occupational information (as well as for a number of non-statistical uses such as vocational guidance and matching job-seekers with vacancies in the CES). In the past a number of different classifications have been used, each of which had problems such as statistical imbalance, lack of descriptive information or excessive reliance on extraneous variables such as Industry and Qualifications. The ABS has generally used the Classification and Classified List of Occupations (CCLO) to code occupational data from its statistical collections.

Progressively, from the release of the First Edition (September 1986), ASCO will be used in the presentation of ABS statistics, starting with the Labour Force Survey, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and the 1986 Population Census.

The two main ASCO publications to be released in 1986, are as follows:

##### *1. ASCO Statistical Classification*

This will consist of the First Edition Structure, and Group Descriptions, Keyword Index of Structure Titles, and an introduction describing the background and conceptual basis of the project.

##### *2. ASCO Dictionary of Occupations*

This will consist of the First Edition structure, a complete set of occupation descriptions containing Alternative and Specialisation as well as Principal Titles, and an index containing all of these titles in alphabetic order.

The ABS plans to provide a link between ASCO and CCLO by coding occupational data from a number of collections to both classifications.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Population

The population of Australia at 30 June 1985 was 15.8 million, an increase of 195,700 over the previous twelve months. Over the ten years to 30 June 1985, the population grew by 1.9 million, representing an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent.

The population aged 15 to 64 grew by 1.6 million over the ten years to 30 June 1985, an average annual increase of 1.6 per cent.

### Labour force

Female participation in the labour force grew over the ten years to August 1985, increasing from 43.0 per cent to 45.7 per cent during this time. There has been a gradual convergence of participation rates for married and not married females — at August 1985 the participation rate for married females was 44.3 per cent, compared with 47.8 per cent for not married females. Over the same ten year period, the male participation rate declined sharply from 80.5 per cent to 75.2 per cent. The total labour force in Australia at August 1985 comprised 7,217,200 persons.

### Employment

Total employment in Australia at August 1985 was 6,646,100, an increase of 183,800 or 2.8 per cent over the previous twelve months. The increase over the previous ten years was 804,800, representing an average annual increase of 1.3 per cent. Female employment increased by 26.5 per cent over this ten year period, compared with an increase of only 7.0 per cent for males.

The employment/population ratio was 55.5 per cent at August 1985 compared with 58.8 per cent ten years earlier.

Part-time work has grown in importance over the last ten years. Part-time workers represented 13.6 per cent of employment in August 1975 and this had grown to 18.2 per cent by August 1985.

Professional and technical occupations have become more significant, comprising 15.8 per cent of employment in August 1985, compared with 12.0 per cent ten years earlier. Employment in the trades, production-process and mining occupations has declined from 33.6 to 28.5 per cent over the ten year period.

The shift in occupations is also reflected in the changes in the industry composition of employment. Employment in the Community Service industry, which comprised 13.6 per cent of employment in August 1975, has increased to 17.4 per cent of employment in August 1985. Over the same period the Manufacturing industry declined sharply from 21.6 per cent of employment in 1975 to 16.7 per cent in 1985.

Private sector employment increased by 5 per cent between June 1975 and June 1985. Over the same period, Commonwealth Government employment increased by 9 per cent, State Government by 25 per cent and Local Government by 10 per cent.

### Unemployment

Unemployment declined over the twelve months to August 1985. The unemployment rate at August 1985 was 7.9 per cent compared with a rate of 8.6 per cent twelve months earlier. These rates are much higher than those prevailing 10 years previously (the unemployment rate was 4.6 per cent in August 1975). Young persons were most affected by unemployment with the unemployment rate for persons aged 15-19 being 18.2 per cent in August 1985.

The increase in unemployment has been accompanied by an increase in the duration of unemployment. The average (mean) duration of unemployment increased from 12.7 weeks in August 1975 to 49.5 weeks in August 1985. At August 1985, there were 176,500 persons who had been unemployed for more than a year.

The number of job vacancies in Australia at November 1985 was 51,800, an increase from 39,800 over the previous twelve months.

### Persons not in the labour force

In September 1985, 38.6 per cent of the working age population were not in the labour force, of which nearly 70 per cent were females. A large number could be described as having some attachment to the labour force. All told there were some 739,700 persons classified as having marginal attachment to the labour force (ie they were not unemployed, but they wanted to and were available for work). Of these 573,000 were females.

### Award rates, earnings and income

Between December 1984 and 1985, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 8.3 per cent. During the same period weekly award rates of pay increased by 6.4 per cent (full-time adult male wage and salary earners), while average weekly earnings for males increased by 6.3 per cent.

The increase in award rates of pay was larger in 1985 than in the previous two years. Weekly award rates of pay for male full-time adult wage and salary earners increased by 6.4 per cent between December 1984 and 1985 compared with 4.4 per cent in the previous year and 5.1 per cent in the year before that.

Average weekly earnings vary across occupations. In May 1985, the average weekly earnings for professional and technical occupations was \$501.60 (male full-time non-managerial adult employees), while for tradespersons it was \$395.90.

More males than females are in the high earnings groups. For full-time employees, 62.8 per cent of males had weekly earnings over \$320 in August 1985, while only 35.5 per cent of females had weekly earnings above the same level.

### **Non-wage benefits**

Some 39.5 per cent of employees were covered by employer superannuation schemes in August 1985. The coverage for males was much higher than for females with 50.0 per cent of male employees covered by employer superannuation schemes compared with only 24.0 per cent of females. Those with high earnings are more likely to have superannuation coverage. Only 6.9 per cent of employees with weekly earnings in their main job less than \$200 were covered by superannuation, while for those whose weekly earnings was greater than \$320, the coverage was 59.6 per cent.

### **Hours of work, work patterns, work preferences and job satisfaction**

Average hours of work have declined over the last ten years due largely to the greater emphasis on part-time work. The average weekly hours worked declined from 36.9 hours in August 1975 to 35.8 hours in August 1985, although over the same period the average hours worked by full-time workers remained virtually unchanged (40.3 hours per week in August 1985). The average weekly hours worked by part-time workers in August 1985 was 15.9 hours.

Average hours of work were higher for males than females. For full-time female workers, the average weekly hours worked was 37.7 hours in August 1985, compared with 41.3 hours for full-time male workers.

Some 18.7 per cent of employees worked overtime in a particular week in November 1985. For those employees who worked overtime, the average weekly overtime hours paid was 7.0 hours.

### **Industrial relations**

Industrial disputation declined over the last ten years with the number of industrial disputes during 1985 being 1,844 compared with 2,432 during 1975. The number of workers involved in industrial disputes during 1985 was 569,400 (down from 1,398,000 during 1975), while the total number of working days lost during 1985 was 1,256,200 days (compared with 3,509,900 days during 1975).

The level of industrial disputation varied widely across industries with the Coal Mining industry losing 6,732 working days per thousand employees during 1985, and the Construction industry losing 580 working days per thousand employees. Over all industries, 230 working days per thousand employees were lost during 1985.

Membership of trade unions remained virtually unchanged over the past ten years, with 57 per cent of employees being members of trade unions at June 1985. There were substantial differences between male and female membership. The percentage of male employees who were members of trade unions at June 1985 was 63 per cent, while at the same time the percentage of female employees was 47 per cent.

The majority of employees are covered by industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements. In May 1983, only 16.4 per cent of male employees and 10.3 per cent of female employees were not covered by awards.

### **International comparisons**

The average unemployment rate in Australia during 1985 was 8.2 per cent. This compared with rates of 7.1 per cent for USA, 2.6 per cent for Japan, 8.6 per cent for the Federal Republic of Germany and 13.2 per cent for the United Kingdom.

## CHAPTER 1

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

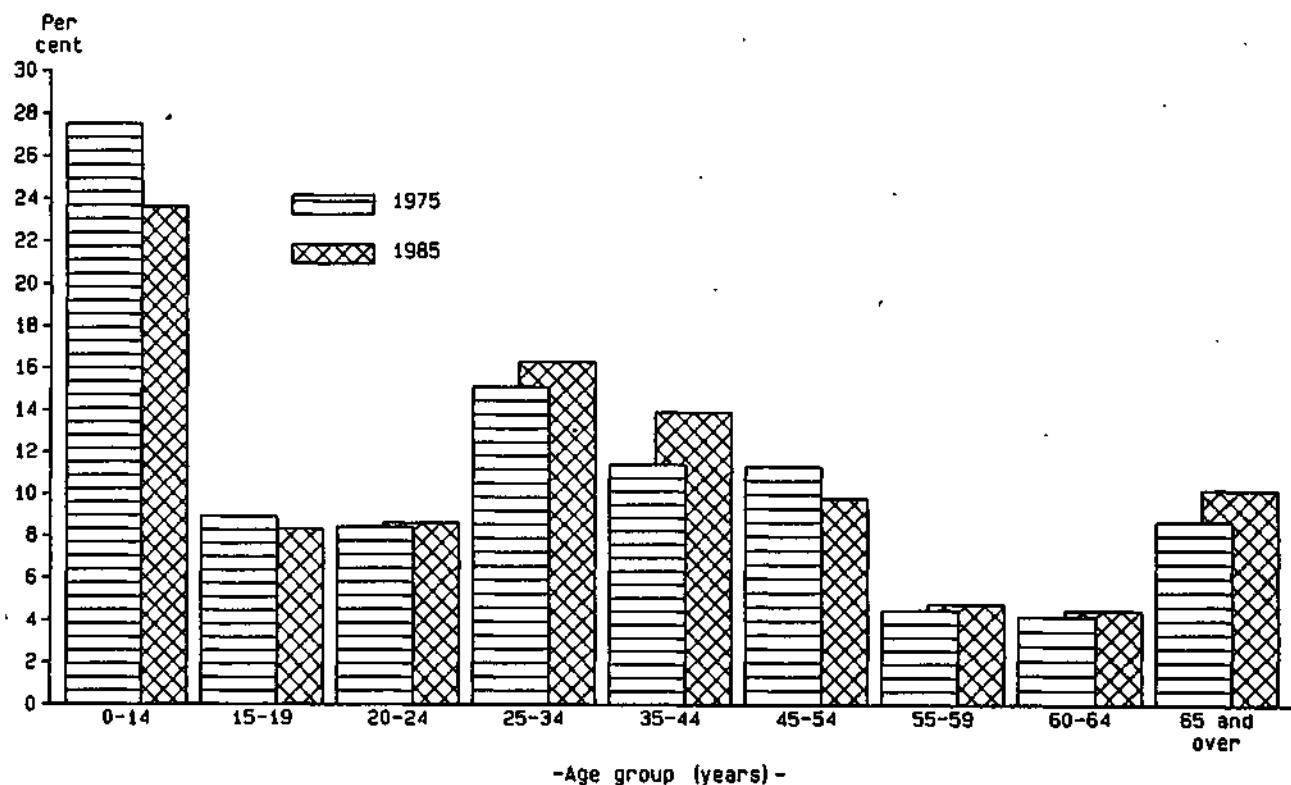
This chapter presents a brief summary of the more important population statistics which impact on the present or future structure and activities of the labour market. Important factors highlighted in the statistics include the age composition of the population and its future trends, population growth rates (including its components — natural increase and overseas migration), internal migration and the birthplace composition of the population, particularly those of prime working age. The origin of arriving settlers provides a further pointer to the future make-up of the population. Other population related factors which are included in the statistics presented include the family background of the population, levels of educational attainment, and characteristics of migrants.

TABLE 1.1 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION : AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1975 TO 30 JUNE 1985  
('000)

Age group (years)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985p
MALES											
0- 4	654.6	632.3	610.4	596.5	584.5	579.9	583.2	591.3	599.2	605.4	611.7
5- 9	639.7	656.0	672.5	679.4	675.8	667.2	649.1	632.0	619.8	607.5	601.6
10-14	664.1	652.3	643.9	638.8	641.2	650.5	672.2	691.6	699.3	696.0	688.4
15-19	629.5	643.7	658.8	667.1	670.5	666.5	660.8	659.4	656.8	660.8	669.1
20-24	588.4	592.8	601.6	612.9	629.3	644.0	659.8	674.6	681.5	685.6	686.1
25-29	591.8	599.6	592.0	596.4	601.8	610.6	622.4	634.1	642.2	650.1	661.7
30-34	486.8	502.8	539.4	566.0	582.8	599.8	622.3	623.4	628.0	631.9	636.5
35-39	425.0	433.6	441.7	451.2	466.4	485.3	504.2	545.7	579.7	601.1	620.2
40-44	388.6	385.7	391.1	396.7	404.5	414.7	427.2	444.3	456.9	473.3	495.8
45-49	415.8	411.3	402.6	394.0	386.2	380.1	377.3	382.1	390.3	403.2	415.2
50-54	387.4	393.5	395.7	398.0	398.1	396.5	395.5	392.0	384.5	377.5	374.5
55-59	309.8	321.9	331.6	344.3	357.9	365.9	370.1	373.1	377.6	380.8	379.6
60-64	279.0	281.1	283.2	283.0	279.0	282.3	291.8	303.4	317.2	331.4	341.4
65-69	211.6	218.2	224.3	230.5	238.7	245.8	250.1	252.2	251.3	248.5	251.2
70 and over	297.1	307.3	316.1	326.6	337.1	349.0	362.1	377.0	390.9	408.0	423.9
All Ages	6,969.2	7,032.0	7,104.7	7,181.3	7,253.8	7,338.1	7,448.3	7,576.3	7,675.3	7,761.2	7,857.0
FEMALES											
0- 4	626.0	605.6	583.3	568.1	557.6	552.3	556.4	563.4	569.8	575.8	583.0
5- 9	608.4	625.1	643.6	652.7	647.7	639.3	620.5	603.0	589.9	579.3	572.9
10-14	626.8	615.8	610.1	607.6	611.7	621.8	644.1	663.0	670.8	666.0	658.1
15-19	604.2	617.1	630.7	638.7	643.1	641.0	636.3	631.8	627.9	631.5	639.5
20-24	576.4	580.6	587.6	597.2	610.7	625.1	642.0	657.2	664.0	666.0	663.9
25-29	567.7	583.7	579.9	585.4	591.5	599.4	607.6	620.0	627.9	637.2	649.0
30-34	457.1	472.6	510.9	542.0	561.6	580.7	604.7	606.4	614.0	618.8	626.2
35-39	402.5	409.6	418.7	427.2	443.8	465.2	484.9	525.8	558.9	582.0	600.5
40-44	364.7	363.6	370.2	377.9	386.5	395.2	406.6	422.8	434.7	451.0	475.7
45-49	388.3	384.2	377.2	370.5	364.9	361.4	358.3	363.7	372.1	385.9	395.6
50-54	378.8	382.9	381.9	382.4	381.0	378.0	379.1	374.7	368.5	361.5	360.1
55-59	320.0	328.3	340.1	352.1	363.9	371.0	370.5	371.0	372.7	374.9	371.4
60-64	299.9	304.5	306.2	306.6	304.0	308.4	321.3	332.0	343.4	353.8	362.4
65-69	239.8	247.9	257.3	265.5	275.2	282.8	286.1	289.9	291.2	290.8	293.8
70 and over	463.1	479.4	489.8	504.2	518.7	535.7	556.7	577.3	597.5	620.1	642.4
All ages	6,923.8	7,001.0	7,087.5	7,178.0	7,262.0	7,357.3	7,475.0	7,602.2	7,703.3	7,794.7	7,894.5
PERSONS											
0- 4	1,280.6	1,237.9	1,193.6	1,164.6	1,142.1	1,132.2	1,139.6	1,154.7	1,169.0	1,181.2	1,194.7
5- 9	1,248.2	1,281.1	1,316.1	1,332.1	1,323.5	1,306.6	1,269.6	1,235.0	1,209.6	1,186.8	1,174.5
10-14	1,290.9	1,268.1	1,254.0	1,246.4	1,252.8	1,272.2	1,316.4	1,354.6	1,370.1	1,362.0	1,346.5
15-19	1,233.7	1,260.8	1,289.5	1,305.8	1,313.6	1,307.6	1,297.0	1,291.2	1,284.7	1,292.3	1,308.6
20-24	1,164.9	1,173.4	1,189.2	1,210.1	1,240.0	1,269.1	1,301.9	1,331.8	1,345.5	1,351.6	1,350.0
25-29	1,159.5	1,183.3	1,171.9	1,181.8	1,193.3	1,209.9	1,230.0	1,254.1	1,270.2	1,287.4	1,310.7
30-34	943.9	975.4	1,050.3	1,108.0	1,144.4	1,180.5	1,226.9	1,229.8	1,242.1	1,250.7	1,262.7
35-39	827.5	843.2	860.3	878.4	910.2	950.5	989.1	1,071.5	1,138.5	1,183.1	1,220.7
40-44	753.4	749.3	761.3	774.6	791.0	809.8	833.8	867.0	891.6	924.4	971.5
45-49	804.1	795.5	779.8	764.5	751.1	741.5	735.7	745.8	762.4	789.0	810.9
50-54	766.2	776.4	777.6	780.4	779.1	774.5	774.6	766.7	753.0	739.0	734.6
55-59	629.7	650.2	671.7	696.3	721.8	736.8	740.6	744.1	750.3	755.7	751.1
60-64	578.9	585.7	589.4	589.6	583.0	590.7	613.1	635.4	660.6	685.1	703.8
65-69	451.4	466.1	481.6	496.0	513.9	528.6	536.2	542.2	542.5	539.2	545.0
70 and over	760.2	786.7	805.9	830.8	855.8	884.7	918.8	954.3	988.5	1,028.1	1,066.3
All Ages	13,893.0	14,033.1	14,192.2	14,359.3	14,515.7	14,695.4	14,923.3	15,178.4	15,378.6	15,555.8	15,751.5

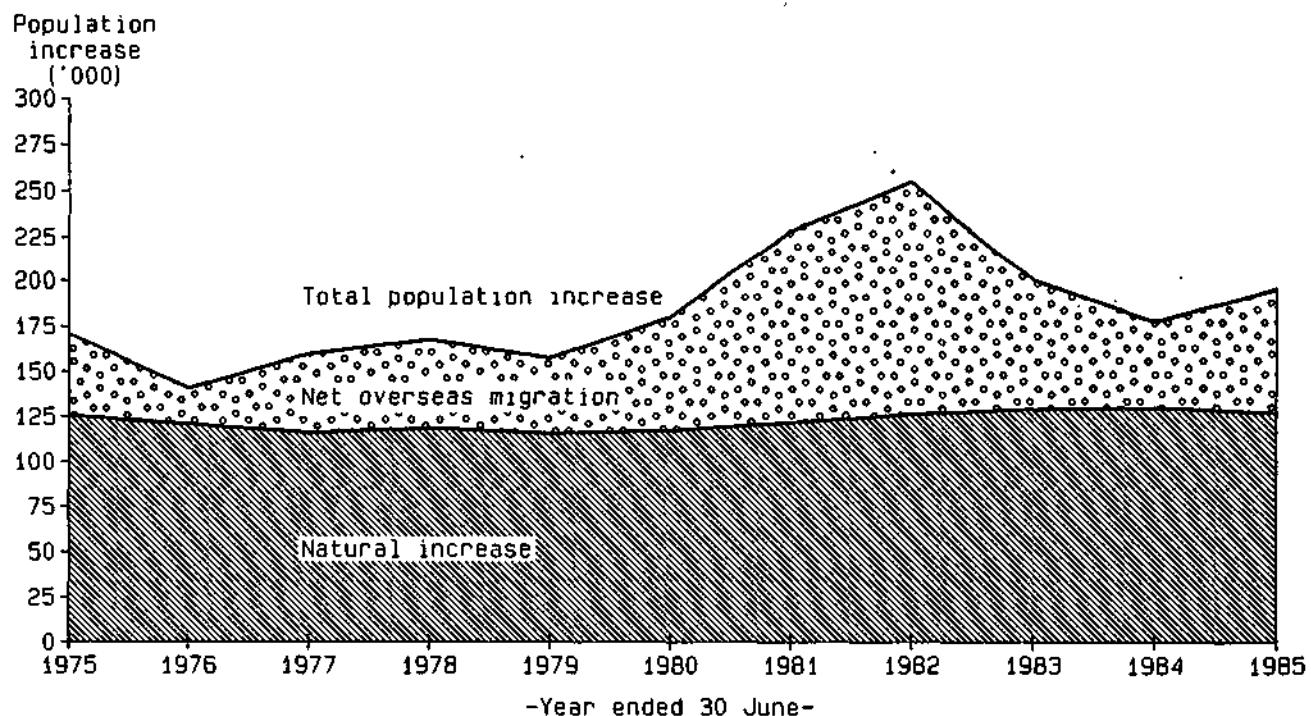
Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

CHART 1.a. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: AGE, AUSTRALIA  
30 JUNE 1975 AND 1985



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

CHART 1.b. ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION: COMPONENTS OF GROWTH  
JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1985



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0).

TABLE 1.2. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS) : AGE BY SEX, 1975 TO 1984

Year	Age group (years)						Total
	0-14	15-34	35-54	55-64	15-64	65 and over	
MALES							
1975	9,100	9,800	3,930	680	14,420	1,060	24,580
1976	9,540	11,750	4,360	890	17,000	1,190	27,720
1977	12,430	16,300	6,040	1,550	23,880	1,340	37,650
1978	11,350	15,050	5,550	1,110	21,710	1,380	34,430
1979	11,820	15,750	5,790	1,140	22,680	1,340	35,840
1980	15,350	22,160	8,080	1,230	31,470	1,680	48,500
1981	19,620	28,300	10,720	1,440	40,460	1,790	61,870
1982	17,940	24,070	10,170	1,420	35,660	1,780	55,370
1983	12,630	16,750	7,330	1,440	25,520	1,710	39,830
1984	10,750	15,120	6,540	1,560	23,220	1,560	35,530
FEMALES							
1975	8,580	13,940	4,020	1,520	19,470	1,490	29,540
1976	9,410	13,420	4,590	1,640	19,650	1,540	30,600
1977	11,420	16,610	5,910	2,240	24,770	1,800	37,990
1978	9,710	15,460	5,180	1,880	22,520	1,750	33,990
1979	10,680	16,800	5,290	1,830	23,920	1,800	36,400
1980	13,930	21,040	6,760	2,140	29,940	2,150	46,010
1981	17,690	26,080	8,750	2,200	37,030	2,150	56,870
1982	15,800	23,380	8,410	2,150	33,940	2,060	51,800
1983	11,090	17,040	6,180	2,260	25,480	2,010	38,560
1984	10,250	16,480	6,470	2,430	25,380	1,980	37,580
PERSONS							
1975	17,670	23,750	7,950	2,200	33,890	2,550	54,120
1976	18,960	25,170	8,940	2,530	36,640	2,720	58,320
1977	23,850	32,910	11,950	3,790	48,650	3,150	75,640
1978	21,060	30,510	10,730	2,990	44,230	3,130	68,420
1979	22,510	32,550	11,070	2,970	46,600	3,140	72,240
1980	29,280	43,190	14,830	3,380	61,460	3,830	94,500
1981	37,310	54,390	19,460	3,640	77,500	3,930	118,740
1982	33,740	47,440	18,580	3,570	69,600	3,840	107,170
1983	23,720	33,790	13,510	3,700	51,000	3,720	78,390
1984	21,010	31,570	13,020	3,980	48,570	3,520	73,110

Source : *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0).

TABLE 1.3. PERMANENT ARRIVALS (SETTLERS): COUNTRY OF BIRTH BY AGE,  
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1985

Country of birth	Age group (years)			Total
	0-14	15-64	65 and over	
<b>Africa</b>				
Egypt	90	290	20	390
Mauritius	130	290	10	430
South Africa	470	880	80	1,440
Other Africa	290	720	20	1,030
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>3,280</b>
<b>America</b>				
Canada	320	490	10	830
Chile	650	1,030	10	1,700
United States of America	560	930	30	1,520
Other America	730	1,200	40	1,970
<b>Total America</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,010</b>
<b>Asia</b>				
China	390	2,350	400	3,140
Hong Kong	1,300	1,970	20	3,290
India	450	1,390	110	1,950
Indonesia	330	930	40	1,300
Lebanon	790	1,560	30	2,380
Malaysia	800	1,580	30	2,410
Philippines	830	2,240	100	3,160
Sri Lanka	680	1,530	110	2,320
Other Asia	4,600	10,690	340	15,630
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>24,250</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>35,590</b>
<b>Europe</b>				
France	100	210	10	330
Germany	290	700	70	1,050
Greece	220	450	20	680
Italy	130	370	50	550
Netherlands	130	340	20	500
United Kingdom and Ireland	2,840	8,020	1,450	12,310
Yugoslavia	410	1,030	50	1,480
Other Europe	1,450	3,370	160	4,980
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>5,560</b>	<b>14,490</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>21,880</b>
<b>Oceania</b>				
Fiji	190	470	20	670
New Zealand	2,520	6,430	130	9,080
Other Oceania	440	540	30	1,010
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>10,750</b>
<b>Total all countries</b>	<b>22,080</b>	<b>52,010</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>77,510</b>

Source: Unpublished Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics, Demography Section ABS.

CHART 1.c. PROJECTED POPULATION  
AUSTRALIA, 1985 TO 2021

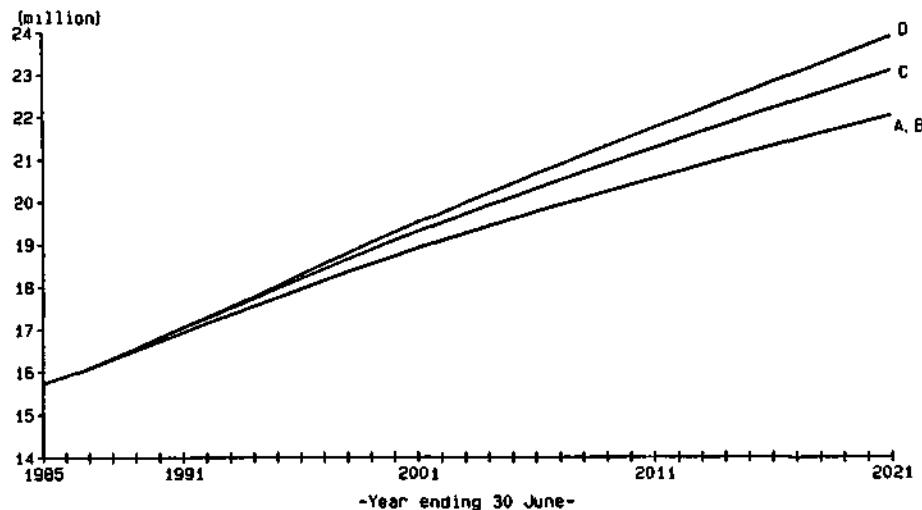


CHART 1.d. PROJECTED POPULATION: YOUNG WORKING AGES  
15-24 YEARS, 1985 TO 2021

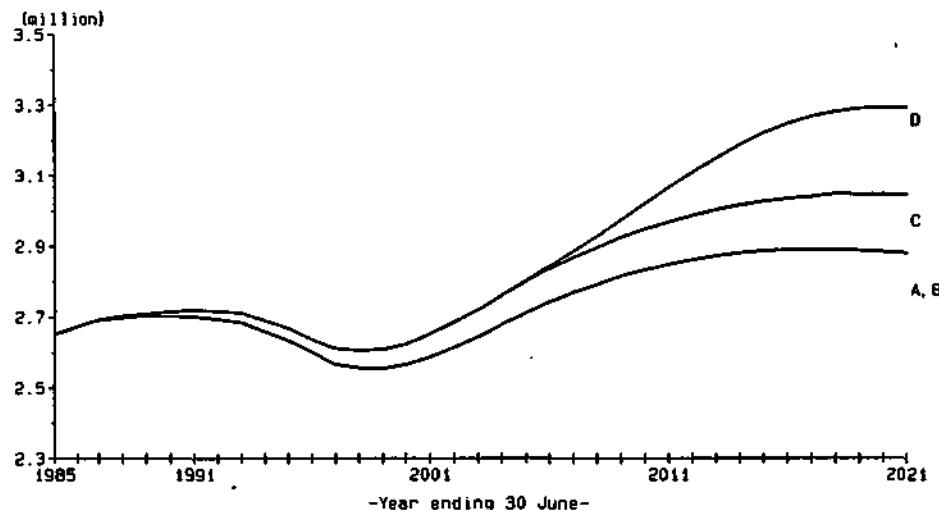


CHART 1.e. PROJECTED POPULATION: PRIME WORKING AGES,  
25 TO 49 YEARS, 1985 TO 2021

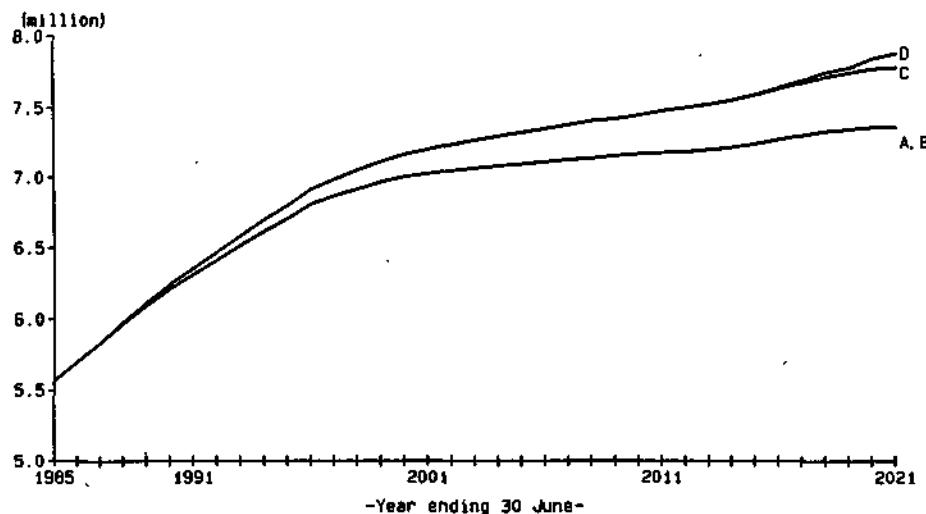
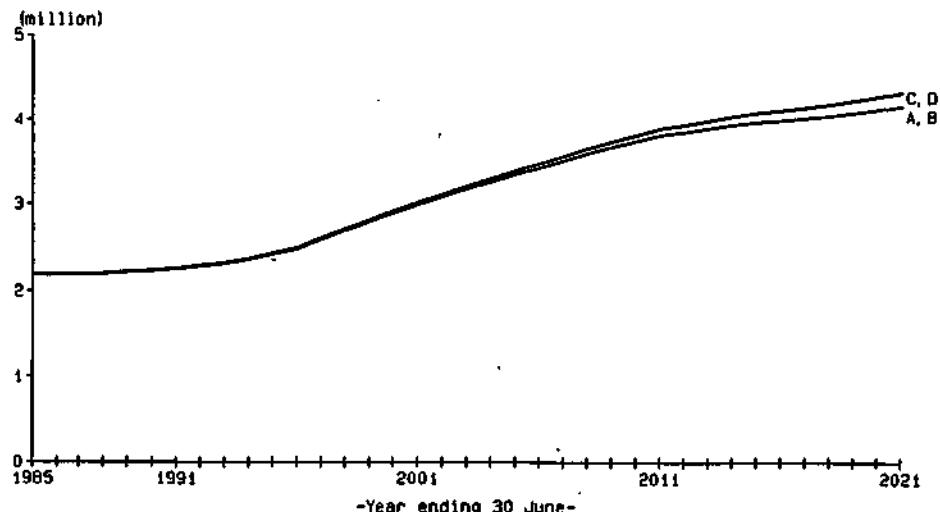


CHART 1.f. PROJECTED POPULATION: OLDER WORKING AGES,  
50 TO 64 YEARS, 1985 TO 2021



NOTE: The four projections A, B, C and D are based on different assumptions concerning immigration and fertility rates. See Appendix II.

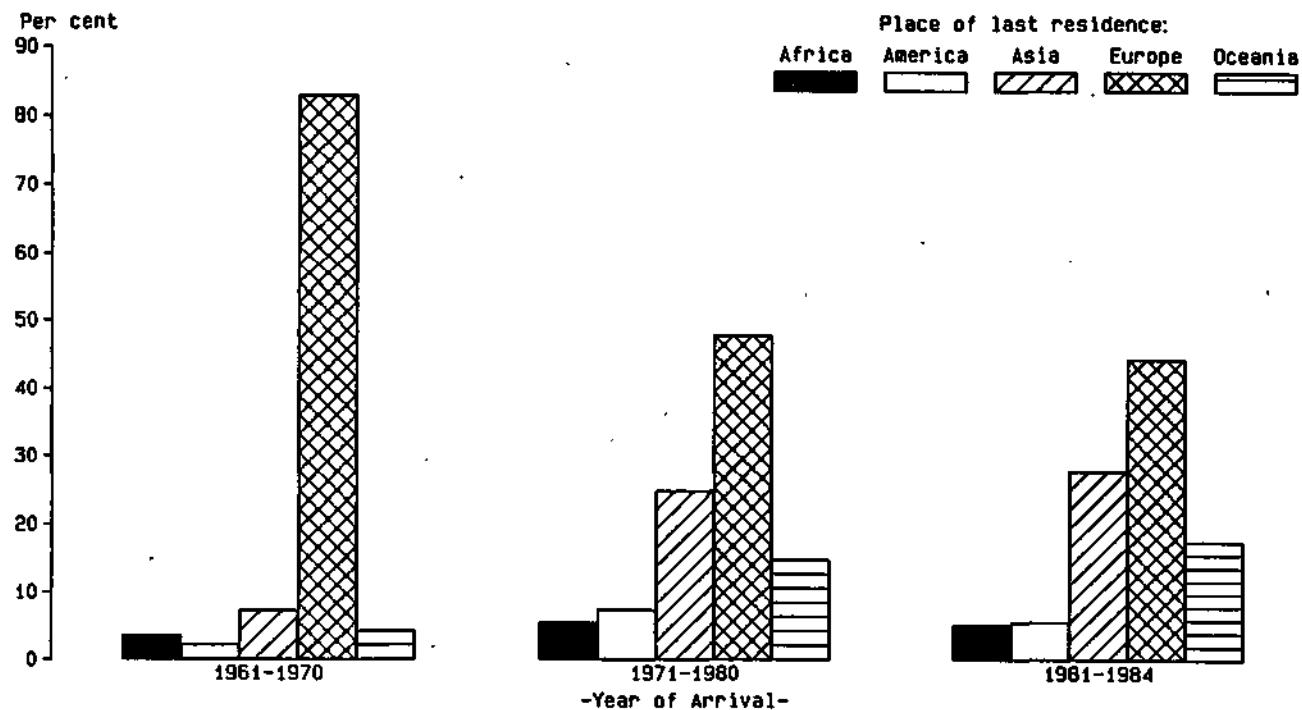
Source: Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1984 to 2021 (3222.0).

TABLE 1.4. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : MIGRATION CATEGORY AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MARCH 1984

Migration category	Employed			Unem-ployed — '000 —	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unem-ployment rate	Partici-pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					— per cent —	
MALES									
Sponsored by	157.3	3.3	160.6	21.5	182.0	36.7	218.7	11.8	83.2
Family	82.1	*	83.6	13.3	96.9	27.8	124.7	13.8	77.7
Employer	39.0	*	39.4	3.0	42.3	*	45.0	7.0	94.0
Other organisation	36.2	*	37.6	5.2	42.8	6.2	49.0	12.1	87.3
Unsponsored	323.3	10.8	334.1	41.7	375.7	47.2	422.9	11.1	88.8
New Zealander	52.0	*	54.7	5.0	59.6	*	62.3	8.3	95.7
Refugee	25.1	*	26.2	10.3	36.5	5.8	42.3	28.2	86.3
Other	246.2	7.0	253.2	26.4	279.6	38.7	318.4	9.5	87.8
Total	480.5	14.1	494.6	63.1	557.8	83.9	641.7	11.3	86.9
FEMALES									
Sponsored by	27.6	11.1	38.7	5.2	43.9	54.5	98.4	11.8	44.6
Family	19.7	6.8	26.5	4.3	30.8	45.2	76.0	14.0	40.6
Employer	*	*	*	*	3.1	*	4.8	*	63.6
Other organisation	6.1	3.5	9.6	*	10.0	7.5	17.5	*	57.1
Unsponsored	62.3	18.3	80.6	11.1	91.6	54.7	146.3	12.1	62.6
New Zealander	19.0	5.2	24.2	3.2	27.4	9.6	37.0	11.6	74.1
Refugee	6.5	*	6.6	*	8.7	3.9	12.6	*	69.0
Other	36.8	12.9	49.7	5.8	55.5	41.2	96.7	10.5	57.4
Wife accompanying husband	113.4	63.7	177.1	27.8	204.9	186.4	391.3	13.6	52.4
Total	203.4	93.0	296.4	44.0	340.5	295.6	636.0	12.9	53.5

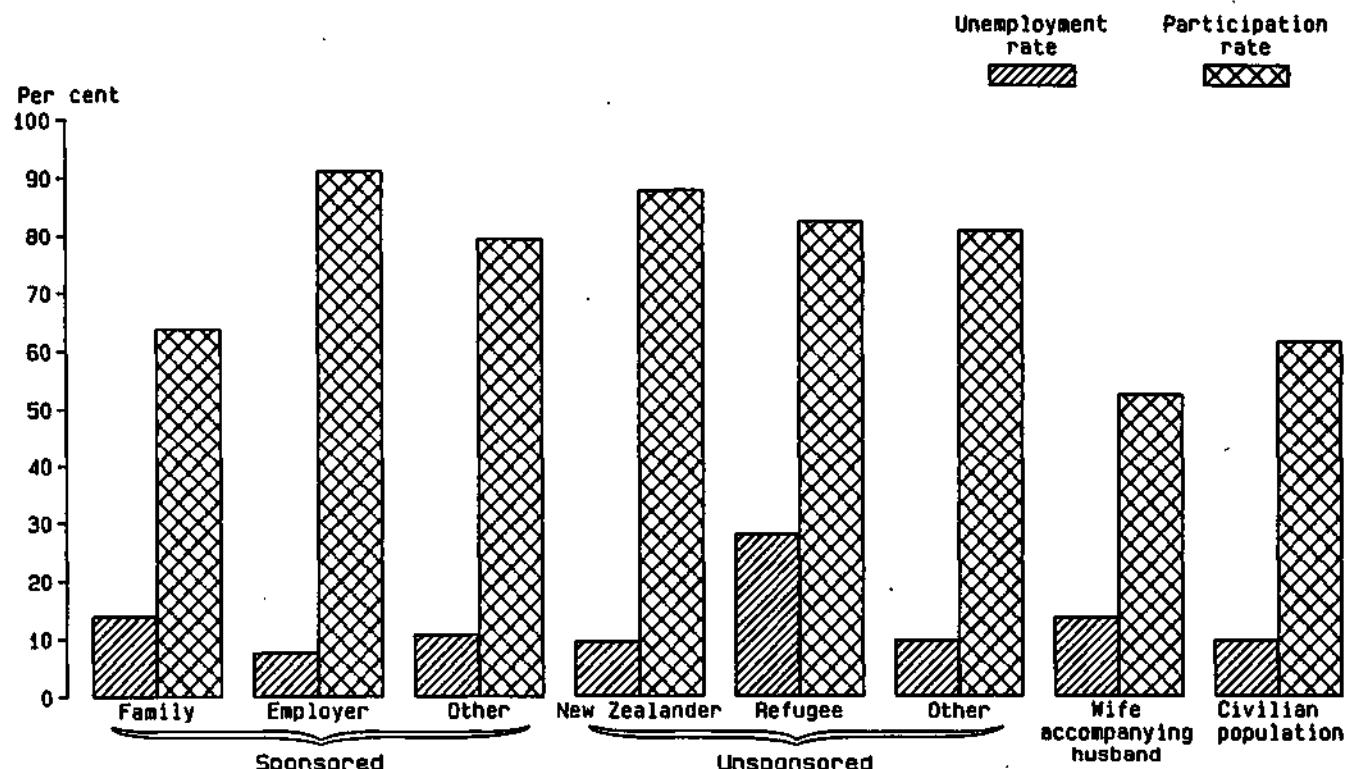
Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

CHART 1.g. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 YEARS AND OVER : PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, MARCH 1984



Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

CHART 1.H. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960  
AGED 18 AND OVER: MIGRATION CATEGORY, UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND  
PARTICIPATION RATE, MARCH 1984



Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

TABLE 1.S. MIGRANTS WHO ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA AFTER 1960 AGED 18 AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, MARCH 1984

Year of arrival	Employed			Unem-ployed — '000 —	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemploy- ment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
MALES									
1961-1970	220.1	5.2	225.3	23.8	249.1	46.4	295.5	9.5	84.3
1971-1980	193.8	4.7	198.5	21.9	220.4	22.9	243.3	9.9	90.6
1981-1984	66.6	4.2	70.8	17.5	88.2	14.6	102.9	19.8	85.8
Total	480.5	14.1	494.6	63.1	557.8	83.9	641.7	11.3	86.9
FEMALES									
1961-1970	75.6	39.8	115.4	12.0	127.4	135.1	262.5	9.4	48.5
1971-1980	98.0	40.9	138.9	17.0	155.9	111.8	267.8	10.9	58.2
1981-1984	29.8	12.3	42.1	15.0	57.1	48.6	105.7	26.3	54.0
Total	203.4	93.0	296.4	44.0	340.5	295.6	636.0	12.9	53.5
PERSONS									
1961-1970	295.7	45.0	340.8	35.8	376.5	181.5	558.0	9.5	67.5
1971-1980	291.7	45.7	337.4	38.9	376.3	134.8	511.1	10.3	73.6
1981-1984	96.4	16.4	112.9	32.5	145.3	63.2	208.6	22.3	69.7
Total	683.9	107.1	791.9	107.2	898.2	379.5	1,277.7	11.9	70.3

Source: Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia, March 1984 (6250.0).

TABLE 1.6. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1985

Age group	Current labour force status							
	Males				Females			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the labour force	Total
NUMBER ('000)								
15-19	48.3	17.7	32.2	98.3	56.9	17.3	46.0	120.2
20-24	167.7	27.5	14.6	209.8	168.6	22.7	61.3	252.5
25-29	175.8	16.5	8.6	200.9	107.9	8.8	68.7	185.4
30-34	119.9	12.2	7.3	139.3	62.0	6.2	45.4	113.6
35-44	140.9	11.9	10.0	162.8	75.3	8.7	60.1	144.2
45-54	55.4	6.2	10.8	72.4	25.4	3.5	33.9	62.7
55-64	21.9	3.7	25.7	51.2	6.9	*	39.9	46.7
65 and over	*	*	29.4	31.2	*	*	40.8	41.8
Total	731.7	95.7	138.5	965.9	504.0	67.2	396.0	967.2
MOBILITY RATE(a)								
15-19	157	240	126	154	191	277	176	193
20-24	324	419	260	328	391	502	370	394
25-29	317	393	335	323	311	386	269	297
30-34	219	368	287	230	192	252	172	186
35-44	143	274	193	151	121	247	149	136
45-54	83	182	146	93	70	210	92	84
55-64	54	117	94	73	48	*	70	65
65 and over	*	*	51	49	*	*	50	50
Total	181	296	184	169	198	319	127	165

(a) Movers per 1,000 population of the same sex/age group and labour force status category.

Source: *Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 30 June 1985* (3408.0).

TABLE 1.7. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE : TYPE OF MOVE BY REASON FOR MOVE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1985  
('000)

Reason for move	Moved intrastate				Moved interstate				Total
	Within metropolitan area	Within non-metropolitan area	From metropolitan to non-metropolitan area	From non-metropolitan to metropolitan area	Between metropolitan areas	Between non-metropolitan areas	From metropolitan to non-metropolitan areas	From non-metropolitan to metropolitan areas	
Housing	651.9	296.8	25.1	6.4	3.9	3.1	*	*	990.4
Employment	53.0	106.7	39.2	48.2	38.1	21.6	12.8	24.0	343.7
Transport	25.7	8.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.3
Marital status change	89.7	50.0	4.6	5.5	3.5	*	*	*	159.0
Retirement	3.6	7.8	4.6	*	*	*	*	*	22.1
Other	181.3	91.8	23.3	19.2	22.0	13.5	15.2	15.2	381.6
Total movers	1,005.1	561.6	97.2	82.9	68.1	40.4	34.3	43.5	1,933.1

Source: *Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 30 June 1985* (3408.0).

TABLE 1.8. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS :  
MARITAL STATUS BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1985  
('000)

Marital status	Age group (years)						Total(a)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-64	
MALES							
Married	2.2	66.2	118.3	103.0	129.4	97.0	538.3
Unmarried	96.1	143.6	82.6	36.4	33.3	26.7	427.6
Total	98.3	209.8	200.9	139.4	162.7	123.6	965.9
FEMALES							
Married	16.7	113.9	124.2	89.0	114.8	78.7	553.2
Unmarried	103.5	138.6	61.2	24.6	29.3	30.8	414.0
Total	120.2	252.5	185.4	113.6	144.2	109.4	967.2
TOTAL							
Married	19.0	180.1	242.6	192.0	244.2	175.7	1,091.5
Unmarried	199.5	282.2	143.8	61.0	62.7	57.4	841.6
Total	218.5	462.3	386.3	252.9	306.9	233.1	1,933.1

(a) Total includes ages 65 years and over.

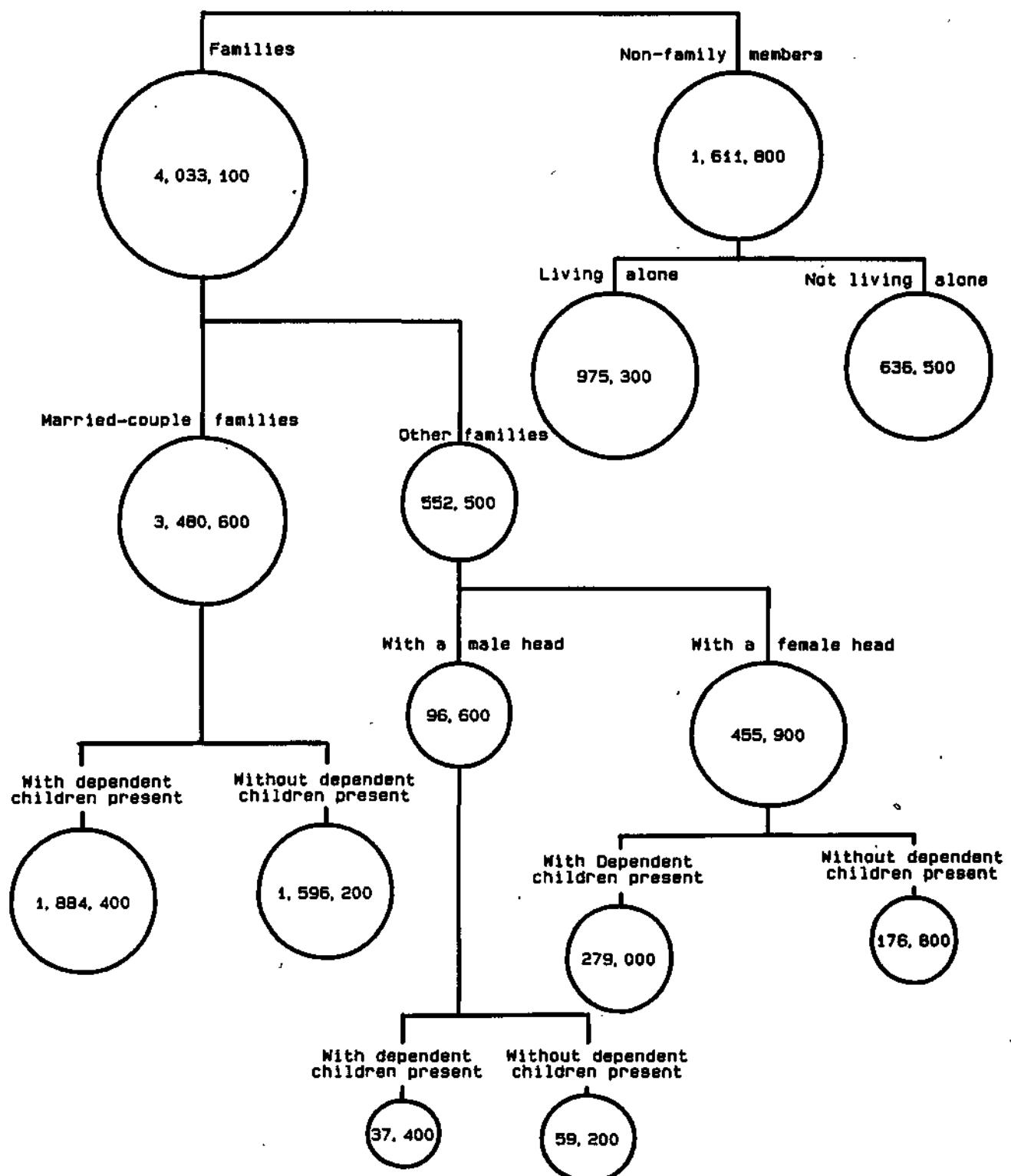
Source: *Unpublished Statistics, ABS Internal Migration Survey, Year Ended 30 June 1985* (3408.0).

TABLE 1.9. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO CHANGED USUAL RESIDENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS : TYPE OF MOVE AND STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1985  
('000)

Type of move	State of usual residence								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
Moved within State	72.0	51.0	65.9	18.1	33.0	5.8	*	*	247.2
Moved into State	26.1	20.3	19.7	7.2	6.8	2.8	7.0	6.6	96.5
Moved out of State	29.9	21.0	21.6	6.4	7.9	2.6	3.5	3.7	96.5

Source: *Internal Migration, Australia, Year Ended 30 June 1985* (3408.0).

## CHART 1.i. FAMILY STATUS, JULY 1985



Source: Labour Force Status and other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985 (6224.0).

TABLE 1.10. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER(a) : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1985

Educational attainment	Age group						'000	Per cent	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
	— '000 —								
MALES									
With post-school qualifications	26.0	243.2	656.9	582.6	354.9	445.0	2,308.5	40.0	
Degree	*	41.8	168.2	145.3	71.2	78.7	505.1	8.8	
Trade; technical or other certificate	20.2	195.9	470.4	423.8	276.1	357.5	1,743.9	30.2	
Other	5.8	5.5	18.3	13.5	7.6	8.9	59.5	1.0	
Without post-school qualifications	382.8	414.3	601.7	500.6	424.6	905.7	3,229.7	56.0	
Attended highest level of secondary school available	125.3	153.3	170.0	93.0	46.6	85.0	673.1	11.7	
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	257.3	261.1	429.7	403.9	374.3	810.3	2,536.5	43.9	
Left at age—									
18 years or over	*	10.3	12.8	7.0	*	*	41.9	0.7	
16 or 17 years	135.8	143.8	186.4	102.9	52.5	73.0	694.4	12.0	
14 or 15 years	116.5	103.8	209.6	247.8	245.6	519.5	1,442.8	25.0	
13 years or under	*	*	20.9	46.1	72.5	213.6	357.3	6.2	
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.4	0.1	
Still at school(b)	234.2	*	..	..	..	..	234.2	4.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>643.0</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>1,258.5</b>	<b>1,083.2</b>	<b>779.4</b>	<b>1,350.7</b>	<b>5,772.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
FEMALES									
With post-school qualifications	58.9	232.9	524.7	388.5	202.0	259.9	1,667.0	28.1	
Degree	*	41.7	130.3	75.9	32.1	30.5	311.4	5.3	
Trade; technical or other certificate	53.6	178.0	374.9	293.4	160.5	218.5	1,278.8	21.6	
Other	4.5	13.3	19.6	19.2	9.4	10.8	76.8	1.3	
Without post-school qualifications	333.3	426.5	738.6	670.5	547.4	1,305.3	4,021.8	67.9	
Attended highest level of secondary school available	116.7	140.3	145.1	83.4	52.2	118.0	655.7	11.1	
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	216.6	285.7	591.4	584.9	489.8	1,166.5	3,335.0	56.3	
Left at age—									
18 years or over	*	8.1	10.0	*	*	5.9	32.9	0.6	
16 or 17 years	119.2	159.4	256.5	149.2	80.6	131.4	896.3	15.1	
14 or 15 years	93.1	112.1	300.6	375.1	334.2	798.5	2,013.6	34.0	
13 years or under	*	6.1	24.4	56.6	74.0	230.7	392.2	6.6	
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	5.5	20.8	31.1	0.5	
Still at school(b)	234.7	*	..	..	..	..	234.9	4.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>627.0</b>	<b>659.6</b>	<b>1,263.3</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>	<b>749.4</b>	<b>1,565.3</b>	<b>5,923.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
PERSONS									
With post-school qualifications	84.8	476.1	1,181.6	971.2	556.9	704.9	3,975.5	34.0	
Degree	*	83.4	298.5	221.2	103.3	109.2	816.4	7.0	
Trade; technical or other certificate	73.7	373.9	845.2	717.3	436.6	576.0	3,022.8	25.8	
Other	10.3	18.8	37.8	32.7	17.0	19.7	136.3	1.2	
Without post-school qualifications	716.2	840.8	1,340.3	1,171.2	972.0	2,211.0	7,251.5	62.0	
Attended highest level of secondary school available	242.1	293.6	315.1	176.4	98.7	203.0	1,328.8	11.4	
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	473.9	546.7	1,021.1	988.8	864.0	1,976.8	5,871.4	50.2	
Left at age—									
18 years or over	7.9	18.4	22.8	11.1	4.5	10.1	74.8	0.6	
16 or 17 years	254.9	303.2	442.8	252.1	133.1	204.4	1,590.7	13.6	
14 or 15 years	209.6	215.9	510.1	623.0	579.9	1,318.0	3,456.5	29.6	
13 years or under	*	9.2	45.4	102.6	146.5	444.3	749.5	6.4	
Never attended school	*	*	*	6.0	9.2	31.2	51.2	0.4	
Still at school(b)	468.9	*	..	..	..	..	469.2	4.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269.9</b>	<b>1,317.2</b>	<b>2,521.9</b>	<b>2,142.3</b>	<b>1,528.9</b>	<b>2,916.0</b>	<b>11,696.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils. Details of educational attainment were not obtained for these persons. (b) Aged 15 to 20 years only.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

## CHAPTER 2

### THE LABOUR FORCE

Fundamental to the measurement of employment and unemployment is the concept of the labour force. The labour force is defined broadly as those persons who during a particular week are either employed or unemployed. The labour force represents the total supply of labour available to the labour market during a given week.

This chapter presents some summary statistics on the civilian labour force. The most important labour force measure is the participation rate, which represents the proportion of the working age population (defined to be those aged 15 and over) who are in the labour force. Analysis of the participation rates provides a basis for monitoring changes in the size and composition of labour supply, particularly in terms of age, sex and marital status. Other characteristics of the labour force such as birthplace, educational attainment and family characteristics are also of interest.

The principal source for statistics on the civilian labour force is the ABS population survey, which consists of the monthly labour force survey and attached supplementary surveys. The labour force survey collects information on the labour force status of individuals (i.e. whether they are employed, unemployed or not in the labour force) together with a range of demographic and other characteristics. It has provided the basis for an analysis of underemployment and labour underutilisation, a topic included in Chapter 3. The supplementary surveys cover a range of topics including the Survey of Labour Force Experience, conducted in February in each year, which examines the movements into and out of the labour force over twelve months.

Members of the permanent Defence Forces are excluded from the labour force survey. Their numbers totalled 64,511 males and 4,780 females at the end of June 1985.

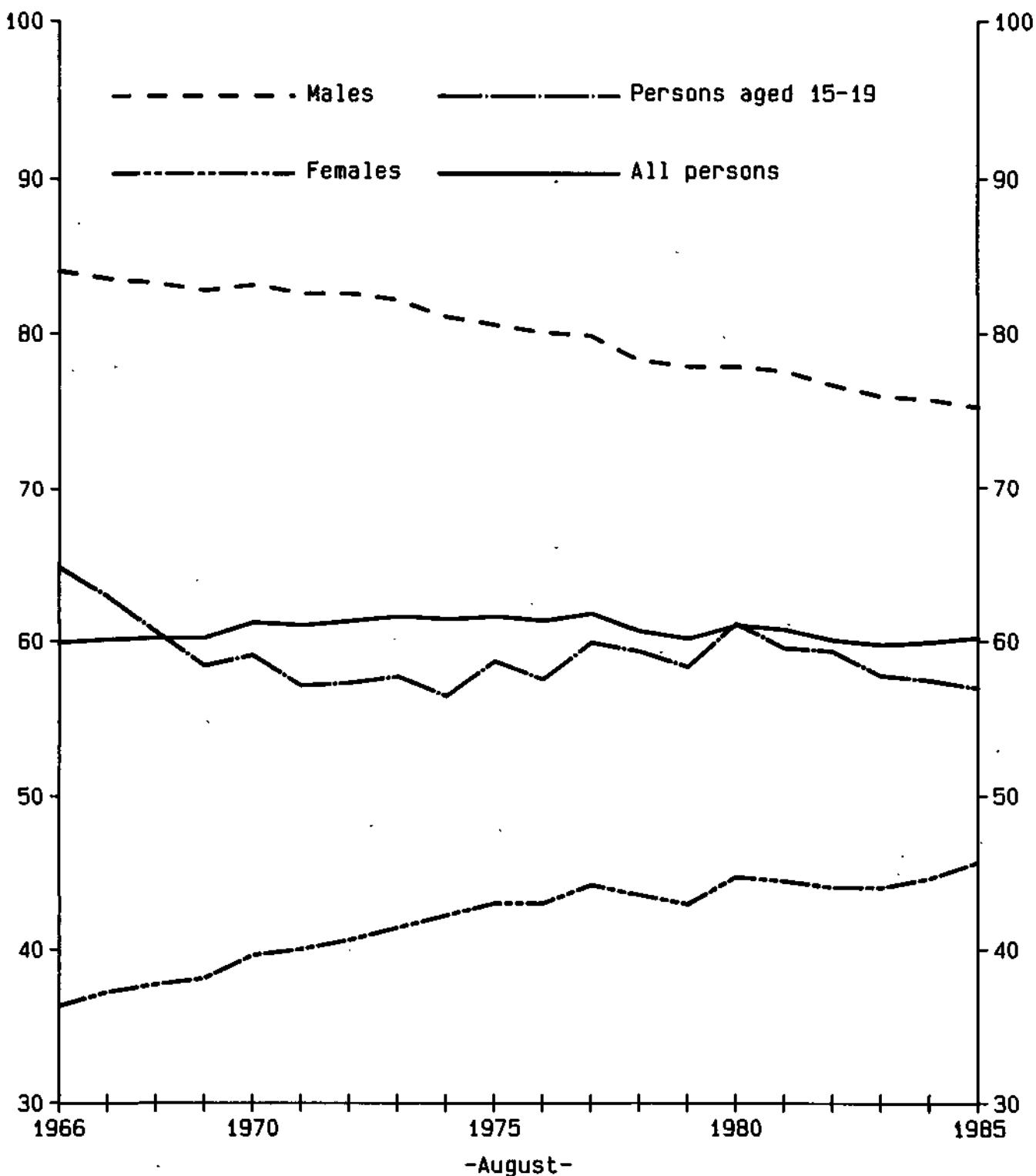
**TABLE 2.1. LABOUR FORCE: SOURCES OF GROWTH, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)**

Year ending August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Percentage change in labour force	Component of change due to		Percentage change in labour force	Component of change due to		Percentage change in labour force	Component of change due to	
		Population growth	Labour force participation		Population growth	Labour force participation		Population growth	Labour force participation
1975	1.1	1.7	-0.6	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.4
1976	0.8	1.6	-0.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.7	-0.5
1977	1.6	1.8	-0.2	4.6	1.9	2.7	2.7	1.8	0.9
1978	-0.4	2.5	-2.1	1.4	3.0	-1.6	0.8	2.8	-2.0
1979	1.1	1.6	-0.5	0.3	1.8	-1.4	0.8	1.7	-0.4
1980	1.8	1.7	0.1	6.2	1.8	4.3	3.4	1.8	1.6
1981	1.6	2.0	-0.4	1.3	2.1	-0.8	1.5	2.1	-0.6
1982	0.9	2.1	-1.2	1.1	2.1	-0.9	1.0	2.1	-1.1
1983	0.9	1.8	-0.9	2.0	1.8	0.1	1.3	1.8	-0.5
1984	1.4	1.6	-0.2	3.0	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.6	-0.4
1985	1.0	1.6	-0.6	4.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	0.6

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**CHART 2.a. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,  
AUGUST 1966 TO 1985**

Per cent



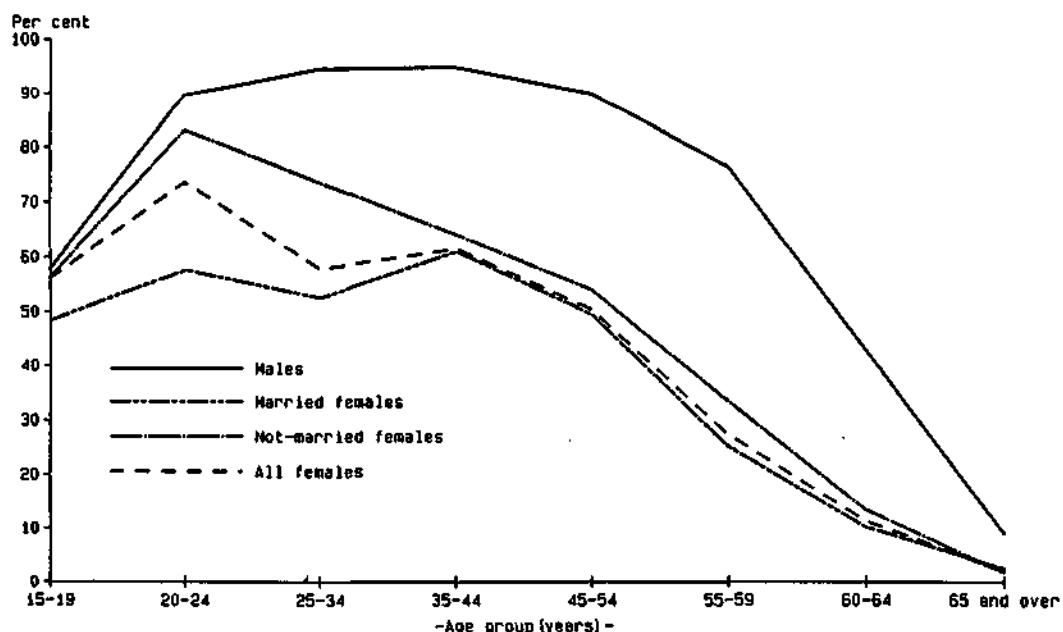
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 2.2. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(Per cent)

August	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>									
1975	60.0	90.1	96.8	96.8	93.9	87.8	68.6	16.7	80.5
1976	60.2	90.8	96.9	96.8	94.0	86.9	64.0	14.3	80.0
1977	62.1	91.2	96.9	97.0	93.2	86.3	62.2	13.7	79.8
1978	61.0	89.6	95.9	95.6	91.6	81.9	59.7	12.0	78.2
1979	61.4	90.2	95.8	95.6	91.2	82.0	53.5	11.5	77.8
1980	62.8	90.5	95.5	95.9	91.4	83.3	50.2	11.1	77.8
1981	61.8	91.3	95.3	95.2	91.3	81.1	51.2	10.6	77.5
1982	62.4	89.3	94.9	95.1	90.0	79.1	47.7	9.2	76.6
1983	58.2	89.6	95.4	95.0	90.4	78.2	42.8	8.6	75.9
1984	59.1	89.4	95.1	94.7	90.1	76.8	43.5	9.0	75.7
1985	57.8	89.7	94.5	94.8	90.0	76.4	42.7	8.9	75.2
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1975	57.3	65.3	48.4	54.4	46.3	31.2	15.6	3.9	43.0
1976	54.7	66.4	48.2	54.7	48.8	31.5	15.1	3.5	43.0
1977	57.6	68.7	50.4	55.9	48.3	31.6	15.2	3.5	44.2
1978	57.5	66.9	51.0	56.7	47.5	30.2	13.8	2.8	43.5
1979	55.0	69.2	50.3	57.1	46.8	26.2	13.2	2.4	42.9
1980	59.2	71.1	52.8	58.7	47.6	29.1	13.5	2.9	44.7
1981	57.1	70.7	52.9	58.1	49.0	29.8	12.0	2.6	44.4
1982	56.1	70.0	53.6	58.0	49.5	26.0	9.1	2.5	44.0
1983	57.0	70.8	52.8	58.0	48.5	28.3	12.1	2.1	44.0
1984	55.7	71.7	54.9	58.7	50.1	27.6	11.5	2.5	44.6
1985	56.1	73.6	57.7	61.4	50.2	27.2	11.2	2.0	45.7
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1975	58.7	77.6	72.9	76.0	70.6	59.3	41.4	9.4	61.6
1976	57.5	78.5	72.7	76.1	71.8	59.0	38.8	8.2	61.3
1977	59.9	79.8	73.7	76.8	71.2	58.8	38.0	7.9	61.8
1978	59.3	78.2	73.6	76.5	70.0	55.8	35.8	6.7	60.6
1979	58.3	79.7	73.1	76.7	69.5	53.8	32.5	6.2	60.1
1980	61.1	80.8	74.2	77.6	70.0	56.0	31.0	6.4	61.0
1981	59.5	81.0	74.2	76.9	70.6	55.4	30.7	5.9	60.7
1982	59.3	79.6	74.3	76.9	70.2	52.5	27.9	5.3	60.0
1983	57.6	80.2	74.1	76.8	69.9	53.4	26.9	4.8	59.7
1984	57.4	80.6	75.0	76.9	70.5	52.4	27.0	5.2	59.9
1985	56.9	81.7	76.1	78.3	70.5	52.0	26.5	4.9	60.2

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 2.b. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: AGE, LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, AUGUST 1985



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 2.c. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION  
AGED 15 AND OVER: AGE GROUPS AND SEX, AUGUST 1975 AND AUGUST 1985

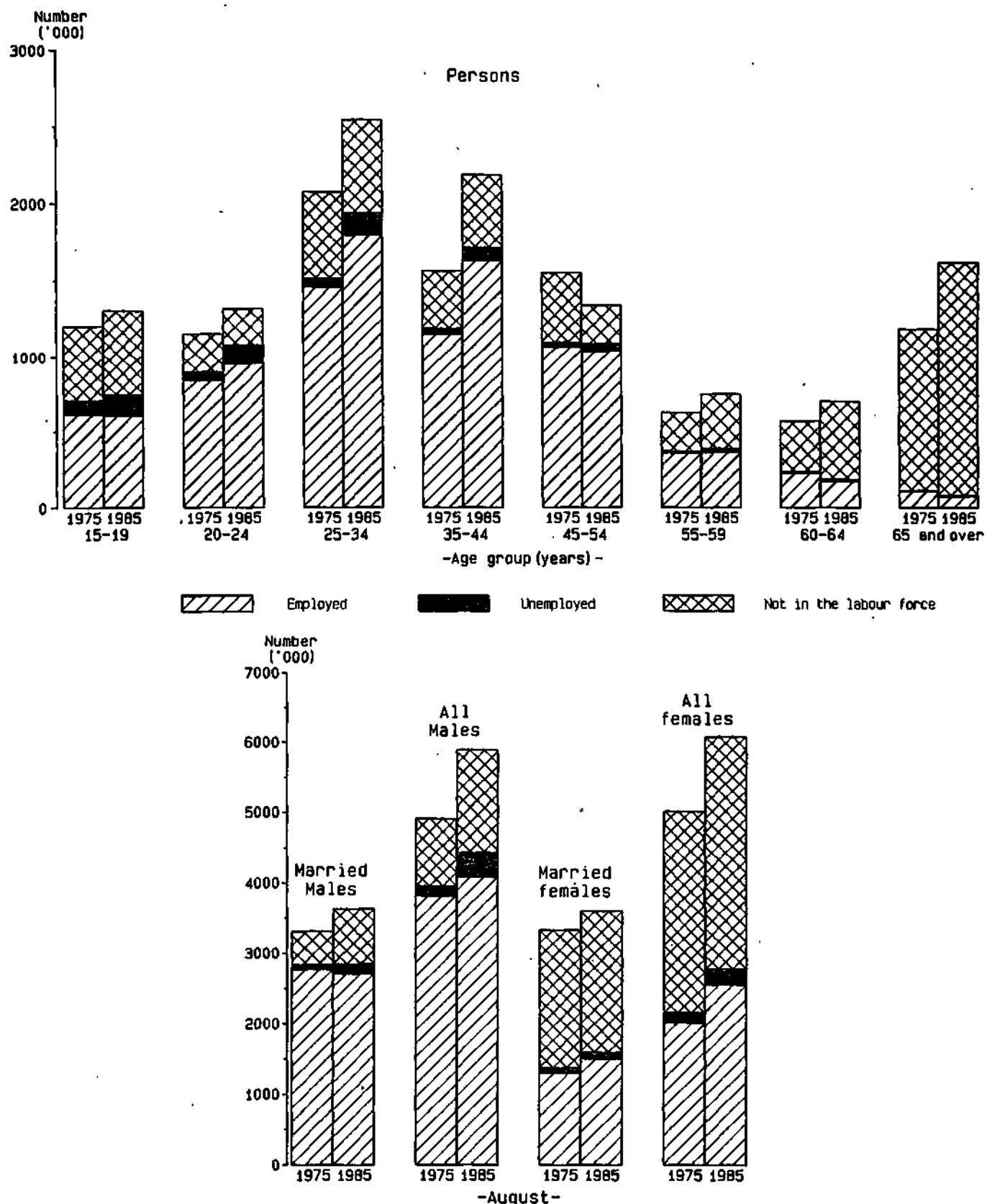


TABLE 2.3. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1985

August	Unemployed														
	Employed		Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate				
	Full-time workers	Total													
	—'000—										—per cent—				
	MALES														
1966	3,240.2	3,365.5	37.0	*	38.9	3,404.6	650.6	4,055.2	1.1	84.0					
1967	3,272.8	3,410.0	38.2	*	42.4	3,452.5	681.9	4,134.4	1.2	83.5					
1968	3,346.2	3,478.2	30.8	4.9	35.8	3,514.0	711.3	4,225.3	1.0	83.2					
1969	3,409.2	3,546.7	30.9	*	34.1	3,580.8	750.4	4,331.2	1.0	82.7					
1970	3,533.4	3,647.7	33.4	*	36.7	3,684.4	749.0	4,433.4	1.0	83.0					
1971	3,600.4	3,712.7	39.9	*	43.8	3,756.5	799.6	4,556.1	1.2	82.5					
1972	3,632.3	3,757.7	67.7	7.0	74.8	3,832.5	813.8	4,646.2	2.0	82.5					
1973	3,697.5	3,839.6	38.3	13.0	51.3	3,891.0	847.9	4,738.8	1.3	82.1					
1974	3,710.9	3,847.1	60.0	7.9	67.9	3,914.9	920.5	4,835.4	1.7	81.0					
1975	3,668.4	3,820.6	122.5	16.3	138.8	3,959.4	956.6	4,916.0	3.5	80.5					
1976	3,665.6	3,836.3	142.7	13.9	156.6	3,992.9	1,000.1	4,993.0	3.9	80.0					
1977	3,682.6	3,866.8	168.5	21.6	190.1	4,056.9	1,024.9	5,081.8	4.7	79.8					
1978	3,642.5	3,850.9	207.9	14.3	222.2	4,073.1	1,137.7	5,210.8	5.5	78.2					
1979	3,715.9	3,921.2	184.0	13.5	197.5	4,118.7	1,177.6	5,296.3	4.8	77.8					
1980	3,773.8	3,982.8	193.9	15.7	209.6	4,192.4	1,193.2	5,385.6	5.0	77.9					
1981	3,835.6	4,057.9	187.8	12.7	200.5	4,258.4	1,236.6	5,494.9	4.7	77.5					
1982	3,782.5	4,024.3	250.4	21.3	271.7	4,296.0	1,314.6	5,610.6	6.3	76.6					
1983	3,663.4	3,903.6	409.5	20.2	429.7	4,333.3	1,379.2	5,712.5	9.9	75.9					
1984	3,767.3	4,012.4	359.0	22.5	381.5	4,393.9	1,411.5	5,805.4	8.7	75.7					
1985	3,836.0	4,089.0	324.5	23.7	348.1	4,437.1	1,459.7	5,896.9	7.8	75.2					
	FEMALES														
1966	1,108.6	1,458.2	28.8	10.8	39.7	1,497.9	2,627.2	4,125.1	2.6	36.3					
1967	1,150.4	1,523.0	31.8	12.5	44.4	1,567.3	2,646.6	4,214.0	2.8	37.2					
1968	1,178.6	1,577.5	29.9	15.4	45.3	1,622.8	2,684.3	4,307.1	2.8	37.7					
1969	1,201.1	1,636.2	27.4	17.5	44.8	1,681.1	2,731.1	4,412.2	2.7	38.1					
1970	1,292.5	1,747.8	24.5	17.0	41.5	1,789.3	2,728.1	4,517.5	2.3	39.6					
1971	1,339.2	1,803.0	30.2	18.7	48.9	1,851.9	2,783.1	4,635.0	2.6	40.0					
1972	1,356.1	1,852.1	43.4	25.9	69.3	1,921.4	2,811.6	4,733.0	3.6	40.6					
1973	1,395.4	1,943.3	28.8	25.6	54.5	1,997.8	2,826.8	4,824.6	2.7	41.4					
1974	1,416.9	2,008.1	45.8	27.2	73.1	2,081.2	2,851.8	4,933.0	3.5	42.2					
1975	1,378.5	2,020.8	93.0	46.6	139.7	2,160.3	2,859.6	5,019.9	6.5	43.0					
1976	1,371.3	2,061.5	94.1	42.0	136.1	2,197.6	2,909.8	5,107.4	6.2	43.0					
1977	1,411.9	2,128.6	114.8	54.4	169.2	2,297.8	2,904.3	5,202.1	7.4	44.2					
1978	1,402.9	2,154.4	126.5	49.6	176.1	2,330.5	3,029.1	5,359.7	7.6	43.5					
1979	1,397.2	2,157.4	131.8	48.1	179.9	2,337.4	3,117.0	5,454.4	7.7	42.9					
1980	1,477.3	2,298.5	140.7	44.2	184.9	2,483.4	3,071.7	5,555.1	7.4	44.7					
1981	1,501.5	2,335.8	135.9	44.2	180.1	2,515.9	3,154.6	5,670.5	7.2	44.4					
1982	1,503.4	2,355.0	137.2	52.5	189.7	2,544.7	3,242.8	5,787.5	7.5	44.0					
1983	1,486.9	2,337.4	197.9	59.3	257.1	2,594.6	3,299.1	5,893.7	9.9	44.0					
1984	1,547.5	2,449.9	165.1	57.9	223.1	2,673.0	3,315.5	5,988.5	8.3	44.6					
1985	1,603.2	2,557.1	162.4	60.7	223.0	2,780.1	3,302.7	6,082.8	8.0	45.7					
	PERSONS														
1966	4,348.8	4,823.9	65.9	12.7	78.6	4,902.5	3,277.9	8,180.3	1.6	59.9					
1967	4,423.2	4,933.0	70.1	16.7	86.8	5,019.8	3,328.6	8,348.4	1.7	60.1					
1968	4,524.8	5,055.6	60.7	20.4	81.1	5,136.8	3,395.5	8,532.3	1.6	60.2					
1969	4,610.3	5,183.0	58.3	20.6	78.9	5,261.9	3,481.5	8,743.3	1.5	60.2					
1970	4,825.9	5,395.6	57.9	20.3	78.2	5,473.8	3,477.1	8,950.9	1.4	61.2					
1971	4,939.6	5,515.7	70.1	22.6	92.7	5,608.4	3,582.7	9,191.1	1.7	61.0					
1972	4,988.4	5,609.9	111.1	32.9	144.0	5,753.9	3,625.3	9,379.2	2.5	61.3					
1973	5,092.9	5,783.0	67.2	38.6	105.8	5,888.7	3,674.7	9,563.4	1.8	61.6					
1974	5,127.8	5,855.2	105.8	35.1	140.9	5,996.1	3,772.3	9,768.4	2.4	61.4					
1975	5,046.8	5,841.3	215.5	62.9	278.4	6,119.7	3,816.2	9,935.9	4.6	61.6					
1976	5,036.9	5,897.8	236.8	55.9	292.7	6,190.5	3,909.8	10,100.4	4.7	61.3					
1977	5,049.6	5,995.4	283.3	76.0	359.3	6,354.7	3,929.2	10,283.9	5.7	61.8					
1978	5,045.3	6,005.4	334.4	63.9	398.3	6,403.7	4,166.8	10,570.5	6.2	60.6					
1979	5,113.1	6,078.5	315.8	61.7	377.5	6,456.0	4,294.6	10,750.7	5.9	60.1					
1980	5,251.1	6,281.4	334.6	59.9	394.5	6,675.9	4,264.9	10,940.7	5.9	61.0					
1981	5,337.1	6,393.7	323.7	56.9	380.6	6,774.3	4,391.2	11,165.5	5.6	60.7					
1982	5,285.9	6,379.3	387.6	73.8	461.4	6,840.7	4,557.4	11,398.1	6.7	60.0					
1983	5,150.3	6,241.1	607.4	79.5	686.8	6,927.9	4,678.3	11,606.2	9.9	59.7					
1984	5,314.8	6,462.3	524.2	80.5	604.6	7,066.9	4,727.0	11,793.9	8.6	59.9					
1985	5,439.2	6,646.1	486.8	84.3	571.2	7,217.2	4,762.5	11,979.7	7.9	60.2					

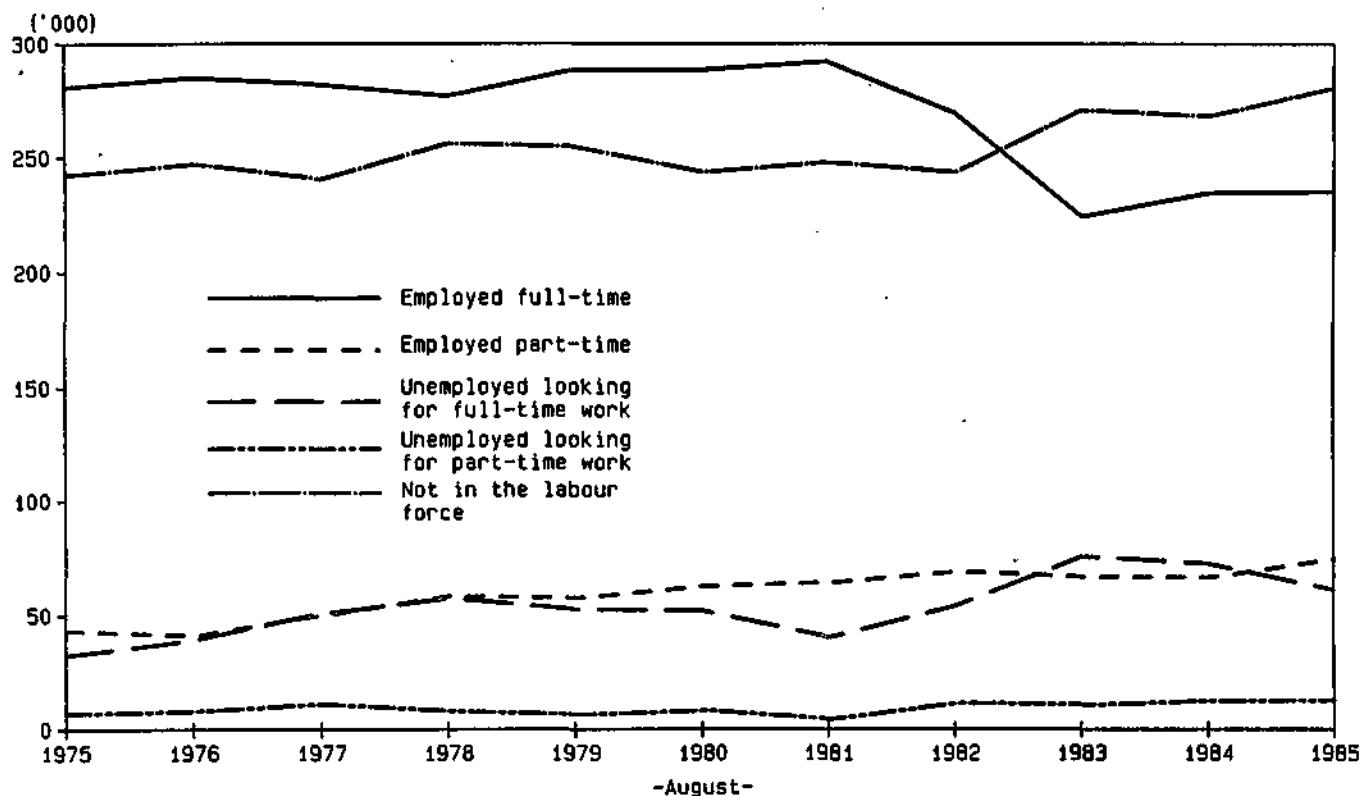
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 2.4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15-19, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

August	Employed		Unemployed		Not in the labour force
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	
MALES					
1975	281.2	43.2	32.4	7.1	242.2
1976	285.2	41.0	39.3	8.2	247.1
1977	282.0	50.1	51.0	11.3	240.4
1978	277.1	58.5	57.6	8.1	256.2
1979	288.5	57.6	52.6	6.6	254.6
1980	288.6	62.9	52.0	8.5	243.6
1981	292.1	64.6	40.4	4.5	248.0
1982	269.7	69.3	54.3	11.7	243.6
1983	224.3	66.8	75.8	10.9	271.0
1984	234.8	66.7	72.6	12.8	268.2
1985	235.5	74.6	61.2	12.8	280.8
FEMALES					
1975	240.0	51.2	40.8	10.9	255.1
1976	226.3	54.6	43.9	9.0	276.0
1977	220.9	65.5	58.2	14.9	264.5
1978	231.7	71.6	50.3	12.9	270.8
1979	209.0	71.4	61.3	10.6	288.0
1980	224.3	82.8	59.7	11.2	260.1
1981	218.5	82.5	51.4	10.4	272.6
1982	203.8	89.9	49.9	10.4	276.8
1983	186.6	92.4	64.6	15.1	270.2
1984	183.3	99.4	56.8	12.7	280.5
1985	188.4	109.7	46.7	15.0	281.9
PERSONS					
1975	521.3	94.4	73.2	17.9	497.3
1976	511.5	95.6	83.2	17.2	523.1
1977	502.8	115.6	109.2	26.1	504.9
1978	508.8	130.1	107.9	21.0	527.0
1979	497.5	128.9	113.8	17.2	542.5
1980	512.9	145.7	111.7	19.7	503.7
1981	510.6	147.1	91.7	14.8	520.7
1982	473.5	159.2	104.2	22.0	520.4
1983	410.9	159.2	140.4	26.0	541.2
1984	418.1	166.1	129.4	25.5	548.7
1985	423.9	184.3	107.9	27.8	562.7

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 2.d. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
MALES



## FEMALES

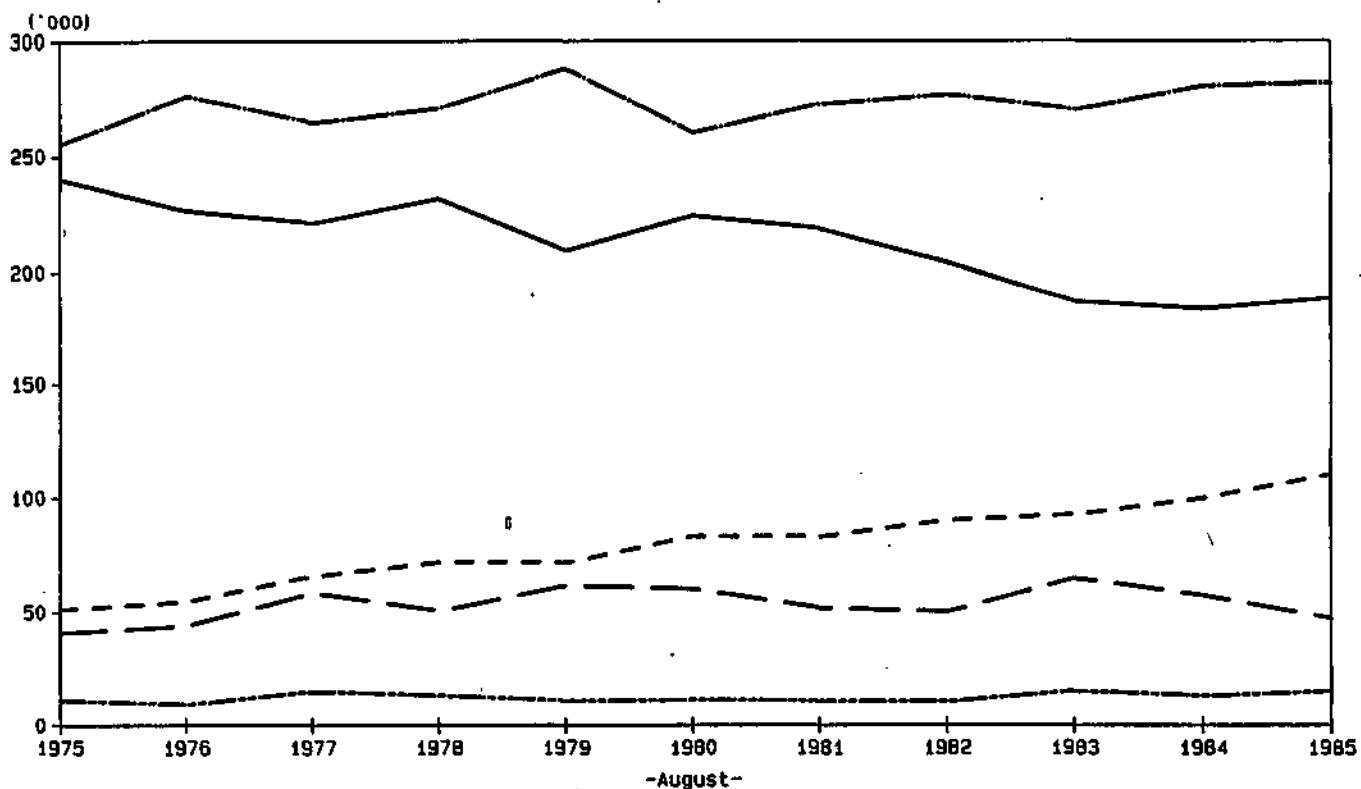


TABLE 2.5. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1985

State or Territory	Unemployed															
	Employed		Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate						
	Full-time workers	Total			Total											
			— '000 —													
			— per cent —													
	MALES															
New South Wales	1,313.3	1,397.7	130.5	7.2	137.7	1,535.4	516.8	2,052.2	9.0	74.8						
Victoria	1,027.8	1,094.8	60.1	5.9	66.0	1,160.7	387.6	1,548.3	5.7	75.0						
Queensland	605.5	650.4	58.3	4.3	62.6	712.9	231.6	944.5	8.8	75.5						
South Australia	324.1	345.7	31.4	1.9	33.4	379.0	138.9	517.9	8.8	73.2						
Western Australia	358.1	381.3	29.9	2.7	32.5	413.8	117.7	531.5	7.9	77.9						
Tasmania	106.7	112.3	10.5	*	11.0	123.3	40.9	164.3	8.9	75.1						
Northern Territory	39.2	40.6	1.8	*	2.0	42.6	8.9	51.5	4.7	82.8						
Australian Capital Territory	61.3	66.3	2.1	*	3.1	69.3	17.5	86.8	4.4	79.8						
<b>Australia</b>	<b>3,836.0</b>	<b>4,089.0</b>	<b>324.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>348.1</b>	<b>4,437.1</b>	<b>1,459.7</b>	<b>5,896.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>						
	FEMALES															
New South Wales	570.4	869.8	59.9	20.5	80.4	950.2	1,175.7	2,125.9	8.5	44.7						
Victoria	440.0	690.9	35.0	16.2	51.2	742.2	871.1	1,613.3	6.9	46.0						
Queensland	237.6	395.1	29.6	10.8	40.5	435.5	527.6	963.2	9.3	45.2						
South Australia	128.0	222.8	15.9	4.7	20.6	243.4	298.1	541.5	8.5	45.0						
Western Australia	135.2	236.0	14.9	5.3	20.2	256.2	274.1	530.4	7.9	48.3						
Tasmania	39.2	64.9	4.1	1.7	5.8	70.7	98.9	169.6	8.1	41.7						
Northern Territory	17.6	23.8	1.9	*	2.5	26.3	20.0	46.2	9.6	56.8						
Australian Capital Territory	35.2	53.7	*	*	1.9	55.6	37.3	92.9	3.4	59.8						
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,603.2</b>	<b>2,557.1</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>2,780.1</b>	<b>3,302.7</b>	<b>6,082.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>45.7</b>						
	PERSONS															
New South Wales	1,883.7	2,267.6	190.3	27.7	218.0	2,485.6	1,692.4	4,178.0	8.8	59.5						
Victoria	1,467.8	1,785.7	95.1	22.1	117.2	1,902.9	1,258.7	3,161.6	6.2	60.2						
Queensland	843.2	1,045.4	87.9	15.1	103.0	1,148.4	759.2	1,907.6	9.0	60.2						
South Australia	452.1	568.4	47.3	6.7	54.0	622.4	436.9	1,059.3	8.7	58.8						
Western Australia	493.3	617.3	44.8	7.9	52.8	670.0	391.8	1,061.9	7.9	63.1						
Tasmania	145.9	177.3	14.6	2.2	16.7	194.0	139.8	333.9	8.6	58.1						
Northern Territory	56.7	64.4	3.7	*	4.5	68.9	28.8	97.7	6.6	70.5						
Australian Capital Territory	96.5	120.0	3.2	1.8	4.9	124.9	54.8	179.7	3.9	69.5						
<b>Australia</b>	<b>5,439.2</b>	<b>6,646.1</b>	<b>486.8</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>571.2</b>	<b>7,217.2</b>	<b>4,762.5</b>	<b>11,979.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>60.2</b>						

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985* (6203.0).

TABLE 2.6. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE STATUS: BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1985

Birthplace	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total			
			— '000 —			— per cent —	
Born in Australia	4,005.0	4,946.8	344.4	408.1	5,354.8	7.6	60.9
Born outside Australia	1,434.1	1,699.3	142.4	163.1	1,862.4	8.8	61.9
Africa	48.4	57.5	*	4.0	61.5	6.5	65.4
America	45.2	55.5	4.7	6.5	62.0	10.4	62.9
Asia	200.2	233.4	36.2	39.7	273.1	14.5	62.5
Lebanon	16.7	19.0	7.8	7.9	26.9	29.5	56.0
Vietnam	33.7	35.7	10.8	10.9	46.6	23.4	69.3
Europe	1,030.1	1,223.1	81.9	94.8	1,317.9	7.2	60.7
Germany	54.1	66.6	5.1	6.1	72.7	8.3	63.9
Greece	70.5	81.1	7.4	8.0	89.1	9.0	58.6
Italy	134.7	153.4	6.6	7.8	161.2	4.8	60.1
Malta	28.2	33.6	*	*	36.1	*	60.3
Netherlands	44.9	54.7	3.7	4.2	59.0	7.2	62.5
Poland	22.6	26.1	*	*	29.2	*	46.6
U.K. and Ireland	504.9	615.3	38.6	45.8	661.1	6.9	61.6
Yugoslavia	76.7	83.8	6.6	7.6	91.4	8.3	62.7
Oceania	110.2	129.8	16.7	18.1	147.9	12.2	72.4
New Zealand	95.1	111.7	15.0	16.2	128.0	12.7	74.4

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985* (6203.0).

TABLE 2.7. CIVILIAN POPULATION(a), LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE: PARTICIPATION AT SOME TIME DURING THE REFERENCE PERIODS BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1975 TO FEBRUARY 1985  
(per cent)

Survey conducted in February—	Age group at the time of the survey								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
1975	67.1	95.5	98.4	98.0	96.0	90.7	77.3	26.2	84.8
1977	65.0	95.1	98.5	98.1	96.5	90.0	74.1	22.5	84.2
1979	67.2	95.2	98.6	97.4	94.5	88.1	68.4	17.0	82.7
1981	78.4	97.2	98.4	97.3	93.3	85.6	59.8	15.7	83.2
1983	75.8	97.6	98.4	97.1	94.0	84.1	59.4	12.9	82.4
1985	72.3	95.9	97.6	96.9	92.7	82.1	53.4	12.3	80.8
FEMALES									
1975	66.2	76.7	58.0	60.0	51.9	36.1	19.9	4.6	49.7
1977	61.6	77.6	58.0	61.0	55.7	36.0	17.9	4.9	50.3
1979	65.8	79.2	59.7	62.8	52.0	36.4	16.4	3.5	50.5
1981	73.5	81.8	65.9	65.8	54.0	34.0	17.7	3.8	53.6
1983	72.4	81.7	66.8	67.7	54.7	36.0	16.7	3.8	54.3
1985	72.0	82.4	68.4	69.3	57.9	33.6	15.6	2.8	54.5
PERSONS									
1975	66.7	86.2	78.5	79.4	74.3	63.0	47.7	13.6	67.1
1977	63.3	86.4	78.5	79.9	76.4	62.6	45.0	12.4	67.1
1979	66.5	87.2	79.2	80.5	73.7	62.1	41.3	9.3	66.4
1981	76.0	89.6	82.1	81.9	74.1	59.7	38.1	9.0	68.2
1983	74.1	89.7	82.5	82.7	74.9	59.9	37.2	7.8	68.2
1985	72.1	89.2	83.0	83.3	75.6	58.0	34.0	6.9	67.5

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils. Details of labour force experience during the period were not obtained for these persons.

Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia* (6206.0)

TABLE 2.8. CIVILIAN POPULATION, FEBRUARY 1985: LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985  
('000)

	Married males	All males	Married females	All females	Persons
<b>Civilian population</b>	<b>3,637.0</b>	<b>5,772.4</b>	<b>3,614.9</b>	<b>5,923.7</b>	<b>11,696.1</b>
<i>Out of the labour force for the whole year</i>	667.5	1,111.0	1,718.9	2,692.6	3,803.6
<i>In the labour force at some time during the year</i>	2,969.5	4,661.4	1,896.1	3,231.1	7,892.5
For 1 and under 4 weeks	6.3	41.2	71.1	114.9	156.2
4 and under 13 weeks	20.2	134.8	121.3	237.5	372.3
13 and under 26 weeks	28.3	85.9	116.2	177.5	263.4
26 and under 39 weeks	55.4	117.4	161.1	227.8	345.3
39 and under 49 weeks	123.7	218.3	201.9	298.9	517.2
49 and under 52 weeks	150.1	225.0	104.6	169.0	393.9
52 weeks	2,585.6	3,838.7	1,119.9	2,005.5	5,844.2

Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1985* (6206.0).

TABLE 2.9. LEAVERS (a) AGED 15 TO 64: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND AGE, MAY 1985

	15 to 19 years			20 to 24 years			Total(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
— '000 —									
In the labour force	124.5	104.9	229.3	34.3	25.8	60.1	180.4	146.3	326.7
Employed	99.4	84.5	184.0	25.8	21.2	46.9	144.8	119.3	264.1
Full-time	89.0	70.4	159.4	23.3	18.1	41.3	129.6	98.5	228.1
Part-time	10.5	14.1	24.6	*	*	5.6	15.2	20.8	36.0
Unemployed	25.0	20.3	45.4	8.6	4.6	13.2	35.6	27.0	62.6
Not in the labour force	5.0	5.7	10.7	*	*	3.9	7.7	10.9	18.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>110.6</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>345.3</b>
— per cent —									
<i>Unemployment rate</i>	20.1	19.4	19.8	25.0	17.9	21.9	19.7	18.5	19.2
<i>Participation rate</i>	96.2	94.9	95.6	95.5	91.9	93.9	95.9	93.1	94.6

(a) Leavers from educational institutions are persons who were full-time students at some time in the previous year but are not currently full-time students. Some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of gaols, reformatories etc, are excluded. (b) Includes leavers aged 25 to 64.

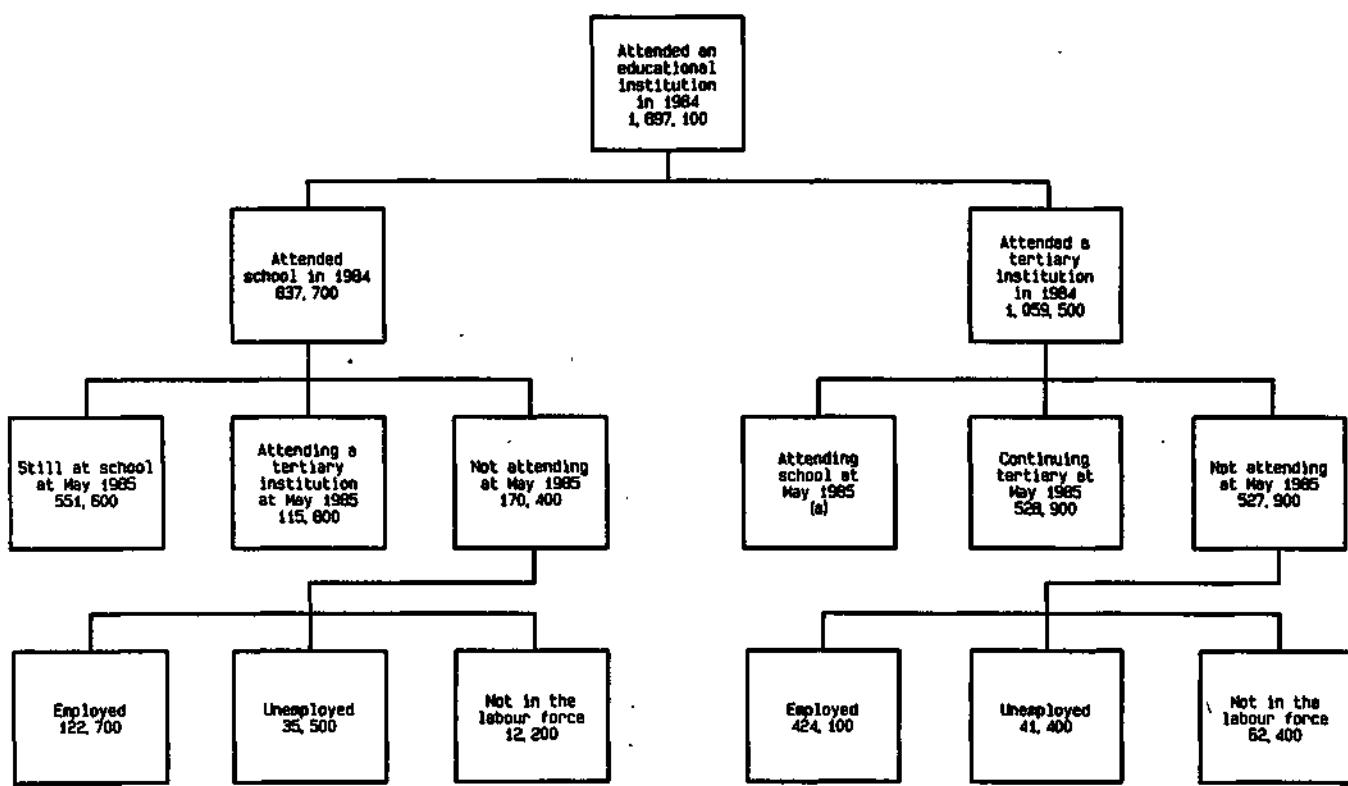
Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985* (6227.0).

TABLE 2.10. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 17: WHETHER ATTENDING SCHOOL, TYPE OF ATTENDANCE AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1985

	1983			1984			1985		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
— '000 —									
Attending school	236.4	225.4	461.8	250.9	243.2	494.1	266.4	260.8	527.2
Full-time	236.1	224.6	460.6	250.0	242.6	492.6	265.9	259.7	525.6
Part-time	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not attending school	148.3	137.7	286.1	150.9	132.2	283.0	148.9	129.6	278.5
In the labour force	133.2	115.2	248.4	134.6	106.8	241.4	133.8	111.3	245.2
Employed	99.0	85.4	184.5	103.4	80.1	183.5	104.6	88.5	193.1
Unemployed	34.2	29.8	64.0	31.2	26.7	57.9	29.2	22.9	52.1
Not in the labour force	15.1	22.5	37.6	16.2	25.3	41.6	15.0	18.3	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.8</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>747.9</b>	<b>401.8</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>777.2</b>	<b>415.3</b>	<b>390.4</b>	<b>805.7</b>
— per cent —									
<b>Proportion attending school</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>65.4</b>

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985* (6227.0)

CHART 2.e. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 WHO ATTENDED AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN 1984 AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS AT MAY 1985



(a) Estimate subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

TABLE 2.11. LEAVERS AGED 15 TO 64: TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED FULL-TIME IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1980 TO MAY 1985  
('000)

	1980(a)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Attended school full-time	193.1	185.9	187.2	174.4	188.1	199.1
Labour force status—						
In the labour force	185.6	176.3	174.7	162.1	176.7	190.2
Employed	143.8	144.9	140.0	116.5	133.3	152.2
Unemployed	41.8	31.4	34.7	45.5	43.4	38.0
Not in the labour force	7.5	9.6	12.5	12.4	11.4	8.9
Attended tertiary full-time	102.7	131.8	140.2	133.9	140.0	146.1
Labour force status—						
In the labour force	96.7	124.1	128.0	122.5	128.3	136.5
Employed	83.4	111.7	107.3	96.8	103.9	111.9
Unemployed	13.3	12.4	20.6	25.7	24.4	24.5
Not in the labour force	6.0	7.6	12.2	11.4	11.7	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>295.8</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>345.3</b>

(a) Estimates for 1980 are for persons aged 15 to 25 only.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

TABLE 2.12 PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 WHO ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1984 BUT WERE NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL AT MAY 1985:  
TYPE OF SCHOOL LAST ATTENDED, WHETHER ATTENDING A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, TYPE OF ATTENDANCE AND  
LABOUR FORCE STATUS, MAY 1985.

Type of school last attended	Employed			Unem- ployed —'000—	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate					
	Full-time	Part-time	Total											
	—per cent—													
<b>ATTENDING TERTIARY FULL TIME</b>														
<b>Males—</b>														
Government/State	*	4.9	7.0	*	8.1	11.3	19.4	*	41.7					
Non-government	*	*	*	*	*	7.0	10.3	*	*					
<b>Total</b>	*	7.0	9.4	*	11.4	18.3	29.7	*	38.3					
<b>Females—</b>														
Government/State	*	5.3	5.6	*	8.0	17.9	25.9	*	31.0					
Non-government	*	5.7	5.7	*	6.9	7.7	14.5	*	47.1					
<b>Total</b>	*	11.0	11.3	3.6	14.9	25.6	40.5	24.2	36.8					
<b>Persons—</b>														
Government/State	*	10.2	12.6	3.5	16.1	29.2	45.4	21.7	35.6					
Non-government	*	7.8	8.1	*	10.1	14.7	24.8	*	40.9					
<b>Total</b>	*	18.0	20.7	5.6	26.3	43.9	70.2	21.2	37.4					
<b>ATTENDING TERTIARY PART-TIME</b>														
<b>Males—</b>														
Government/State	20.0	*	21.0	*	22.8	*	23.0	*	99.4					
Non-government	5.0	*	6.6	*	6.9	*	7.0	*	98.6					
<b>Total</b>	25.0	*	27.6	*	29.8	*	30.0	*	99.2					
<b>Females—</b>														
Government/State	8.1	*	9.1	*	10.3	*	10.9	*	95.0					
Non-government	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					
<b>Total</b>	10.7	*	12.3	*	13.7	*	14.2	*	96.2					
<b>Persons—</b>														
Government/State	28.1	*	30.1	*	33.1	*	33.8	*	98.0					
Non-government	7.7	*	9.8	*	10.3	*	10.4	*	99.0					
<b>Total</b>	35.8	4.1	39.9	3.5	43.4	*	44.2	8.1	98.2					
<b>NOT ATTENDING TERTIARY</b>														
<b>Males—</b>														
Government/State	43.5	5.3	48.8	16.5	65.3	4.3	69.7	25.3	93.8					
Non-government	7.3	*	8.4	*	11.5	*	11.9	*	96.6					
<b>Total</b>	50.8	6.4	57.2	19.6	76.8	4.7	81.5	25.5	94.2					
<b>Females—</b>														
Government/State	37.7	9.1	46.8	14.3	61.1	3.5	64.6	23.4	94.6					
Non-government	8.1	*	10.7	*	11.8	*	12.5	*	94.2					
<b>Total</b>	45.8	11.7	57.5	15.4	72.9	4.2	77.2	21.1	94.5					
<b>Persons—</b>														
Government/State	81.2	14.4	95.6	30.9	126.4	7.9	134.3	24.4	94.2					
Non-government	15.4	3.8	19.1	4.1	23.2	*	24.4	17.6	95.4					
<b>Total</b>	96.6	18.1	114.7	35.0	149.7	9.0	158.7	23.4	94.3					
<b>TOTAL</b>														
<b>Males—</b>														
Government/State	65.7	11.2	76.9	19.4	96.2	15.8	112.1	20.1	85.9					
Non-government	12.6	4.8	17.4	4.3	21.7	7.5	29.2	19.7	74.4					
<b>Total</b>	78.2	16.0	94.3	23.7	117.9	23.3	141.2	20.1	83.5					
<b>Females—</b>														
Government/State	46.1	15.4	61.5	18.0	79.5	22.0	101.4	22.7	78.4					
Non-government	10.7	8.9	19.6	*	22.0	8.4	30.4	*	72.3					
<b>Total</b>	56.8	24.2	81.1	20.4	101.5	30.4	131.8	20.1	77.0					
<b>Persons—</b>														
Government/State	111.8	26.6	138.3	37.4	175.7	37.8	213.5	21.3	82.3					
Non-government	23.3	13.7	37.0	6.7	43.7	15.9	59.6	15.2	73.3					
<b>Total</b>	135.1	40.3	175.3	44.1	219.4	53.7	273.0	20.1	80.4					

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985* (6227.0).

TABLE 2.13. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, FEBRUARY 1985

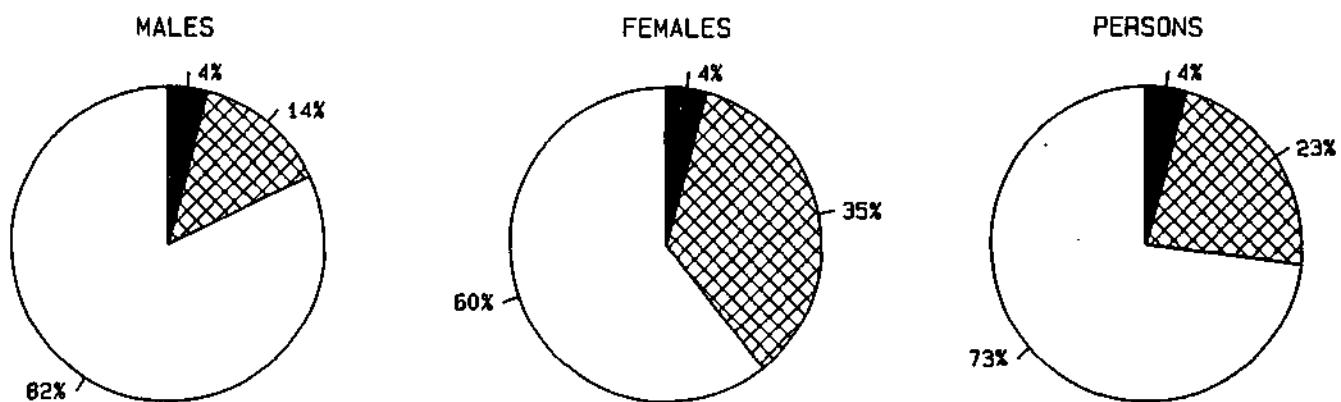
Educational attainment	Employed			Unem-ployed	In the labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Partici-pation rate(a)	Unem-ployment rate				
	Full-time	Part-time	Total										
							— per cent —						
MALES													
With post-school qualifications	1,825.4	68.8	1,894.1	94.4	1,988.5	320.0	2,308.5	86.1	4.7				
Degree	416.3	19.2	435.6	12.5	448.0	57.0	505.1	88.7	2.8				
Trade; technical or other certificate	1,362.9	47.1	1,410.0	77.7	1,487.7	256.2	1,743.9	85.3	5.2				
Other	46.1	*	48.6	*	52.8	6.7	59.5	88.7	*				
Without post-school qualifications	2,011.9	130.8	2,142.7	284.0	2,426.7	803.0	3,229.7	75.1	11.7				
Attended highest level of secondary school available	459.6	45.8	505.4	60.3	565.7	107.3	673.1	84.1	10.7				
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	1,546.9	84.8	1,631.7	222.9	1,854.7	681.8	2,536.5	73.1	12.0				
Left at age—													
18 years or over	26.8	*	29.7	5.5	35.2	6.8	41.9	83.8	15.6				
16 or 17 years	519.5	24.3	543.7	73.8	617.5	76.9	694.4	88.9	11.9				
14 or 15 years	846.6	46.6	893.1	125.3	1,018.4	424.4	1,442.8	70.6	12.3				
13 years or under	154.1	11.1	165.2	18.4	183.6	173.7	357.3	51.4	10.0				
Never attended school	5.3	*	5.5	*	6.3	13.9	20.1	31.2	*				
Still at school(b)	*		33.9	12.0	47.7	186.5	234.2	20.4	25.1				
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,839.1</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>4,072.5</b>	<b>390.4</b>	<b>4,462.9</b>	<b>1,309.5</b>	<b>5,772.4</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>				
FEMALES													
With post-school qualifications	700.8	311.1	1,011.8	70.6	1,082.4	584.6	1,667.0	64.9	6.5				
Degree	175.0	52.2	227.2	11.2	238.4	73.0	311.4	76.6	4.7				
Trade; technical or other certificate	501.2	241.6	742.8	53.7	796.5	482.4	1,278.8	62.3	6.7				
Other	24.6	17.2	41.8	5.7	47.5	29.3	76.8	61.9	12.0				
Without post-school qualifications	905.7	536.7	1,442.3	192.8	1,635.2	2,386.6	4,021.8	40.7	11.8				
Attended highest level of secondary school available	219.1	108.8	327.9	41.2	369.1	286.7	655.7	56.3	11.2				
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	686.0	427.3	1,113.3	151.7	1,265.0	2,070.0	3,335.0	37.9	12.0				
Left at age—													
18 years or over	10.6	5.3	15.8	*	20.1	12.7	32.9	61.3	*				
16 or 17 years	282.9	128.1	411.0	61.6	472.6	423.7	896.3	52.7	13.0				
14 or 15 years	344.4	266.0	610.4	77.7	688.2	1,325.5	2,013.6	34.2	11.3				
13 years or under	48.1	28.0	76.1	8.0	84.1	308.1	392.2	21.4	9.5				
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	*	30.0	31.1	*	*				
Still at school(b)	*		48.9	19.9	69.4	165.5	234.9	29.6	28.6				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,607.1</b>	<b>896.6</b>	<b>2,503.7</b>	<b>283.2</b>	<b>2,787.0</b>	<b>3,136.7</b>	<b>5,923.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>				
PERSONS													
With post-school qualifications	2,526.1	379.9	2,906.0	164.9	3,070.9	904.6	3,975.5	77.2	5.4				
Degree	591.3	71.5	662.8	23.7	686.4	130.0	816.4	84.1	3.4				
Trade; technical or other certificate	1,864.1	288.7	2,152.8	131.4	2,284.2	738.6	3,022.8	75.6	5.8				
Other	70.7	19.7	90.4	9.9	100.3	36.0	136.3	73.6	9.9				
Without post-school qualifications	2,917.6	667.4	3,585.0	476.8	4,061.9	3,189.6	7,251.5	56.0	11.7				
Attended highest level of secondary school available	678.7	154.6	833.3	101.5	934.8	394.0	1,328.8	70.3	10.9				
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	2,233.0	512.1	2,745.1	374.6	3,119.7	2,751.8	5,871.4	53.1	12.0				
Left at age—													
18 years or over	37.4	8.1	45.5	9.8	55.3	19.5	74.8	73.9	17.7				
16 or 17 years	802.4	152.4	954.7	135.4	1,090.1	500.6	1,590.7	68.5	12.4				
14 or 15 years	1,191.0	312.6	1,503.6	203.0	1,706.6	1,749.9	3,456.5	49.4	11.9				
13 years or under	202.2	39.0	241.3	26.4	267.7	481.8	749.5	35.7	9.9				
Never attended school	5.9	*	6.6	*	7.4	43.8	51.2	14.4	*				
Still at school(b)	*		82.8	31.8	117.2	352.0	469.2	25.0	27.2				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,446.2</b>	<b>1,130.1</b>	<b>6,576.3</b>	<b>673.6</b>	<b>7,249.9</b>	<b>4,446.2</b>	<b>11,696.1</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>				

(a) Because it is not practicable to ascertain details of educational attainment for persons in institutions and boarding school pupils, participation rates have been calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions and boarding school pupils. Participation rates and estimates of persons not in the labour force therefore differ from those given in other tables and charts. (b) Aged 15 to 20 years only.

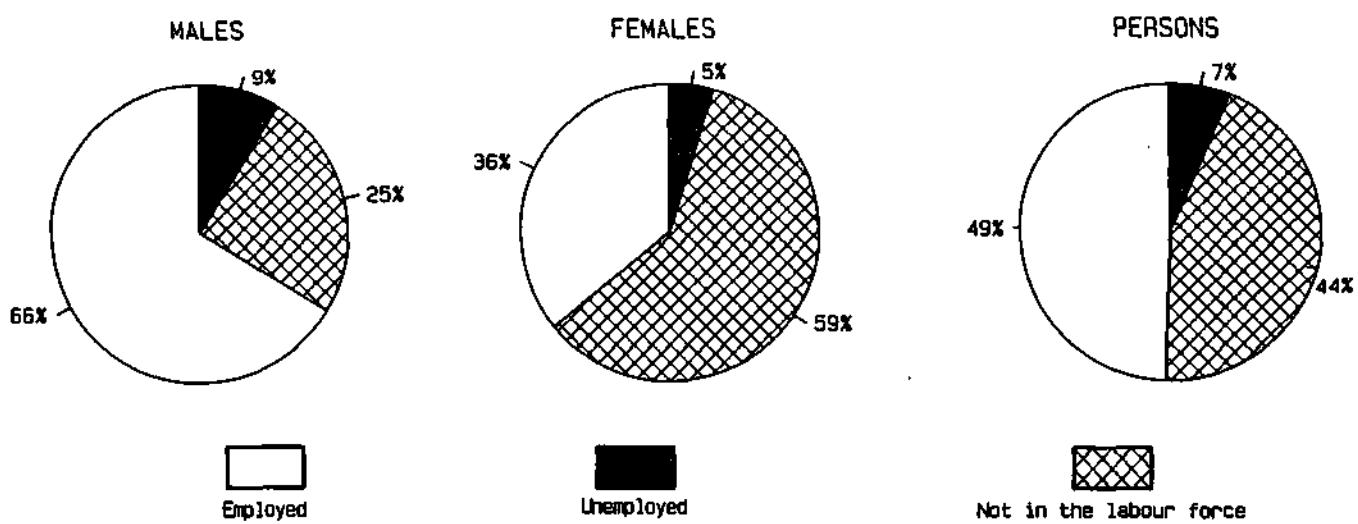
Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

CHART 2.f. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:  
 LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (a),  
 FEBRUARY 1985

-With post-school qualifications-



-Without post-school qualifications-

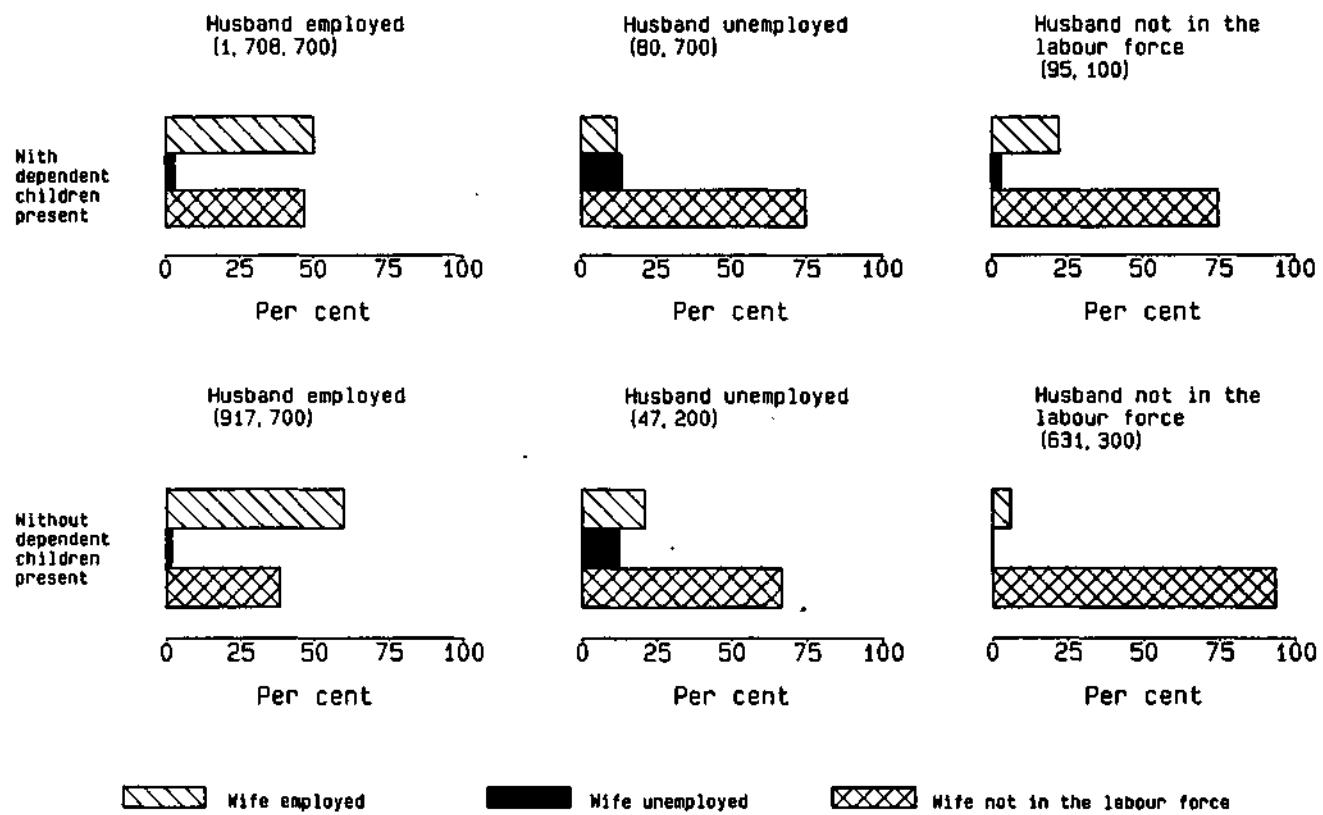


(a) Excludes persons in institutions and boarding school pupils from whom details of educational attainment were not obtained and persons aged 15 to 20 years still at school.

Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985 (6236.0).

CHART 2.g. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND, WIFE OR FAMILY HEAD  
JULY 1985

(a) MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES



(b) OTHER FAMILIES

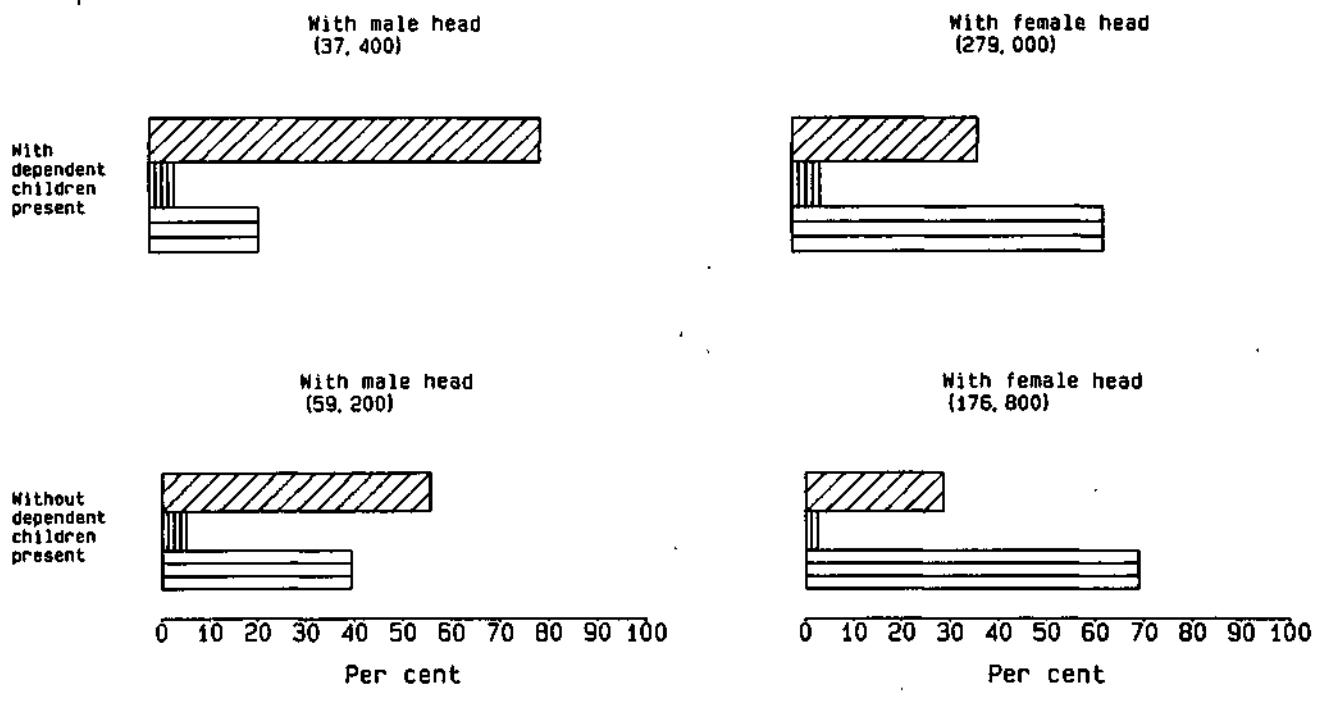


TABLE 2.14. FAMILY STATUS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a), JULY 1985

	Unemployed									
	Employed			Looking for full-time work		Not in the labour force		Unemployment rate		
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Total	Labour force	Not in the labour force	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	
	— '000 —									
	— per cent —									
	MALES									
<i>Member of a family</i>	3,191.4	197.0	3,388.4	245.7	260.6	3,649.0	1,087.4	4,736.3	7.1	77.0
Husband	2,530.3	96.1	2,626.4	124.4	127.9	2,754.2	726.3	3,480.6	4.6	79.1
With dependent children present	1,064.9	43.7	1,708.7	79.9	80.7	1,789.4	95.1	1,884.4	4.5	95.0
Without dependent children present	865.3	52.4	917.7	44.5	47.2	964.9	631.3	1,596.2	4.9	60.5
Not-married family head	57.2	3.5	60.7	4.5	4.7	65.5	31.2	96.6	7.2	67.7
With dependent children present	25.8	*	27.8	*	*	29.5	7.8	37.4	*	79.0
Without dependent children present	31.4	*	32.9	*	*	35.9	23.3	59.2	*	60.6
Full-time student aged 15-20	10.5	61.8	72.3	6.0	15.4	87.6	238.3	326.0	17.6	26.9
Other child(b) of family head	547.3	34.4	581.7	98.1	99.6	681.3	62.5	743.8	14.6	91.6
Other relative	46.1	*	47.3	12.8	13.0	60.3	29.1	89.4	21.5	67.5
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	490.9	41.9	532.9	54.2	56.7	589.6	182.4	772.0	9.6	76.4
Living alone	233.6	16.8	250.4	21.6	22.5	272.9	137.5	410.4	8.2	66.5
Not living alone	257.3	25.2	282.5	32.6	34.2	316.7	44.9	361.6	10.8	87.6
<i>Total</i>	3,682.3	239.0	3,921.3	299.9	317.3	4,238.6	1,269.7	5,508.3	7.5	76.9
	FEMALES									
<i>Member of a family</i>	1,220.2	858.1	2,078.3	113.8	174.2	2,252.5	2,531.2	4,783.7	7.7	47.1
Wife	767.2	683.8	1,451.0	46.3	83.8	1,534.9	1,883.4	3,418.3	5.5	44.9
With dependent children present	370.5	493.5	864.0	30.8	62.4	926.4	907.5	1,833.9	6.7	50.5
Without dependent children present	396.8	190.3	587.0	15.5	21.5	608.5	975.8	1,584.3	3.5	38.4
Not-married family head	97.0	52.3	149.3	12.4	19.7	169.0	286.9	455.9	11.6	37.1
With dependent children present	58.6	40.1	98.7	8.7	15.2	113.9	165.1	279.0	13.3	40.8
Without dependent children present	38.4	12.2	50.6	3.7	4.5	55.0	121.8	176.8	8.1	31.1
Full-time student aged 15-20	4.2	78.1	82.2	6.3	19.5	101.7	223.1	324.8	19.1	31.3
Other child(b) of family head	330.5	40.0	370.5	46.2	48.4	418.9	48.8	467.7	11.6	89.6
Other relative	21.2	4.0	25.2	*	*	28.0	89.0	117.1	*	23.9
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	305.0	55.0	360.0	27.8	33.1	393.1	446.8	839.8	8.4	46.8
Living alone	132.1	25.7	157.8	6.2	8.3	166.1	398.8	564.9	5.0	29.4
Not living alone	173.0	29.2	202.2	21.6	24.8	227.0	48.0	274.9	10.9	82.6
<i>Total</i>	1,525.2	913.1	2,438.3	141.6	207.3	2,645.6	2,978.0	5,623.5	7.8	47.0
	PERSONS									
<i>Member of a family</i>	4,411.5	1,055.2	5,466.7	359.5	434.8	5,901.5	3,618.6	9,520.1	7.4	62.0
Husband or wife	3,297.5	779.9	4,077.4	170.7	211.7	4,289.1	2,609.7	6,898.8	4.9	62.2
With dependent children present	2,035.4	537.2	2,572.7	110.7	143.1	2,715.7	1,002.6	3,718.3	5.3	73.0
Without dependent children present	1,262.1	242.6	1,504.8	60.0	68.6	1,573.4	1,607.1	3,180.5	4.3	49.5
Not-married family head	154.2	55.8	210.0	16.9	24.4	234.4	318.0	552.5	10.4	42.4
With dependent children present	84.4	42.1	126.6	10.3	16.9	143.5	172.9	316.4	11.8	45.3
Without dependent children present	69.8	13.7	83.5	6.6	7.5	90.9	145.1	236.1	8.2	38.5
Full-time student aged 15-20	14.7	139.8	154.5	12.3	34.8	189.3	461.5	650.8	18.4	29.1
Other child(b) of family head	877.8	74.4	952.2	144.3	148.0	1,100.2	111.2	1,211.5	13.5	90.8
Other relative	67.3	5.2	72.6	15.4	15.8	88.4	118.1	206.4	17.9	42.8
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	796.0	96.9	892.9	82.0	89.8	982.7	629.1	1,611.8	9.1	61.0
Living alone	365.7	42.5	408.2	27.8	30.8	439.0	536.3	975.3	7.0	45.0
Not living alone	430.3	54.4	484.7	54.2	59.0	543.7	92.8	636.5	10.9	85.4
<i>Total</i>	5,207.5	1,152.1	6,359.6	441.5	524.6	6,884.2	4,247.7	11,131.9	7.6	61.8

(a) Excludes 829,100 persons for whom family status was not determined. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 2.15 FAMILY STATUS: LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND AGE OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER, JULY 1985  
('000)

	Age groups						Total
	15-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
<i>Member of a family</i>	2072.1	2058.5	1924.8	1330.9	1162.9	971.0	9520.1
Husband or wife with dependent children present	175.8	1,348.5	1,513.6	558.5	110.5	11.5	3,718.3
Employed	73.7	869.3	1,145.0	414.2	68.1	*	2,572.7
Unemployed	12.7	60.5	49.8	16.3	3.9	*	143.1
Not in the labour force	89.4	418.8	318.8	128.0	38.4	9.2	1,002.6
Husband or wife without dependent children present	210.4	372.2	221.9	650.6	942.3	783.1	3,180.5
Employed	170.7	334.1	167.1	420.0	357.7	55.2	1,504.8
Unemployed	12.1	10.5	6.2	17.8	21.7	*	68.6
Not in the labour force	27.7	27.6	48.6	212.8	562.9	727.5	1,607.1
Not-married family head with dependent children present	41.5	106.1	111.2	43.7	11.5	*	316.4
Employed	8.5	37.5	57.5	19.8	*	*	126.6
Unemployed	*	6.6	5.9	*	*	*	16.9
Not in the labour force	30.0	62.0	47.8	22.5	8.3	*	172.9
Not-married family head without dependent children present	10.7	17.0	21.0	45.0	57.9	84.4	236.1
Employed	8.7	15.2	15.7	25.5	15.6	*	83.5
Unemployed	*	4.7	*	*	*	*	7.5
Not in the labour force	*	4.5	*	17.6	41.5	81.6	145.1
Full-time student aged 15-20	650.8	..	..	..	..	..	650.8
Employed	154.5	..	..	..	..	..	154.5
Unemployed	34.8	..	..	..	..	..	34.8
Not in the labour force	461.5	..	..	..	..	..	461.5
Other child of family head	935.4	190.9	48.4	20.9	12.8	*	1,211.5
Employed	751.9	151.7	31.3	12.0	5.2	*	952.2
Unemployed	123.9	19.5	4.6	*	*	*	148.0
Not in the labour force	59.7	19.7	13.7	7.8	7.4	*	111.2
Other relative	47.3	23.6	8.7	12.2	28.0	86.6	206.4
Employed	33.2	18.1	6.0	6.6	6.3	*	72.6
Unemployed	9.2	4.4	*	*	*	*	15.8
Not in the labour force	4.9	3.9	*	4.6	20.5	84.2	118.1
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	346.4	350.0	160.5	125.4	196.9	432.5	1,611.8
Living alone	62.4	134.5	104.3	98.3	170.2	405.5	975.3
Employed	54.3	121.7	91.6	68.5	57.6	14.6	408.2
Unemployed	5.0	7.8	6.9	6.6	4.6	*	30.8
Not in the labour force	*	5.1	5.9	23.3	108.0	390.9	536.3
Not living alone	284.0	215.5	56.2	27.1	26.7	27.0	636.5
Employed	222.2	184.9	47.0	19.3	9.5	*	484.7
Unemployed	35.2	17.0	4.7	*	*	*	59.0
Not in the labour force	26.6	13.5	5.9	6.3	15.2	25.3	92.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,418.5</b>	<b>2,488.5</b>	<b>2,085.3</b>	<b>1,456.2</b>	<b>1,359.8</b>	<b>1,403.5</b>	<b>11,131.9</b>

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0)

TABLE 2.16. ALL FAMILIES : TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN PRESENT, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) OF FAMILY MEMBERS, JULY 1984 AND JULY 1985  
('000 families)

Number of dependent children present	None employed		One employed		Two or more employed		Total	
	July 1984	July 1985	July 1984	July 1985	July 1984	July 1985	July 1984	July 1985
<b>MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES</b>								
None	517.4	556.0	361.9	358.9	678.8	681.3	1,558.1	1,596.2
One or more	121.8	120.2	814.5	768.9	945.8	995.3	1,882.1	1,884.4
One	43.1	42.7	227.5	208.6	330.1	344.7	600.7	596.1
Two	43.7	41.3	347.7	334.7	400.6	407.8	792.0	783.8
Three	21.5	22.3	179.7	167.1	160.7	184.6	361.9	374.1
Four or more	13.6	13.8	59.6	58.5	54.4	58.2	127.5	130.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>639.3</b>	<b>676.2</b>	<b>1,176.4</b>	<b>1,127.8</b>	<b>1,624.5</b>	<b>1,676.6</b>	<b>3,440.2</b>	<b>3,480.6</b>
<b>OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD</b>								
None	11.5	11.3	19.1	20.1	26.8	27.8	57.4	59.2
One or more	10.6	7.9	23.4	23.1	5.5	6.4	39.5	37.4
One	5.2	4.9	12.6	13.5	*	5.0	22.0	23.5
Two	*	*	8.2	6.4	*	*	12.4	9.3
Three	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7
Four or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>96.6</b>
<b>OTHER FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD</b>								
None	48.0	50.1	72.6	71.7	51.4	55.1	171.9	176.8
One or more	157.9	153.9	88.7	100.1	27.6	25.1	274.3	279.0
One	76.3	76.4	51.0	54.2	16.4	12.9	143.7	143.5
Two	55.0	49.3	26.1	32.5	6.8	9.4	87.9	91.2
Three	19.2	19.9	9.2	10.3	*	*	31.7	32.6
Four or more	7.4	8.3	*	*	*	*	10.9	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>171.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>446.2</b>	<b>455.9</b>
<b>OTHER FAMILIES : TOTAL</b>								
None	59.4	61.4	91.7	91.8	78.2	82.8	229.3	236.1
One or more	168.5	161.8	112.2	123.2	33.1	31.5	313.8	316.4
One	81.5	81.3	63.6	67.7	20.6	18.0	165.7	167.0
Two	58.5	51.0	34.3	38.9	7.5	10.6	100.3	100.5
Three	20.5	20.6	11.4	13.1	*	*	35.7	36.2
Four or more	8.0	8.9	*	*	*	*	12.1	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>114.3</b>	<b>543.1</b>	<b>552.5</b>
<b>ALL FAMILIES</b>								
None	576.9	617.4	453.6	450.7	757.0	764.1	1,787.4	1,832.2
One or more	290.4	282.0	926.7	892.1	978.9	1,026.8	2,195.9	2,200.9
One	124.6	124.1	291.2	276.4	350.7	362.6	766.4	763.1
Two	102.2	92.3	382.0	373.6	408.1	418.4	892.3	884.3
Three	42.0	42.9	191.1	180.3	164.4	187.2	397.5	410.3
Four or more	21.5	22.7	62.5	61.8	55.6	58.6	139.6	143.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>867.2</b>	<b>899.4</b>	<b>1,380.3</b>	<b>1,342.8</b>	<b>1,735.9</b>	<b>1,790.9</b>	<b>3,983.3</b>	<b>4,033.1</b>

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.17. MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILIES : LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE, AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD PRESENT, JULY 1985**  
(<sup>000</sup> families)

	<i>Wife employed</i>		<i>Wife unemployed</i>	<i>Wife in the labour force</i>	<i>Wife not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>				
<b>HUSBAND EMPLOYED FULL-TIME</b>						
<i>Families with dependent children present</i>	354.5	481.2	835.6	48.4	884.0	780.9
<i>Age of youngest dependent child—</i>						
0- 4	86.7	169.2	255.9	17.4	273.4	438.5
5- 9	95.9	136.6	234.4	18.6	253.1	153.8
10-14	114.8	125.2	240.0	10.1	250.1	127.8
15-20	57.1	48.2	105.3	*	107.5	60.8
<i>Families without dependent children present</i>	364.2	162.5	526.7	14.8	541.5	323.8
<i>Total</i>	718.7	643.6	1,362.3	63.2	1,425.5	1,104.8
<b>HUSBAND EMPLOYED : TOTAL</b>						
<i>Families with dependent children present</i>	362.5	494.0	856.5	50.8	907.3	801.4
<i>Age of youngest dependent child—</i>						
0- 4	90.1	173.6	263.7	18.7	282.3	447.7
5- 9	97.7	142.5	240.2	19.1	259.3	158.6
10-14	117.0	129.2	246.2	10.4	256.5	131.9
15-20	57.7	48.8	106.5	*	109.2	63.2
<i>Families without dependent children present</i>	374.3	174.3	548.5	15.4	563.9	353.8
<i>Total</i>	736.8	668.3	1,405.1	66.1	1,471.2	1,155.2
<b>HUSBAND IN THE LABOUR FORCE</b>						
<i>Families with dependent children present</i>	368.2	497.9	866.1	61.6	927.7	861.6
<i>Age of youngest dependent child—</i>						
0- 4	91.2	174.2	265.4	23.3	288.7	485.0
5- 9	99.0	143.3	242.3	21.4	263.7	168.5
10-14	118.9	131.1	250.0	13.5	263.5	141.0
15-20	59.1	49.3	108.4	3.5	111.9	67.1
<i>Families without dependent children present</i>	379.9	178.6	558.5	21.1	579.6	385.3
<i>Total</i>	748.1	676.5	1,424.6	82.8	1,507.3	1,246.9
<b>TOTAL</b>						
<i>Families with dependent children present</i>	379.5	507.9	887.4	64.5	951.9	932.5
<i>Age of youngest dependent child—</i>						
0- 4	96.3	175.1	271.3	24.2	295.5	503.0
5- 9	101.1	146.4	247.5	21.9	269.5	181.7
10-14	121.1	134.9	256.0	14.7	270.8	165.2
15-20	61.0	51.6	112.5	3.6	116.2	82.7
<i>Families without dependent children present</i>	404.7	192.5	597.2	22.0	619.2	977.0
<i>Total</i>	784.2	700.4	1,484.6	86.4	1,571.1	1,909.5

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

**TABLE 2.18. OTHER FAMILIES : LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD AND AGE OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD PRESENT, JULY 1985**  
(<sup>000</sup> families)

	<i>Family head employed</i>			<i>Family head unemployed</i>	<i>Family head in the labour force</i>	<i>Family head not in the labour force</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>				
<i>Families with dependent children present</i>	84.4	42.1	126.6	16.9	143.5	172.9	316.4
<i>Age of youngest dependent child—</i>							
0- 4	13.7	8.5	22.1	5.4	27.6	60.6	88.2
5- 9	18.4	13.0	31.4	4.5	36.0	45.8	81.8
10-14	32.9	13.9	46.8	5.5	52.3	45.8	98.1
15-20	19.5	6.7	26.2	*	27.7	20.7	48.4
<i>Families without dependent children present</i>	69.8	13.7	83.5	7.5	90.9	145.1	236.1
<i>Total</i>	154.2	55.8	210.0	24.4	234.4	318.0	552.5

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

TABLE 2.19. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: WHETHER IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND WHETHER HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1985  
('000)

Whether in the labour force and whether had re-entered the labour force	Males	Females	Persons
Persons aged 15 and over	5,871.3	6,056.1	11,927.4
Out of the labour force	1,402.2	3,205.6	4,607.8
In the labour force	4,469.1	2,850.5	7,319.5
Persons who had re-entered the labour force	20.3	136.5	156.8
Working	14.6	97.3	111.8
Looking for work	5.7	39.3	45.0
Other	4,448.7	2,714.0	7,162.7

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985 (6264.0).

TABLE 2.20. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK,  
MAY 1985  
('000)

	Working			Looking for Work			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Age group (years)—</b>									
15-24	*	7.1	9.6	*	4.1	4.6	*	11.2	14.2
25-34	5.5	51.6	57.1	3.5	21.4	23.5	7.6	73.0	80.6
35-44	4.0	29.8	32.1	3.5	10.4	11.8	3.7	40.2	43.9
45-54	*	7.2	8.8	*	*	*	5.1	9.7	12.2
55 and over	*	*	4.2	*	*	*	3.6	*	6.0
<b>Family status—</b>									
Member of a family	9.7	90.0	99.7	3.7	35.6	39.3	13.4	125.7	139.1
Husband or wife	7.2	80.6	87.8	*	29.0	32.0	10.2	109.6	119.8
With children aged 0-14 present	*	70.2	73.3	*	26.8	28.3	4.5	97.1	101.6
Without children aged 0-14 present	4.2	10.3	14.5	*	*	3.7	5.7	12.5	18.2
Not married family head	*	7.4	7.8	*	6.0	6.4	*	13.4	14.2
Child of family head	*	*	3.7	*	*	*	*	*	4.3
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not a member of a family	4.5	*	7.6	*	*	*	5.9	4.4	10.2
Not family coded	*	4.2	4.5	*	*	*	*	6.5	7.5
<b>Birthplace and year of arrival—</b>									
Born in Australia	10.9	73.1	84.0	*	29.1	32.1	13.8	102.2	116.0
Born outside Australia	3.7	24.1	27.9	*	10.2	12.9	6.5	34.3	40.8
Arrived before 1971	*	14.5	16.6	*	6.2	8.2	4.1	20.7	24.8
Arrived 1971-1985	*	9.7	11.3	*	3.9	4.7	*	13.6	16.0
<b>Born in Main English speaking countries(a)</b>									
Born in other countries	*	14.4	16.3	*	5.7	7.5	3.6	20.1	23.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>156.8</b>

(a) Comprises UK, Ireland, Canada, South Africa, USA and New Zealand.

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985 (6264.0).

TABLE 2.21. PERSONS WHO HAD RE-ENTERED THE LABOUR FORCE: DETAILS OF PREVIOUS JOB AND WHETHER WORKING OR LOOKING FOR WORK, MAY 1985  
('000)

	Working			Looking for Work			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Occupation in previous job—</b>									
Previous job less than 20 years ago—									
Professional, technical, etc.	*	22.1	24.3	*	5.4	6.2	*	27.6	30.5
Clerical	*	35.7	39.0	*	14.8	15.3	3.8	50.5	54.3
Sales	*	11.5	12.7	*	4.4	4.9	*	15.9	17.6
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarryworkers	4.6	8.5	13.2	*	5.2	7.8	7.3	13.7	21.0
Service, sport and recreation	*	10.8	11.5	*	5.8	6.1	*	16.6	17.6
Other(a)	*	4.3	6.9	*	*	*	3.7	6.4	10.0
Total	14.6	92.8	107.4	5.7	37.8	43.5	20.3	130.6	150.9
Previous job 20 or more years ago	*	4.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.9	5.9
<b>Full-time or part-time status in previous job—</b>									
Previous job less than 20 years ago—									
Full-time	13.8	74.3	88.1	5.7	33.0	38.8	19.5	107.4	126.9
Part-time	*	16.5	17.2	*	4.5	4.5	*	21.0	21.7
Total(b)	14.6	92.8	107.4	5.7	37.8	43.5	20.3	130.6	150.9
Previous job 20 or more years ago	*	4.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.9	5.9
<b>Time in previous job (years)—</b>									
1- 2	4.5	28.0	32.5	*	10.9	12.9	6.4	38.9	45.3
3- 4	4.5	19.8	22.3	*	8.3	8.6	6.2	28.0	31.0
5- 9	33.2	35.2	*	15.1	16.4	*	3.9	48.3	51.6
10-19	15.6	18.9	*	4.8	5.5	*	3.8	20.5	24.4
20 or more	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.6
<b>Reason left previous job—</b>									
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	*	4.8	7.2	*	*	4.6	3.6	8.1	11.8
Returned to studies	5.0	3.6	8.6	*	*	*	5.3	4.5	9.8
Retired/did not want to work any longer	*	3.8	5.1	*	*	*	*	4.6	6.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.2	4.7
Own ill health or injury	*	4.5	7.7	*	*	4.0	5.5	6.1	11.6
To get married	*	7.3	7.3	*	3.9	3.9	*	11.2	11.2
Pregnancy/to have children	*	51.7	51.7	*	19.1	19.1	*	70.8	70.8
To look after family, house or someone else	*	4.5	4.7	*	*	*	*	7.4	7.6
Moved house/spouse transferred	*	7.0	7.3	*	*	3.6	*	10.4	10.9
Travel	*	4.5	5.5	*	*	*	*	5.6	7.0
Other	*	*	4.1	*	*	*	*	3.7	5.3
<b>Educational attainment when left previous job—</b>									
With post-school qualifications	5.4	38.1	43.5	*	11.8	13.9	7.6	49.8	57.4
Degree	*	8.4	10.0	*	*	*	*	10.4	12.7
Trade, technical or other certificate	3.5	28.0	31.5	*	9.5	10.9	4.9	37.5	42.4
Without post-school qualifications(c)	9.2	59.2	68.4	3.6	27.5	31.1	12.8	86.7	99.4
Attended highest level of secondary school available	4.7	12.0	16.7	*	4.2	4.7	5.1	16.2	21.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	4.5	47.2	51.7	*	23.3	26.4	7.6	70.5	78.1
Left at age—									
16 or over	*	19.7	21.1	*	9.0	10.0	*	28.6	31.1
15 or under	*	27.5	30.6	*	14.3	16.4	5.2	41.8	47.0
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Still at school	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Time since previous job (years)—</b>									
1- 2	8.7	28.9	37.6	3.7	9.2	12.9	12.4	38.1	50.5
3- 4	3.9	21.5	25.4	*	5.5	6.4	4.9	26.9	31.8
5- 9	*	25.1	26.7	*	14.6	15.4	*	39.7	42.1
10-19	*	17.3	17.7	*	8.6	8.8	*	25.9	26.5
20 or more	*	4.4	4.4	*	*	*	*	5.9	5.9
Total	14.6	97.3	111.8	5.7	39.3	45.0	20.3	136.5	156.8

(a) Comprises administrative, executive and managerial; farmers, fisherspersons and timbergetters; and transport and communication. (b) Includes varied/did not know.  
(c) Includes other.

Source: Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985 (6264.0).

TABLE 2.22. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS: DURATION OF CONTINUOUS PERIOD IN THE LABOUR FORCE BEFORE LEAVING, WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND AGE, NOVEMBER 1985  
('000)

	Age group				Total
	15-24	25-44	45-59	60 and over	
<b>MALES</b>					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	11.7	18.1	17.1	31.1	78.0
Intended to return to the labour force	10.6	12.4	5.9	*	31.1
Did not intend to return to the labour force	*	*	6.9	25.3	34.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	4.4	4.3	*	*	12.2
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	35.9	12.8	4.8	6.3	59.9
Intended to return to the labour force	32.2	9.2	*	*	45.3
Did not intend to return to the labour force	*	*	*	4.1	8.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	*	*	*	*	5.8
<i>Total</i>	47.6	31.0	21.9	37.4	137.9
Intended to return to the labour force	42.8	21.6	8.6	*	76.4
Did not intend to return to the labour force	6.0	8.0	29.4	43.5	43.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	*	5.8	5.3	4.4	18.0
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	30.5	82.3	27.7	12.6	153.0
Intended to return to the labour force	17.1	43.9	6.1	*	67.8
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.1	20.8	17.6	11.0	57.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	5.3	17.5	4.0	*	27.8
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	53.4	95.0	18.5	*	170.3
Intended to return to the labour force	41.0	48.3	9.0	*	99.1
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.2	24.7	7.2	*	41.8
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	4.3	21.9	*	*	29.5
<i>Total</i>	83.9	177.3	46.2	16.0	323.4
Intended to return to the labour force	58.0	92.3	15.1	*	166.8
Did not intend to return to the labour force	16.3	45.5	24.8	12.7	99.2
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	9.6	39.5	6.3	*	57.3
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Continuous period of at least twelve months in the labour force before leaving	42.2	100.4	44.8	43.7	231.1
Intended to return to the labour force	27.6	56.3	12.0	*	98.9
Did not intend to return to the labour force	8.6	22.8	24.5	36.3	92.2
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	5.9	21.3	8.3	4.4	40.0
Continuous period of less than twelve months in the labour force before leaving	89.4	107.8	23.3	9.7	230.2
Intended to return to the labour force	73.2	57.6	11.7	*	144.4
Did not intend to return to the labour force	10.0	26.3	8.3	5.8	50.5
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	6.1	23.9	5.2	5.2	35.3
<i>Total</i>	131.5	208.2	68.2	53.4	461.3
Intended to return to the labour force	100.8	113.9	23.7	4.9	243.3
Did not intend to return to the labour force	18.6	49.1	32.9	42.1	142.7
Undecided about whether would return to the labour force	12.1	45.3	11.6	6.4	75.3

Source: *Persons Who have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985* (6267.0).

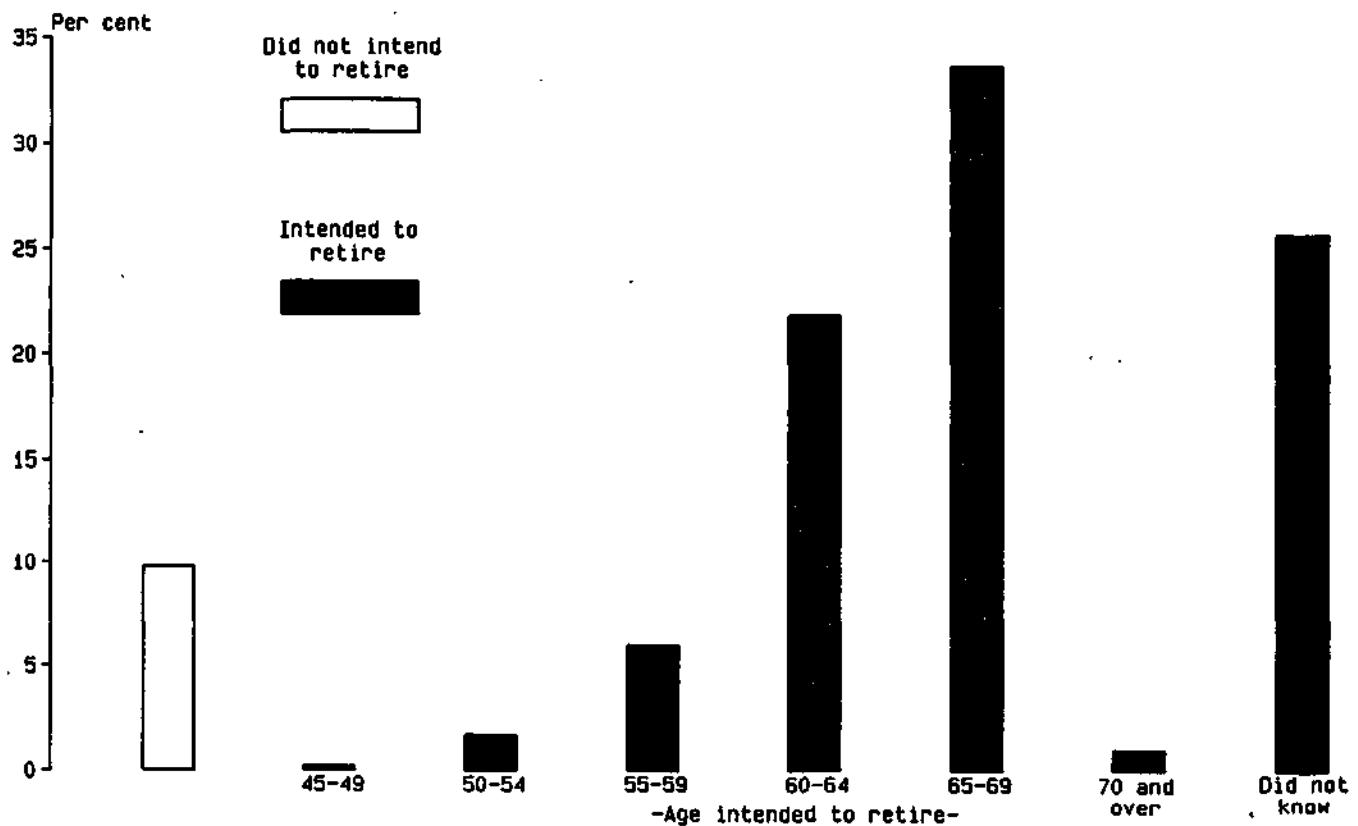
TABLE 2.23. PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT THE LABOUR FORCE WITHIN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETURN TO THE LABOUR FORCE AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, NOVEMBER 1985  
('000)

	Whether intended to return to the labour force											
	Intended to return			Did not intend to return			Undecided			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
<b>Age group (years)—</b>												
15-19	22.3	27.1	49.5	4.3	5.1	6.5	5.8	*	3.7			
20-24	20.4	30.9	51.3		11.2	12.1		7.0	8.3			
25-34	14.4	65.2	79.6		30.0	32.0		24.6	27.9			
35-44	7.2	27.0	34.2		15.7	17.7		14.7	16.8			
45-54	7.0	12.2	19.2		13.9	16.9		4.7	7.8			
55-59					5.7	10.9						
60-64	4.7	4.1	4.5		17.1	9.6	26.7					
65 and over	*	*	*		12.9	*	16.0	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Marital status—</b>												
Married	22.5	105.0	127.5	33.9	81.9	115.9	8.1	46.1	54.3			
Not married	53.9	61.8	115.7	11.2	17.5	28.7	8.2	11.0	19.2			
<b>Family status—</b>												
Member of a family	58.9	141.2	200.1	35.9	88.9	124.9	11.7	50.8	62.6			
Husband or wife	20.0	97.6	117.6	32.4	77.8	110.2	7.8	43.4	51.2			
With children aged 0-14 present	9.7	74.0	83.7	*	43.2	46.5	3.5	31.0	34.4			
Without children aged 0-14 present	10.3	23.5	33.8	29.1	34.6	63.7	4.3	12.4	16.7			
Not married family head	*	17.2	19.3	*	6.3	7.2	*	5.8	6.5			
With children aged 0-14 present	*	14.4	15.7	*	4.2	4.4	*	4.6	5.0			
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	*	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Child of family head	35.0	25.2	60.2	*	4.1	6.1	*	*	4.1			
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Not a member of a family	11.3	11.1	22.4	6.8	5.7	12.5	4.1	*	7.0			
Living alone	4.1	*	6.8	4.8	3.8	8.6	*	*	4.8			
Not living alone	7.1	8.4	15.6	*	*	3.9	*	*	*			
Not family coded	6.3	14.5	20.8	*	4.8	7.1	*	*	3.9			
<b>Main source of income—</b>												
Investments/Savings etc.	15.9	9.8	25.6	8.2	6.3	14.5	*	*	5.0			
Superannuation	*	*	*	8.6	*	10.7	*	*	*			
TEAS(b)	9.6	6.2	15.8	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Unemployment benefit/ Sickness benefit	13.0	8.7	21.7	3.5	3.8	7.3	3.6	*	4.9			
Invalid/Age/Supporting Parents/Widows pension	*	16.5	18.8	12.5	14.2	26.7	*	7.2	9.9			
War disability/Repatriation/ Service/War Widows pension	*	*	*	5.1	*	7.1	*	*	*			
Someone else's income	28.0	120.0	148.0	*	68.1	70.4	*	41.3	43.6			
Other	5.9	4.6	10.6	*	*	5.4	3.7	*	7.1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>243.3</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>(a)144.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>73.5</b>			

(a) Includes 1,800 people permanently unable to work who were not asked about their 'main source of income'. (b) Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme.

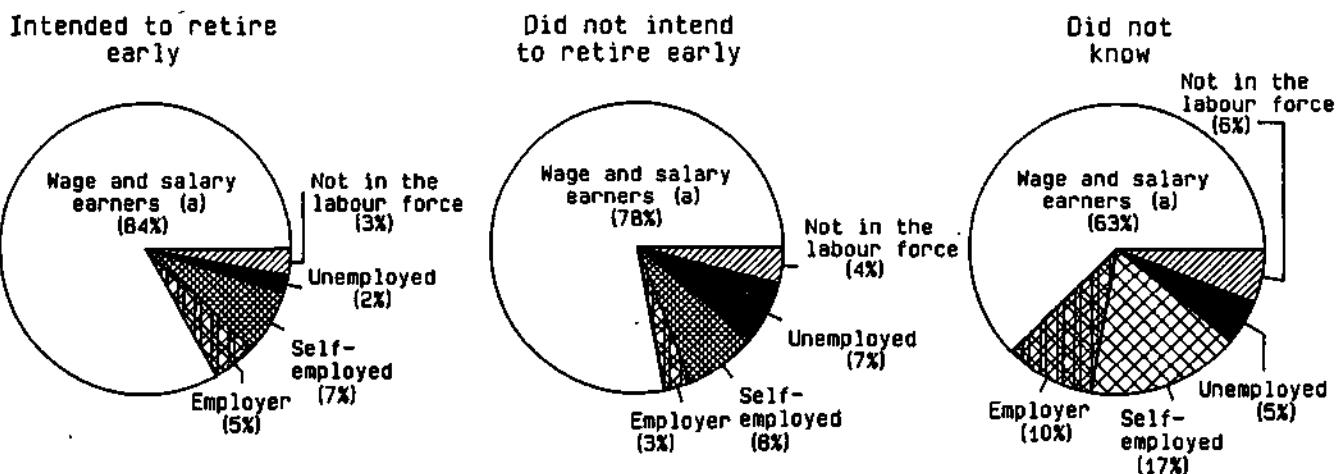
Source: *Persons Who have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985* (6267.0).

CHART 2.h. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER : WHETHER INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, SEPTEMBER 1984



Source: Persons Who Intended to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia, September 1984 (6250.0).

CHART 2.i. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK: WHETHER INTENDED TO RETIRE EARLY, LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND STATUS OF WORKER, SEPTEMBER 1984



(a) Includes small number of unpaid family helpers.

Source: Persons Who Intended to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia, September 1984 (6250.0).

TABLE 2.24. PERSONS AGED 45 AND OVER WHO INTENDED TO RETIRE FROM FULL-TIME WORK : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND AGE INTENDED TO RETIRE, SEPTEMBER 1984  
('000)

	Age intended to retire (years)							
	Males			Females				
	45-64	65 and over	Total(a)	45-59	60 and over	Total(a)	Persons(a)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>273.7</b>	<b>514.3</b>	<b>1,059.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>333.9</b>	<b>1,393.2</b>	
<b>Expected main source of income at retirement—</b>								
Superannuation	130.0	102.9	272.7	7.0	25.5	40.9	313.6	
Life assurance and other schemes	4.5	6.7	15.9	*	*	*	17.9	
Government pensions and benefits(b)	56.8	334.8	508.9	14.4	83.3	158.4	667.2	
Investments	48.1	31.3	115.5	7.3	10.7	26.4	141.9	
Savings/sale of assets	10.8	9.0	33.2	*	*	8.7	41.9	
Part-time work	11.1	4.8	19.0	*	*	*	21.9	
Dependent upon another person	*	*	4.1	32.3	11.0	64.6	68.7	
Other(c)	11.2	23.4	90.0	*	6.9	30.1	120.1	
<b>Expected type of payment from retirement scheme—</b>								
Belonged to a scheme	229.8	329.3	702.6	27.5	66.1	131.7	834.4	
Lump sum only	109.6	191.0	367.4	19.0	32.1	71.2	438.6	
Regular payments only	27.1	26.9	62.7	*	6.6	11.6	74.3	
Lump sum and regular payments	44.8	22.8	76.0	3.4	7.7	12.9	88.9	
No lump sum or regular payments	*	3.4	7.2	*	*	*	8.1	
Did not know type of payments	46.7	85.3	189.3	*	19.2	35.1	224.4	
Did not belong to a scheme	43.9	184.9	356.8	38.8	75.7	202.1	558.9	
<b>Expected time until retirement—</b>								
4 years or less	86.9	59.8	146.7	36.5	33.4	69.9	216.7	
5 to 9 years	97.1	125.6	222.7	24.7	39.7	64.4	287.1	
10 to 14 years	73.2	146.5	219.8	5.1	51.3	56.4	276.2	
15 to 19 years	16.4	146.3	162.7	*	15.6	15.6	178.3	
20 years or more	..	36.1	36.1	..	*	*	37.8	
Did not know	..	..	271.4	..	..	125.8	397.2	
<b>Current housing arrangements—</b>								
Owns own home	137.0	245.4	525.2	32.9	64.4	160.1	685.3	
Paying off home	100.4	162.2	336.6	25.6	42.9	102.4	438.9	
Renting from Housing Commission	6.4	21.7	36.0	*	6.1	11.4	47.4	
Renting from other	24.7	66.2	127.5	5.0	19.1	42.6	170.1	
Rent free	4.1	15.1	27.1	*	6.2	11.1	38.1	
Other	*	3.6	7.0	*	3.1	6.3	13.3	
<b>Expected housing arrangements at retirement—</b>								
Own own home	220.7	382.0	796.0	48.2	96.2	225.4	1,021.5	
Paying off home	26.0	38.7	80.1	10.7	14.1	35.0	115.2	
Renting from Housing Commission	5.6	17.8	29.3	*	5.8	10.9	40.2	
Renting from other	6.4	32.1	52.2	*	7.6	17.3	69.5	
Rent free	*	6.2	10.2	*	4.9	7.4	17.6	
Other	*	*	4.9	*	*	*	7.6	
Did not know	11.9	34.6	86.6	*	11.6	35.1	121.7	

(a) Includes persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire. (b) May include some Government superannuation. (c) Includes persons who did not know what their main source of income would be.

Source: *Persons Who Intended to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia, September 1984* (6258.0).

## CHAPTER 3

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

This chapter provides a statistical summary of employment in Australia. Data on employment is obtained from two main sources — the ABS monthly labour force survey (and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers.

For the labour force survey, a person is defined as employed if he or she does any paid work at all during a specific week (called survey week), regardless of the number of hours worked. In addition, a person is defined as employed if he or she works for 15 hours or more in a family business or on a farm. In this chapter, labour force survey employment is analysed according to such criteria as the demographic characteristics of employed persons, the industry in which they work, their occupation and status of worker (ie whether they are wage and salary earners, employers, etc.), the weekly hours they work and whether they are employed full-time or part-time. The nature of multiple jobholding, the job-changing behaviour of the population and the educational attainments of employed persons are also highlighted.

In the ABS surveys of employers, information is collected on the number of wage and salary earners. Wage and salary earners are defined as those employees who received pay for a specified pay period. Employed wage and salary earner data from employer surveys are presented in this chapter and analysed according to private/government sector, industry and size of employer.

The last part of this chapter summarises the characteristics of underemployed persons. The ABS defines two categories of underemployed persons: (i) part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and (ii) full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (ie did not work 35 hours or more) in the survey week for economic reasons. Economic reasons comprise stood down, on short time and insufficient work. The underemployment rate is defined as the percentage of the labour force who are underemployed.

Labour underutilisation, which is also touched on in this part of the chapter, consists of the unemployed plus the underemployed. The labour underutilisation rate is the percentage of the labour force whose labour is underutilised.

**CHART 3.a. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MARITAL STATUS AND SEX,  
AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1985**

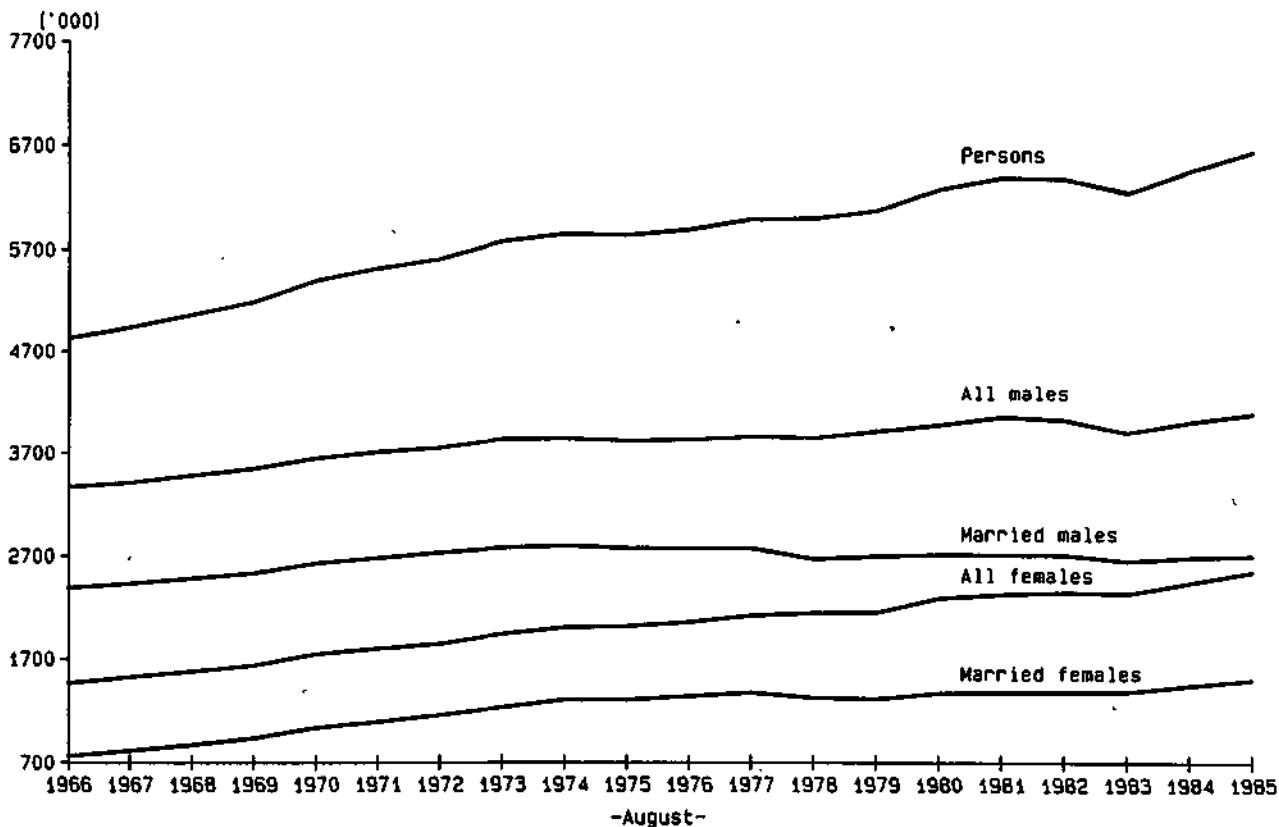


TABLE 3.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

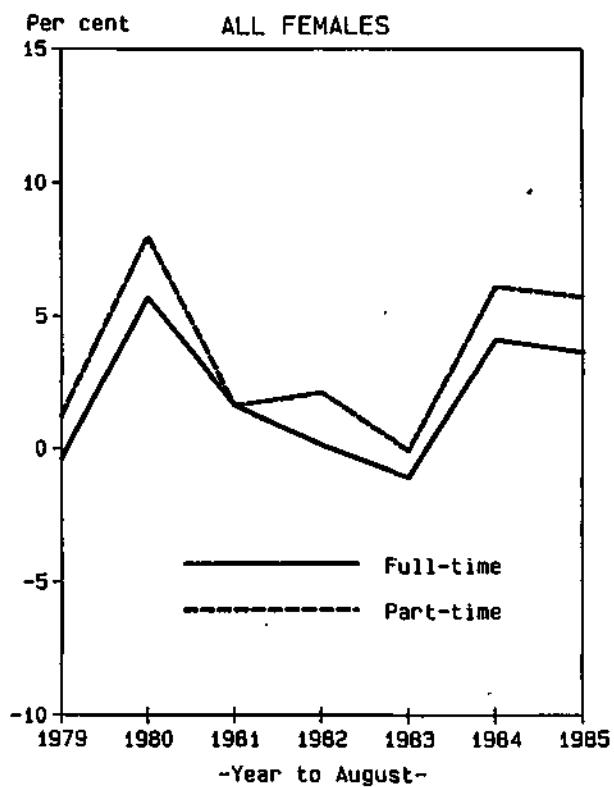
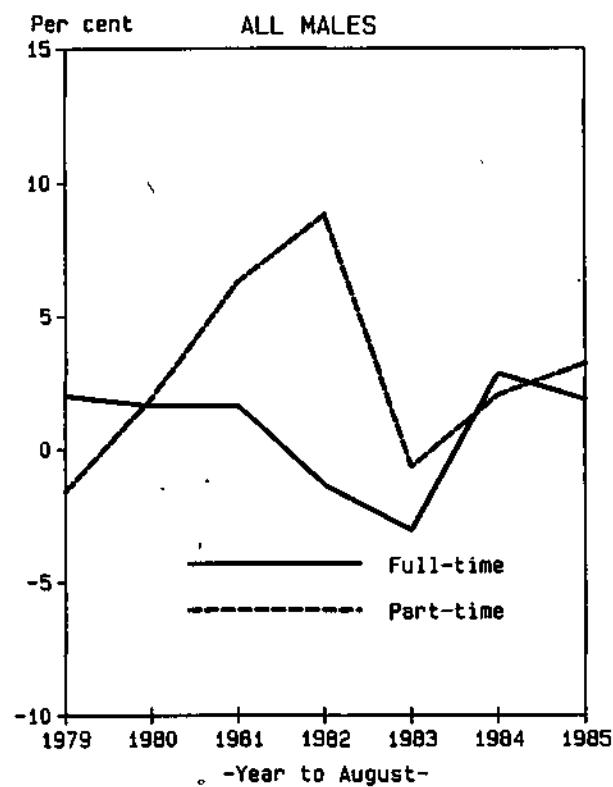
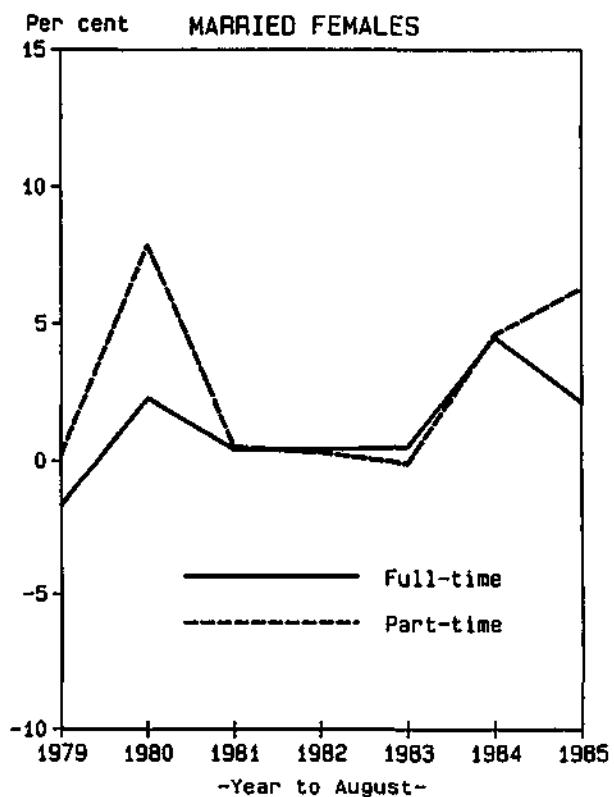
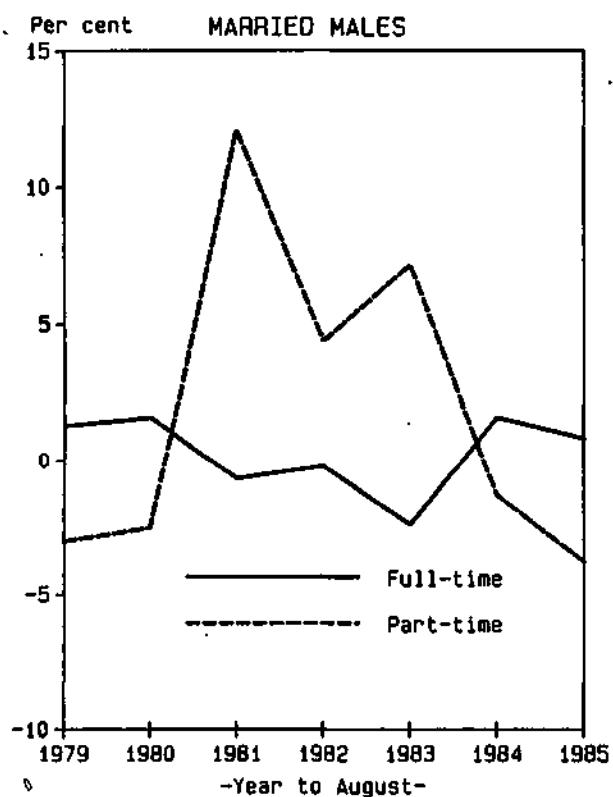
August	Males				Females				Persons		
	Married		Total		Married		Total		Married		Total
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
NUMBER ('000)											
1975	2,701.3	74.0	3,668.4	152.3	783.9	519.7	1,378.5	642.2	5,046.8	794.4	5,841.3
1976	2,692.0	82.2	3,665.6	170.7	781.9	555.9	1,371.3	690.2	5,036.8	860.9	5,897.8
1977	2,696.8	83.6	3,682.6	184.2	799.3	575.2	1,411.9	716.7	5,094.6	900.9	5,995.4
1978	2,584.1	90.4	3,642.5	208.5	739.1	579.5	1,402.9	751.6	5,045.3	960.0	6,005.4
1979	2,617.9	87.5	3,715.9	205.2	726.7	581.0	1,397.2	760.2	5,113.1	965.4	6,078.5
1980	2,634.5	85.3	3,773.8	209.0	743.4	626.9	1,477.3	821.2	5,251.1	1,030.3	6,281.4
1981	2,615.7	95.6	3,835.6	222.3	746.4	629.9	1,501.5	834.3	5,337.1	1,056.6	6,393.7
1982	2,610.7	99.8	3,782.5	241.9	749.6	631.6	1,503.4	851.6	5,285.9	1,093.4	6,379.3
1983	2,547.1	107.0	3,663.4	240.2	753.3	630.7	1,486.9	850.5	5,150.3	1,090.7	6,241.1
1984	2,588.7	105.6	3,767.3	245.1	786.9	659.6	1,547.5	902.5	5,314.8	1,147.5	6,462.3
1985	2,609.9	101.5	3,836.0	253.0	803.1	701.0	1,603.2	953.9	5,439.2	1,206.9	6,646.1
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (per cent)											
1975	46.2	1.3	62.8	2.6	13.4	8.9	23.6	11.0	86.4	13.6	100.0
1976	45.6	1.4	62.2	2.9	13.3	9.4	23.3	11.7	85.4	14.6	100.0
1977	45.0	1.4	61.4	3.1	13.3	9.6	23.5	12.0	85.0	15.0	100.0
1978	43.0	1.5	60.7	3.5	12.3	9.6	23.4	12.5	84.0	16.0	100.0
1979	43.1	1.4	61.1	3.4	12.0	9.6	23.0	12.5	84.1	15.9	100.0
1980	41.9	1.4	60.0	3.3	11.8	10.0	23.5	13.1	83.6	16.4	100.0
1981	40.9	1.5	60.0	3.5	11.7	9.9	23.5	13.0	83.5	16.5	100.0
1982	40.9	1.6	59.3	3.8	11.8	9.9	23.6	13.3	82.9	17.1	100.0
1983	40.8	1.7	58.7	3.8	12.1	10.1	23.8	13.6	82.5	17.5	100.0
1984	40.1	1.6	58.3	3.8	12.2	10.2	23.9	14.0	82.2	17.8	100.0
1985	39.3	1.5	57.7	3.8	12.1	10.5	24.1	14.4	81.8	18.2	100.0

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).TABLE 3.2. EMPLOYED PERSONS : FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS BY AGE, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MARRIED MALES									
Full-time	*	101.8	744.2	835.2	571.1	224.3	102.1	29.7	2,609.9
Part-time	*	3.7	17.9	18.6	18.6	12.8	13.1	16.6	101.5
Total	*	105.5	762.1	853.8	589.6	237.2	115.2	46.3	2,711.4
ALL MALES									
Full-time	235.5	484.1	1,081.7	976.4	650.0	254.0	117.6	36.7	3,836.0
Part-time	74.6	35.9	36.0	27.8	24.6	15.3	16.7	22.0	253.0
Total	310.1	520.0	1,117.7	1,004.2	674.7	269.3	134.3	58.7	4,089.0
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time	5.1	96.8	247.1	255.3	150.4	34.5	11.3	*	803.1
Part-time	*	30.7	214.8	262.9	138.4	32.8	12.8	6.3	701.0
Total	7.2	127.5	461.9	518.2	288.9	67.3	24.1	8.8	1,504.0
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time	188.4	359.8	425.6	339.9	206.9	55.7	20.8	6.0	1,603.2
Part-time	109.7	73.2	253.4	288.8	155.9	41.5	19.1	12.3	953.9
Total	298.1	433.0	679.0	628.6	362.8	97.3	39.9	18.4	2,557.1
PERSONS									
Full-time	423.9	843.9	1,507.3	1,316.3	856.9	309.7	138.4	42.7	5,439.2
Part-time	184.3	109.1	289.4	316.6	180.6	56.8	35.8	34.4	1,206.9
Total	608.2	953.1	1,796.7	1,632.9	1,037.5	366.6	174.2	77.1	6,646.1

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985* (6203.0).

CHART 3.b. ANNUAL CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS  
AUGUST 1979 TO AUGUST 1985  
(Per cent)



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.3. EMPLOYED PERSONS : ANNUAL CHANGE BY MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX,  
AUGUST 1978 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Marital status	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
<b>Married—</b>									
1978-79	1.3	-3.2	1.2	-1.7	0.2	-0.8	0.6	-0.2	0.5
1979-80	0.6	-2.5	0.5	2.3	7.9	4.8	1.0	6.5	1.9
1980-81	-0.7	12.1	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.5	1.9	-0.1
1981-82	-0.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.8	0.1
1982-83	-2.4	7.2	-2.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-1.8	0.9	-1.3
1983-84	1.6	-1.3	1.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	2.3	3.7	2.5
1984-85	0.8	-3.8	0.6	2.1	6.3	4.0	1.1	4.9	1.8
<b>Not married—</b>									
1978-79	3.7	-0.4	3.3	1.0	4.2	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.6
1979-80	3.8	5.2	3.9	9.5	8.4	9.2	5.9	7.1	6.1
1980-81	7.1	2.4	6.6	2.9	5.2	3.4	5.4	4.1	5.2
1981-82	-3.9	12.1	-2.4	-0.2	7.6	1.5	-2.5	9.3	-0.8
1982-83	-4.7	-6.2	-4.9	-2.7	-0.1	-2.1	-3.9	-2.5	-3.7
1983-84	5.6	4.7	5.5	3.7	10.4	5.2	4.8	8.3	5.4
1984-85	4.0	8.6	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.8	4.7
<b>Total—</b>									
1978-79	2.0	-1.6	1.8	-0.4	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.2
1979-80	1.6	1.9	1.6	5.7	8.0	6.5	2.7	6.7	3.3
1980-81	1.6	6.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.8
1981-82	-1.4	8.8	-0.8	0.1	2.1	0.8	-1.0	3.5	-0.2
1982-83	-3.1	-0.7	-3.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-0.2	-2.2
1983-84	2.8	2.0	2.8	4.1	6.1	4.8	3.2	5.2	3.5
1984-85	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.6	5.7	4.4	2.3	5.2	2.8

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.4. EMPLOYED PERSONS : EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS(a), AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

August	Age group (years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
<b>MALES</b>									
1975	53.5	85.4	94.5	94.6	91.8	85.8	66.1	16.6	77.7
1976	52.5	84.9	94.2	94.6	91.8	85.3	62.2	14.3	76.8
1977	52.3	84.6	93.8	94.2	90.8	84.4	59.8	13.6	76.1
1978	51.0	81.7	92.2	92.5	88.6	78.9	57.8	11.7	73.9
1979	52.4	82.6	92.3	93.3	89.0	79.5	52.1	11.3	74.0
1980	53.6	82.8	91.7	93.6	88.8	81.3	47.8	11.0	74.0
1981	54.9	83.7	91.5	92.9	88.7	78.3	49.1	10.4	73.8
1982	52.3	79.3	89.7	91.7	86.7	76.6	45.5	9.1	71.7
1983	44.9	74.1	86.8	89.3	85.0	73.0	39.8	8.3	68.3
1984	46.0	76.6	87.8	89.9	85.0	72.6	40.0	8.8	69.1
1985	46.6	78.5	87.7	90.6	85.6	71.1	39.3	8.6	69.3
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1975	48.7	60.8	45.8	51.9	44.7	30.6	15.4	3.9	40.3
1976	46.1	62.2	45.7	52.5	47.2	30.8	14.8	3.4	40.4
1977	45.9	63.2	47.7	53.4	46.7	30.9	14.9	3.5	40.9
1978	47.6	60.5	47.8	54.3	45.5	29.2	13.7	2.8	40.2
1979	43.8	63.6	47.0	54.7	45.0	25.4	13.0	2.4	39.6
1980	48.1	64.6	49.8	56.2	46.0	28.3	13.2	2.9	41.4
1981	47.4	64.5	49.6	55.5	47.5	29.0	11.7	2.5	41.2
1982	46.6	63.8	50.0	55.2	47.7	25.0	9.6	2.5	40.7
1983	44.4	62.7	47.8	54.1	46.2	27.3	11.9	2.1	39.7
1984	44.7	64.3	51.1	55.4	47.8	26.6	11.4	2.5	40.9
1985	46.5	65.9	53.3	58.2	48.0	26.2	11.1	1.9	42.0
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1975	51.1	73.0	70.4	73.6	68.7	58.0	40.1	9.4	58.8
1976	49.3	73.5	70.1	73.9	70.0	57.9	37.8	8.1	58.4
1977	49.1	73.8	70.8	74.1	69.2	57.5	36.7	7.8	58.3
1978	49.3	71.1	70.1	73.8	67.5	53.8	34.9	6.5	56.8
1979	48.2	73.1	69.7	74.3	67.5	52.3	31.7	6.2	56.5
1980	50.9	73.7	70.8	75.2	67.9	54.6	29.7	6.3	57.4
1981	51.2	74.1	70.6	74.5	68.5	53.6	29.5	5.8	57.3
1982	49.5	71.6	69.8	73.8	67.6	50.8	26.8	5.3	56.0
1983	44.6	68.4	67.3	71.9	66.0	50.3	25.3	4.7	53.8
1984	45.4	70.5	69.5	72.9	66.8	49.8	25.2	5.2	54.8
1985	46.6	72.2	70.6	74.6	67.2	48.9	24.8	4.8	55.5

(a) Employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

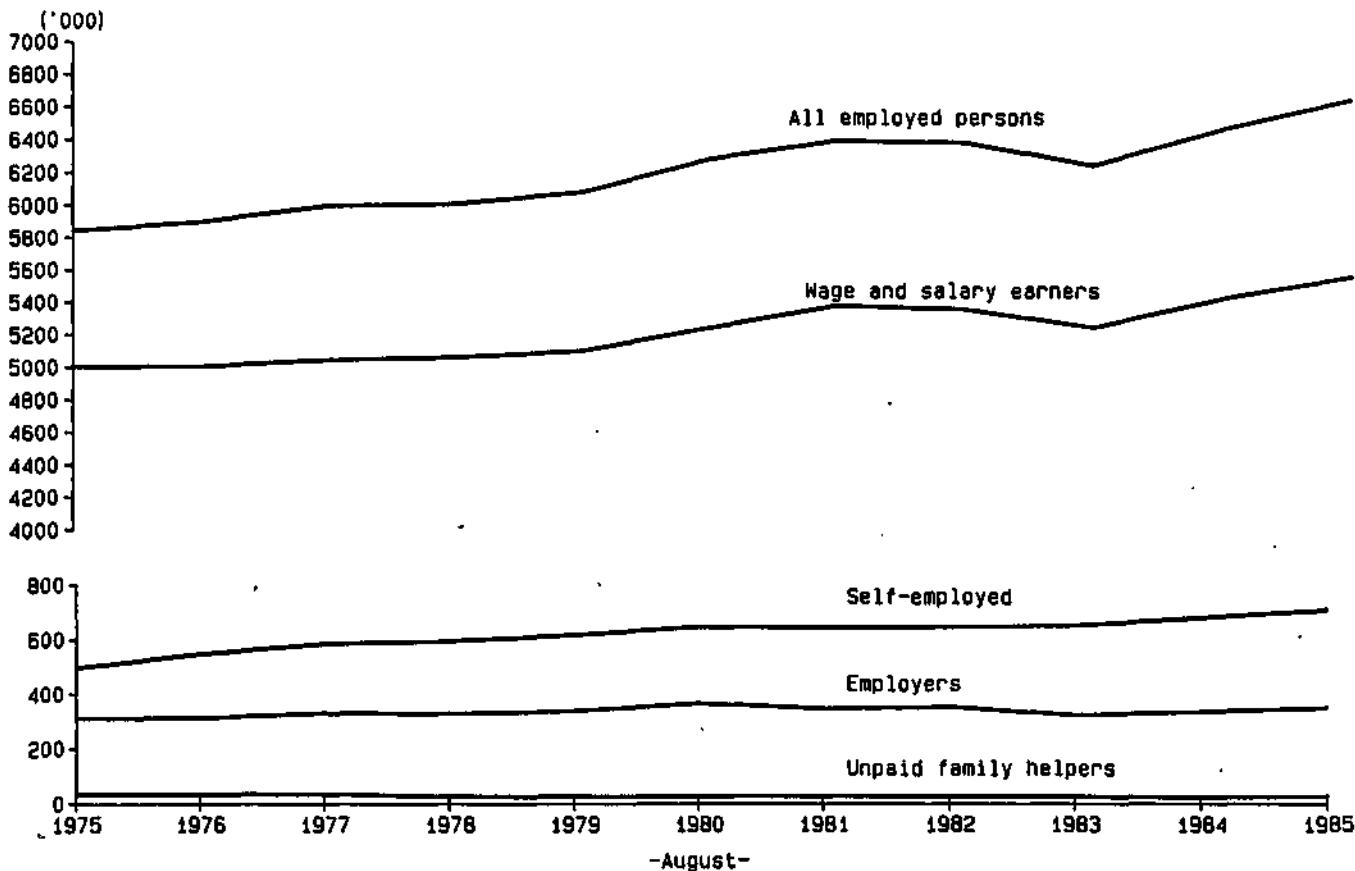
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.5. EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

August	Employers	Self-employed	Wage and salary earners	Unpaid family helpers	Total
MALES					
1975	233.7	365.1	3,208.9	12.9	3,820.6
1976	238.1	411.4	3,178.4	8.5	3,836.3
1977	245.5	426.3	3,182.1	13.0	3,866.8
1978	235.2	431.4	3,173.9	10.5	3,850.9
1979	243.8	448.9	3,218.6	9.8	3,921.1
1980	261.5	460.4	3,249.2	11.7	3,982.8
1981	247.3	455.1	3,344.8	10.7	4,057.9
1982	250.3	462.2	3,301.2	10.7	4,024.3
1983	224.2	466.8	3,202.4	10.3	3,903.6
1984	241.2	488.2	3,272.7	10.3	4,012.4
1985	242.7	501.1	3,335.1	10.1	4,089.0
FEMALES					
1975	76.4	130.5	1,792.2	21.5	2,020.7
1976	75.7	136.9	1,823.9	25.0	2,061.5
1977	86.1	159.1	1,860.2	23.1	2,128.6
1978	91.9	164.2	1,882.9	15.4	2,154.4
1979	95.2	169.3	1,878.2	14.7	2,157.4
1980	105.1	188.0	1,992.3	13.1	2,298.5
1981	98.0	188.0	2,033.9	16.0	2,335.8
1982	103.0	184.8	2,053.0	14.2	2,355.0
1983	96.9	186.3	2,040.1	14.2	2,337.4
1984	94.2	193.6	2,151.2	10.9	2,449.9
1985	107.0	208.6	2,223.9	17.6	2,557.1

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 3.c. EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS OF WORKER,  
AUGUST 1975 TO 1985



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.6. EMPLOYED PERSONS : INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

Industry	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	320.9	301.4	310.0	293.0	315.2	311.5	307.0	306.0	314.3	303.3	303.8
Mining	73.0	74.4	73.6	73.5	76.8	77.1	90.0	82.0	87.4	84.8	92.9
Manufacturing	932.8	952.7	953.6	880.5	919.0	937.4	927.9	900.6	849.7	848.2	809.0
Electricity, gas and water	95.2	93.6	97.6	106.6	109.6	119.8	111.6	119.2	124.8	134.3	126.7
Construction	482.5	458.9	446.7	442.5	423.8	437.4	425.6	422.9	346.4	380.1	410.8
Wholesale and retail trade	673.5	687.2	697.2	733.6	710.4	725.2	729.0	707.2	689.4	721.6	750.8
Transport and storage	284.8	281.1	272.5	280.8	296.9	290.8	297.4	314.9	310.3	296.7	316.7
Communication	93.5	91.6	100.2	100.4	97.5	85.4	97.8	96.9	104.4	99.7	112.3
Finance, property and business services	234.3	247.6	252.1	249.5	270.1	286.7	306.7	314.7	300.3	324.4	356.5
Public administration and defence	182.4	182.3	183.8	195.1	187.6	186.0	200.1	196.3	211.0	213.9	202.0
Community services	305.1	315.1	326.2	346.9	360.1	365.5	387.4	391.3	400.0	410.7	422.9
Recreation, personal and other services	142.7	150.5	153.3	148.4	153.9	160.0	177.6	172.2	165.5	194.7	184.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,820.6</b>	<b>3,836.3</b>	<b>3,866.8</b>	<b>3,850.9</b>	<b>3,921.1</b>	<b>3,982.8</b>	<b>4,057.9</b>	<b>4,024.3</b>	<b>3,903.6</b>	<b>4,012.4</b>	<b>4,089.0</b>
FEMALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	76.8	83.3	90.3	81.8	83.8	95.9	108.8	104.1	97.3	96.9	110.6
Mining	6.1	5.3	6.2	5.5	4.9	7.0	9.2	9.1	6.9	8.4	9.5
Manufacturing	330.1	328.9	323.2	313.8	309.4	302.6	308.1	295.6	282.3	293.2	300.4
Electricity, gas and water	10.4	9.1	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.1	13.3	9.6	11.3	13.6	11.2
Construction	28.7	34.9	35.1	44.4	44.9	48.4	49.0	43.8	41.5	43.1	58.0
Wholesale and retail trade	483.4	469.7	487.7	514.3	522.3	549.1	545.0	541.3	527.7	549.8	568.0
Transport and storage	45.5	40.0	43.5	47.9	49.0	52.1	53.3	60.4	54.9	57.4	58.4
Communication	31.5	29.6	35.9	29.6	29.5	31.0	33.1	32.7	35.9	31.9	36.0
Finance, property and business services	196.2	208.7	215.1	220.8	218.0	228.3	252.6	272.2	274.2	294.9	307.1
Public administration and defence	95.0	95.6	94.3	90.0	83.3	96.3	99.2	90.3	103.0	107.7	121.6
Community services	488.2	537.2	569.1	578.1	587.2	649.1	641.8	665.5	677.3	727.7	732.3
Recreation, personal and other services	228.8	219.2	219.7	219.7	216.0	229.6	222.2	230.3	225.3	225.4	243.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020.7</b>	<b>2,061.5</b>	<b>2,128.6</b>	<b>2,154.4</b>	<b>2,157.4</b>	<b>2,298.5</b>	<b>2,335.8</b>	<b>2,355.0</b>	<b>2,337.4</b>	<b>2,449.9</b>	<b>2,557.1</b>
PERSONS											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	397.7	384.7	400.3	374.9	399.0	407.4	415.9	410.2	411.7	400.2	414.3
Mining	79.1	79.7	79.8	79.0	81.7	84.1	99.1	91.2	94.3	93.2	102.4
Manufacturing	1,262.9	1,281.6	1,276.8	1,194.2	1,228.5	1,240.0	1,236.0	1,196.3	1,132.0	1,141.4	1,109.4
Electricity, gas and water	105.6	102.7	106.1	115.0	118.6	128.9	125.0	128.8	136.0	147.9	137.9
Construction	511.1	493.8	481.8	486.9	468.7	485.8	474.6	466.7	388.0	423.2	468.8
Wholesale and retail trade	1,156.9	1,156.9	1,184.9	1,248.0	1,232.7	1,274.3	1,273.9	1,248.5	1,217.1	1,271.4	1,318.8
Transport and storage	330.3	321.1	316.0	328.7	345.9	342.9	350.7	375.2	365.2	354.1	375.1
Communication	125.1	121.2	136.1	130.0	127.1	116.4	130.9	129.6	140.3	131.6	148.3
Finance, property and business services	430.5	456.3	467.2	470.3	488.1	515.0	559.4	587.0	574.5	619.3	663.7
Public administration and defence	277.5	277.9	278.1	285.1	270.9	282.3	299.2	286.6	314.0	321.7	323.6
Community services	793.2	852.4	895.4	925.0	947.4	1,014.6	1,029.2	1,056.8	1,077.3	1,138.4	1,155.2
Recreation, personal and other services	371.5	369.7	373.0	368.1	369.9	389.6	399.8	402.5	390.8	420.0	428.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,841.3</b>	<b>5,897.8</b>	<b>5,995.4</b>	<b>6,005.4</b>	<b>6,078.5</b>	<b>6,281.4</b>	<b>6,393.7</b>	<b>6,379.3</b>	<b>6,241.1</b>	<b>6,462.3</b>	<b>6,646.1</b>

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

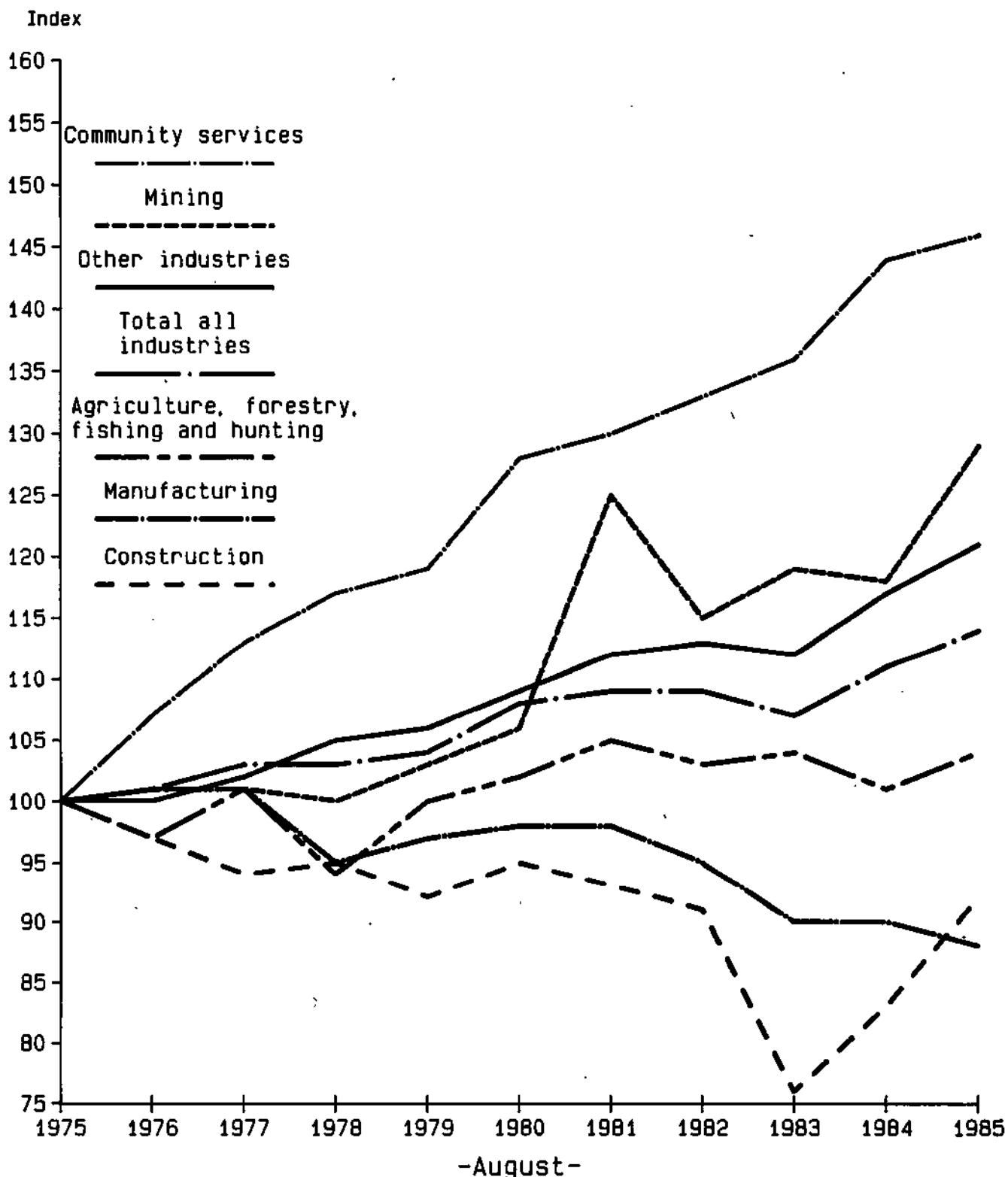
TABLE 3.7. EMPLOYED PERSONS : PROPORTIONS BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Industry	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.4	7.9	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.4
Mining	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3
Manufacturing	24.4	24.8	24.7	22.9	23.4	23.5	22.9	22.4	21.8	21.1	19.8
Electricity, gas and water	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1
Construction	12.6	12.0	11.6	11.5	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.5	8.9	9.5	10.0
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	17.9	18.0	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.4
Transport and storage	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.7
Communication	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.7
Finance, property and business services	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.7
Public administration and defence	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9
Community services	8.0	8.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.2	10.2	10.3
Recreation, personal and other services	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.3
Mining	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.6	14.3	13.1	13.2	12.6	12.1	12.0	11.7
Electricity, gas and water	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Construction	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3
Wholesale and retail trade	23.9	22.8	22.9	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.0	22.6	22.4	22.2
Transport and storage	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
Communication	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Finance, property and business services	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.1	9.9	10.8	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.0
Public administration and defence	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.8
Community services	24.2	26.1	26.7	26.8	27.2	28.2	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.7	28.6
Recreation, personal and other services	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.2	9.5
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	21.6	21.7	21.3	19.9	20.2	19.7	19.3	18.8	18.1	17.7	16.7
Electricity, gas and water	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1
Construction	8.7	8.4	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.5	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	19.8	19.6	19.8	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.9	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.8
Transport and storage	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.6
Communication	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Finance, property and business services	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0
Public administration and defence	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9
Community services	13.6	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.6	17.4
Recreation, personal and other services	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 3.d. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY INDEXES,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

(Base: August 1975 = 100.0)



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.8. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

Occupation group	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	401.4	428.7	438.3	453.4	464.8	483.6	522.9	539.8	529.0	546.9	575.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	313.8	319.6	315.6	321.2	344.4	341.5	341.9	368.8	359.4	375.2	370.9
Clerical	321.5	333.8	329.9	318.0	325.9	313.8	323.1	330.0	312.9	323.8	321.1
Sales	235.4	250.5	254.8	261.0	268.2	266.4	274.3	260.7	253.7	265.8	286.2
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters etc.	355.4	337.6	345.8	335.5	350.3	349.8	347.0	344.2	356.3	350.4	348.9
Transport and communication	300.4	288.6	300.0	290.3	291.4	276.3	291.6	284.4	286.3	282.2	290.4
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	1,695.3	1,675.3	1,672.5	1,667.1	1,648.6	1,732.3	1,733.1	1,674.6	1,576.9	1,622.7	1,667.3
Service, sport and recreation	197.5	202.3	210.0	204.2	227.5	219.2	223.9	221.8	229.2	245.5	228.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,820.6</b>	<b>3,836.3</b>	<b>3,866.8</b>	<b>3,850.9</b>	<b>3,921.1</b>	<b>3,982.8</b>	<b>4,057.9</b>	<b>4,024.3</b>	<b>3,903.6</b>	<b>4,012.4</b>	<b>4,089.0</b>
MARRIED FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	169.5	197.4	212.6	215.0	215.2	244.0	241.0	251.7	250.0	265.2	275.2
Administrative, executive and managerial	27.8	30.8	31.4	34.6	35.3	41.0	42.7	39.5	40.9	46.8	54.6
Clerical	408.0	415.8	428.5	405.5	402.3	401.0	411.7	429.5	442.8	458.9	486.4
Sales	168.0	162.2	167.4	159.6	157.2	167.6	148.3	158.0	162.8	168.4	170.1
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	58.4	65.6	67.6	64.4	68.7	77.1	88.7	85.6	78.7	80.0	88.6
Transport and communication	29.7	30.3	34.6	27.3	29.6	28.9	30.8	32.6	30.7	25.2	26.3
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	191.9	186.5	180.0	170.6	171.0	163.6	171.0	151.3	139.6	147.1	151.1
Service, sport and recreation	250.3	249.1	252.3	241.6	228.2	247.0	242.1	232.9	238.5	255.0	251.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,303.6</b>	<b>1,337.8</b>	<b>1,374.5</b>	<b>1,318.6</b>	<b>1,307.7</b>	<b>1,370.2</b>	<b>1,376.3</b>	<b>1,381.2</b>	<b>1,384.0</b>	<b>1,446.5</b>	<b>1,504.0</b>
ALL FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	297.2	335.4	363.4	377.2	376.5	432.5	426.3	444.4	448.3	468.5	476.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	39.7	39.3	43.8	45.3	50.5	54.0	57.9	61.0	60.5	67.2	79.6
Clerical	693.8	697.1	714.6	721.0	713.0	745.5	786.3	797.7	808.4	845.5	888.0
Sales	257.7	262.6	273.8	275.3	284.2	301.0	289.2	295.8	294.0	313.2	320.9
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	72.4	78.2	83.0	78.0	81.4	94.9	106.4	100.0	93.2	95.1	106.4
Transport and communication	47.2	43.7	49.9	45.2	45.2	48.5	47.1	49.8	47.5	42.0	43.6
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	247.4	242.7	237.4	243.3	244.5	234.1	247.2	224.5	208.6	213.7	227.5
Service, sport and recreation	365.1	362.5	362.7	369.1	362.1	388.0	375.5	381.8	376.9	404.7	415.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020.8</b>	<b>2,061.5</b>	<b>2,128.6</b>	<b>2,154.4</b>	<b>2,157.4</b>	<b>2,298.5</b>	<b>2,335.8</b>	<b>2,355.0</b>	<b>2,337.4</b>	<b>2,449.9</b>	<b>2,557.1</b>
PERSONS											
Professional, technical, etc.	698.5	764.1	801.7	830.6	841.3	916.1	949.2	984.3	977.3	1,015.4	1,051.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	353.4	358.9	359.4	366.6	394.9	395.5	399.8	429.7	419.9	442.4	450.5
Clerical	1,015.3	1,031.0	1,044.4	1,039.0	1,038.9	1,059.3	1,109.4	1,127.7	1,121.3	1,169.2	1,209.1
Sales	493.2	513.1	528.6	536.5	552.4	567.4	563.5	556.4	547.7	579.0	607.0
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	427.8	415.8	428.8	413.5	431.7	444.7	453.4	444.2	449.5	445.5	455.3
Transport and communication	347.6	332.2	349.9	335.5	336.7	324.8	338.8	334.2	333.7	324.2	334.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	1,942.7	1,918.0	1,909.9	1,910.4	1,893.1	1,966.4	1,980.3	1,899.2	1,785.5	1,836.4	1,894.8
Service, sport and recreation	562.6	564.8	572.6	573.3	589.6	607.2	599.4	603.7	606.1	650.1	643.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,841.3</b>	<b>5,897.8</b>	<b>5,995.4</b>	<b>6,005.4</b>	<b>6,078.5</b>	<b>6,281.4</b>	<b>6,393.7</b>	<b>6,379.3</b>	<b>6,241.1</b>	<b>6,462.2</b>	<b>6,646.1</b>

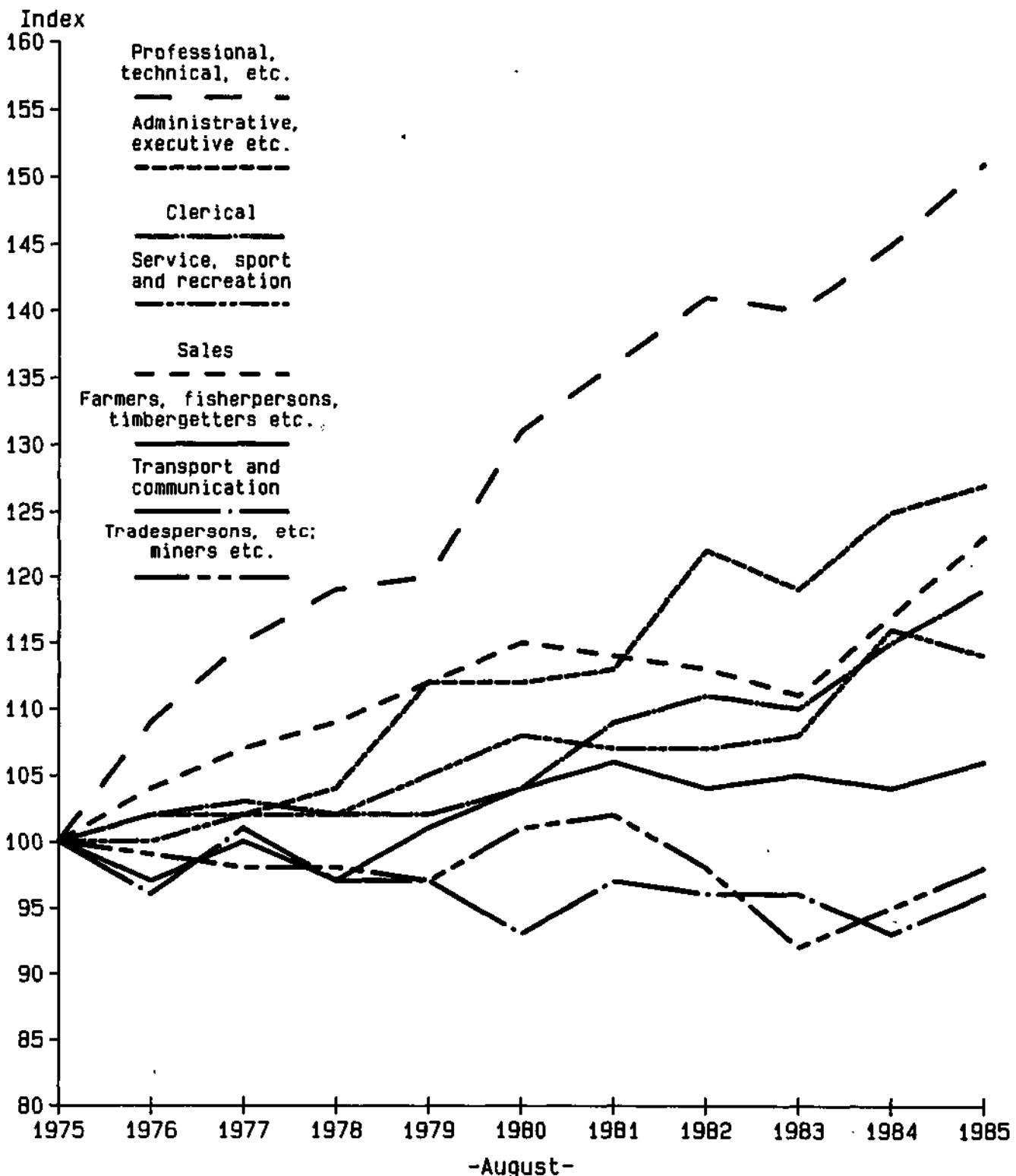
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 3.9. EMPLOYED PERSONS : PROPORTIONS BY OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Occupation group	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	10.5	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.9	13.4	13.6	13.6	14.1
Administrative, executive and managerial	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.1
Clerical	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.9
Sales	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.0
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	9.3	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	9.1	8.7	8.5
Transport and communication	7.9	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.1
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers etc.	44.4	43.7	43.3	43.3	42.5	44.2	42.7	41.6	40.4	40.4	40.8
Service, sport and recreation	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.6
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MARRIED FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	13.0	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.5	17.8	17.5	18.2	18.1	18.3	18.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6
Clerical	31.3	31.1	31.2	30.8	30.8	29.3	29.9	31.1	32.0	31.7	32.3
Sales	12.9	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.2	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.6	11.3
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.9
Transport and communication	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	14.7	13.9	13.1	12.9	13.1	11.9	12.4	11.0	10.1	10.2	10.0
Service, sport and recreation	19.2	18.6	18.4	18.3	17.5	18.0	17.6	16.9	17.2	17.6	16.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	14.7	16.3	17.1	17.5	17.5	18.8	18.3	18.9	19.2	19.1	18.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1
Clerical	34.3	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.0	32.4	33.7	33.9	34.6	34.5	34.7
Sales	12.8	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.2	13.1	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.5
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.2
Transport and communication	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.2	10.6	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.9
Service, sport and recreation	18.1	17.6	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.9	16.1	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.2
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS											
Professional, technical, etc.	12.0	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.8	14.6	14.8	15.4	15.7	15.7	15.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
Clerical	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.9	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.2
Sales	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.9
Transport and communication	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners, quarry-workers, etc.	33.6	32.5	31.9	31.8	31.1	31.3	31.0	29.8	28.6	28.4	28.5
Service, sport and recreation	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.7
<i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**CHART 3.e. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION INDEXES**  
**AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985**  
 (Base: August 1975 = 100.0)



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 3.10. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS : REASONS, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

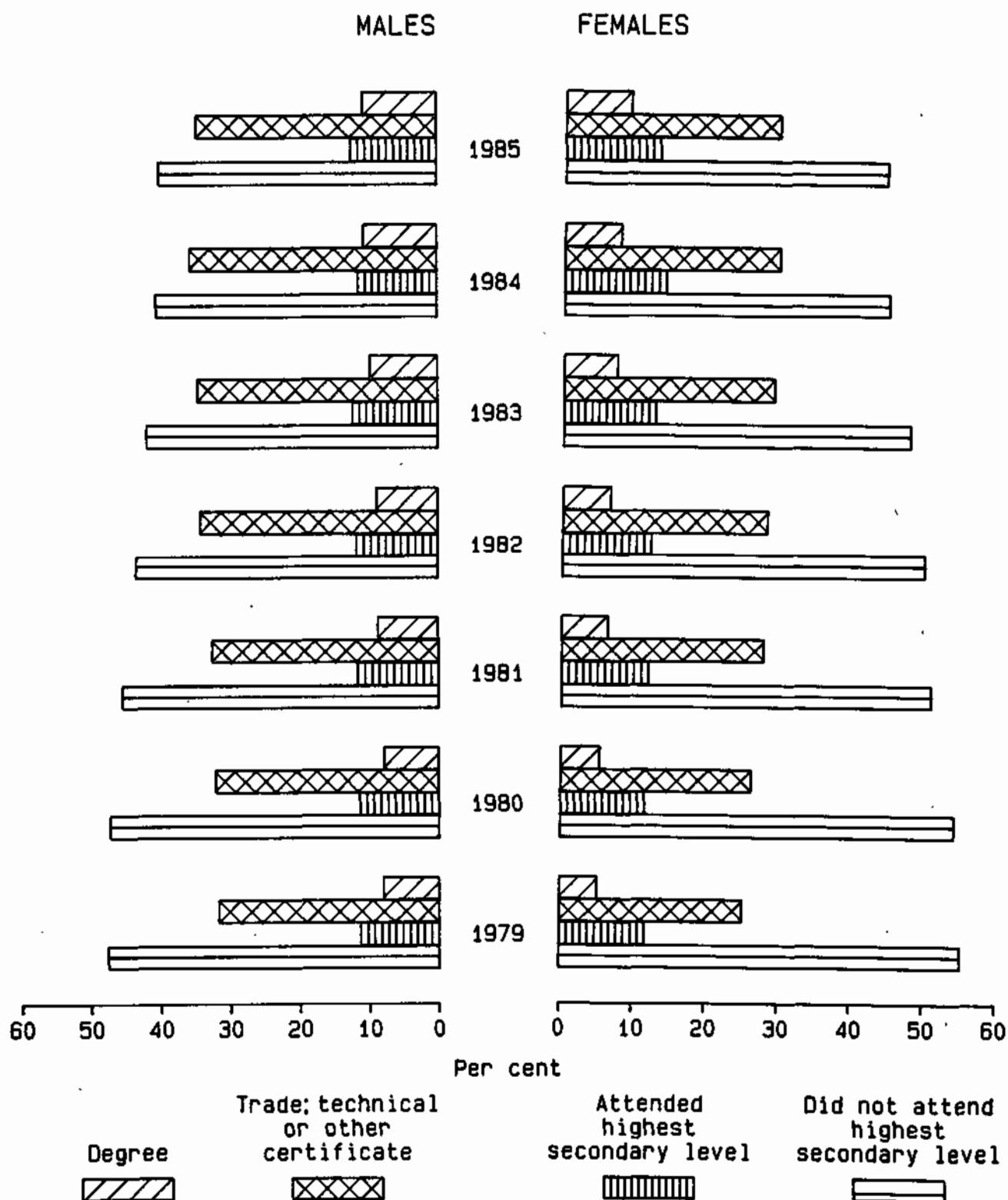
Reasons for working less than 35 hours	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Leave, holiday or flexitime	249.3	238.2	214.3	203.9	214.3	303.4	320.7	348.2	284.1	267.0	347.7
Own illness or injury	119.9	120.3	132.2	160.8	154.9	160.1	163.6	180.3	152.7	145.0	174.3
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	18.2	9.1	10.5	20.5	10.5	10.7	26.3	7.2	11.6	28.3	27.6
Began or left job in the survey week	8.8	11.0	10.5	11.8	12.3	9.3	11.6	8.5	11.0	8.5	9.1
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	6.9	7.5	14.9	35.7	33.0	35.9	31.8	44.8	39.8	29.1	27.9
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	58.5	60.4	69.7
Other reasons	23.1	27.4	17.9	44.9	46.5	42.5	36.8	36.3	18.3	19.2	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>413.5</b>	<b>400.3</b>	<b>477.6</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>561.8</b>	<b>590.8</b>	<b>625.3</b>	<b>576.1</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>677.4</b>
FEMALES											
Leave, holiday or flexitime	118.5	108.0	104.4	98.9	97.6	147.4	154.4	153.5	134.2	127.9	164.2
Own illness or injury	41.8	42.0	51.3	85.7	79.1	82.2	80.8	97.6	85.6	82.0	106.6
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Began or left job in the survey week	*	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	3.6	4.8	4.3
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	*	*	*	12.0	8.5	8.7	6.5	13.2	10.2	8.4	8.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.0	24.0	23.3
Other reasons	*	7.5	*	10.6	14.2	12.2	10.4	12.0	4.2	4.9	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>256.8</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>283.3</b>	<b>255.6</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>313.4</b>
PERSONS											
Leave, holiday or flexitime	367.7	346.3	318.7	302.8	311.9	450.7	475.2	501.8	418.3	394.8	511.9
Own illness or injury	161.7	162.4	183.6	246.5	234.0	242.3	244.4	277.9	238.3	227.0	280.9
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	19.9	10.6	11.3	21.5	10.5	11.2	28.2	7.9	12.5	31.2	29.4
Began or left job in the survey week	13.2	16.1	16.7	17.6	16.6	15.1	17.5	14.9	14.6	13.3	13.4
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	8.7	9.8	18.5	47.7	41.5	44.6	38.3	57.9	50.0	37.5	36.3
Shift work, standard work arrangements	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	75.5	84.3	93.0
Other reasons	26.9	34.9	20.2	55.5	60.7	54.7	47.2	48.2	22.5	24.1	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>598.2</b>	<b>580.0</b>	<b>569.0</b>	<b>691.7</b>	<b>675.2</b>	<b>818.6</b>	<b>850.7</b>	<b>988.7</b>	<b>831.8</b>	<b>812.3</b>	<b>990.8</b>

TABLE 3.11. PART-TIME WORKERS : WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	Age group (years)						Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over		
MALES								
<i>Total</i>								
Preferred not to work more hours	74.6	35.9	36.0	27.8	24.6	54.0	253.0	
Preferred to work more hours	58.6	23.5	25.1	20.0	16.4	49.8	193.5	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	16.1	12.4	10.9	7.7	8.2	4.3	59.5	
	7.2	6.5	7.7	—	5.8	*	28.6	
FEMALES								
<i>Total</i>								
Preferred not to work more hours	109.7	73.2	253.4	288.8	155.9	72.9	953.9	
Preferred to work more hours	85.4	51.0	218.5	251.3	141.1	69.6	817.0	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	24.3	22.1	34.8	37.5	14.8	*	136.9	
	9.3	11.4	7.6	7.1	3.5	*	39.2	
PERSONS								
<i>Total</i>								
Preferred not to work more hours	184.3	109.1	289.4	316.6	180.6	127.0	1,206.9	
Preferred to work more hours	143.9	74.6	243.7	271.3	157.5	119.4	1,010.4	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week	40.4	34.5	45.7	45.3	23.0	7.5	196.5	
	16.6	17.9	15.3	10.4	5.8	*	67.8	

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985* (6203.0)

**CHART 3.f. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT  
FEBRUARY 1979 TO FEBRUARY 1985**



Source: Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6295.0).

TABLE 3.12. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1985  
('000)

February	Without post-school qualifications							
	With post-school qualifications			Attended highest secondary level	Did not attend highest level of secondary school and left at age		Total (b)	Total (c)
	Degree	Trade; technical or other certificate	Total (a)		16 years or over	15 years or under		
<b>MALES</b>								
1980	310.3	1,266.3	1,601.1	452.3	564.1	1,287.3	2,317.2	3,950.8
1981	353.4	1,322.0	1,703.1	474.4	555.1	1,283.7	2,321.5	4,057.1
1982	363.7	1,399.2	1,789.1	483.3	570.5	1,198.1	2,259.9	4,082.9
1983	386.9	1,368.6	1,789.6	487.0	542.4	1,108.9	2,144.1	3,959.2
1984	425.1	1,424.9	1,881.2	454.3	544.5	1,074.4	2,081.3	4,000.3
1985	435.6	1,410.0	1,894.1	505.4	573.4	1,058.3	2,142.7	4,072.5
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1980	119.4	586.2	727.8	258.2	414.5	789.8	1,466.0	2,228.7
1981	145.1	632.8	801.9	272.2	399.6	753.5	1,430.5	2,270.5
1982	153.9	655.5	833.0	283.7	410.0	741.9	1,440.4	2,314.6
1983	170.8	667.5	864.6	292.7	389.6	707.2	1,393.4	2,295.8
1984	184.3	704.1	918.8	333.3	387.0	674.5	1,399.2	2,365.7
1985	227.2	742.8	1,011.8	327.9	426.8	686.5	1,442.3	2,503.7
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1980	429.7	1,852.5	2,329.0	710.5	978.5	2,077.1	3,783.3	6,179.5
1981	498.5	1,954.8	2,505.0	746.6	954.9	2,037.1	3,752.0	6,327.6
1982	517.6	2,054.8	2,622.1	766.9	980.5	1,940.0	3,700.3	6,397.5
1983	557.6	2,036.1	2,654.2	779.8	932.0	1,816.1	3,537.4	6,255.0
1984	609.5	2,129.0	2,799.9	787.6	931.5	1,748.9	3,480.5	6,366.0
1985	662.8	2,152.8	2,906.0	833.3	1,000.2	1,744.8	3,585.0	6,576.3

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 years still at school.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

TABLE 3.13. PERSONS WHO WORKED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: NUMBER OF JOBS HELD AND TIME WORKED DURING THE YEAR  
('000)

Number of jobs held during the year	Time worked during the year (weeks)							Total
	1 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 39	39 and under 49	49 and under 52	52	
MALES								
One	50.3	121.2	103.1	145.5	209.0	167.5	2,929.3	3,725.9
Two	*	16.4	23.5	47.6	77.7	46.4	272.8	487.0
Three	*	*	7.5	16.0	27.9	10.1	43.8	109.2
Four or more	*	*	5.2	15.0	23.1	9.8	31.9	88.7
Total	53.5	144.5	139.3	224.2	337.7	233.7	3,277.9	4,410.8
FEMALES								
One	87.8	169.3	151.0	188.6	243.0	132.5	1,538.1	2,510.3
Two	*	22.4	32.6	50.4	58.5	28.4	140.0	335.6
Three	*	*	6.7	8.6	16.3	7.0	21.1	64.0
Four or more	*	*	5.4	12.3	9.9	*	11.0	45.1
Total	91.4	198.5	195.8	259.9	327.6	171.6	1,710.2	2,955.0
PERSONS								
One	138.1	290.5	254.1	334.1	452.0	300.0	4,467.4	6,236.2
Two	5.8	38.8	56.2	98.0	136.2	74.7	412.8	822.6
Three	*	8.4	14.2	24.6	44.2	17.0	64.9	173.2
Four or more	*	5.4	10.6	27.3	32.9	13.6	42.9	133.9
Total	144.9	343.1	335.0	484.1	665.3	405.4	4,988.1	7,365.8

Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1985* (6206.0).

TABLE 3.14. PERSONS WHO HAD A JOB: DURATION OF CURRENT JOB, FEBRUARY 1980 TO FEBRUARY 1985  
(per cent)

Duration of current job	February 1980(a)	February 1981(b)	February 1982(b)	February 1983(b)	February 1984(b)	February 1985(b)
MALES						
Under 3 months	6.6	9.2	8.7	7.6	8.6	9.0
3 and under 6 months	5.3	5.6	5.8	4.0	4.4	4.4
6 and under 12 months	8.6	8.3	8.4	7.2	6.4	7.3
Total under 1 year	20.5	23.1	23.0	18.8	19.4	20.7
1 and under 2 years	12.5	12.6	12.2	13.0	10.1	11.6
2 and under 3 years	8.8	8.7	9.2	12.0	11.3	9.4
3 and under 5 years	14.2	14.1	14.1	16.0	16.2	15.7
5 years and over	43.9	41.6	41.5	40.3	43.0	42.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES						
Under 3 months	7.8	11.3	10.7	9.0	10.2	11.1
3 and under 6 months	6.2	6.7	7.2	5.3	5.6	6.4
6 and under 12 months	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.0	8.6	8.8
Total under 1 year	25.3	28.8	28.0	23.3	24.5	26.3
1 and under 2 years	15.8	16.0	15.2	15.8	13.9	14.5
2 and under 3 years	11.2	9.6	10.7	14.5	12.7	10.8
3 and under 5 years	17.1	15.8	15.1	16.7	17.0	17.4
5 years and over	30.5	29.9	31.1	29.8	31.9	31.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) For persons in the survey who were working at the end of the previous calendar year, time in job held at end of previous calendar year. (b) Refers to time in their current job of persons working at the time of the survey.

Source: *Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1985* (6209.0).

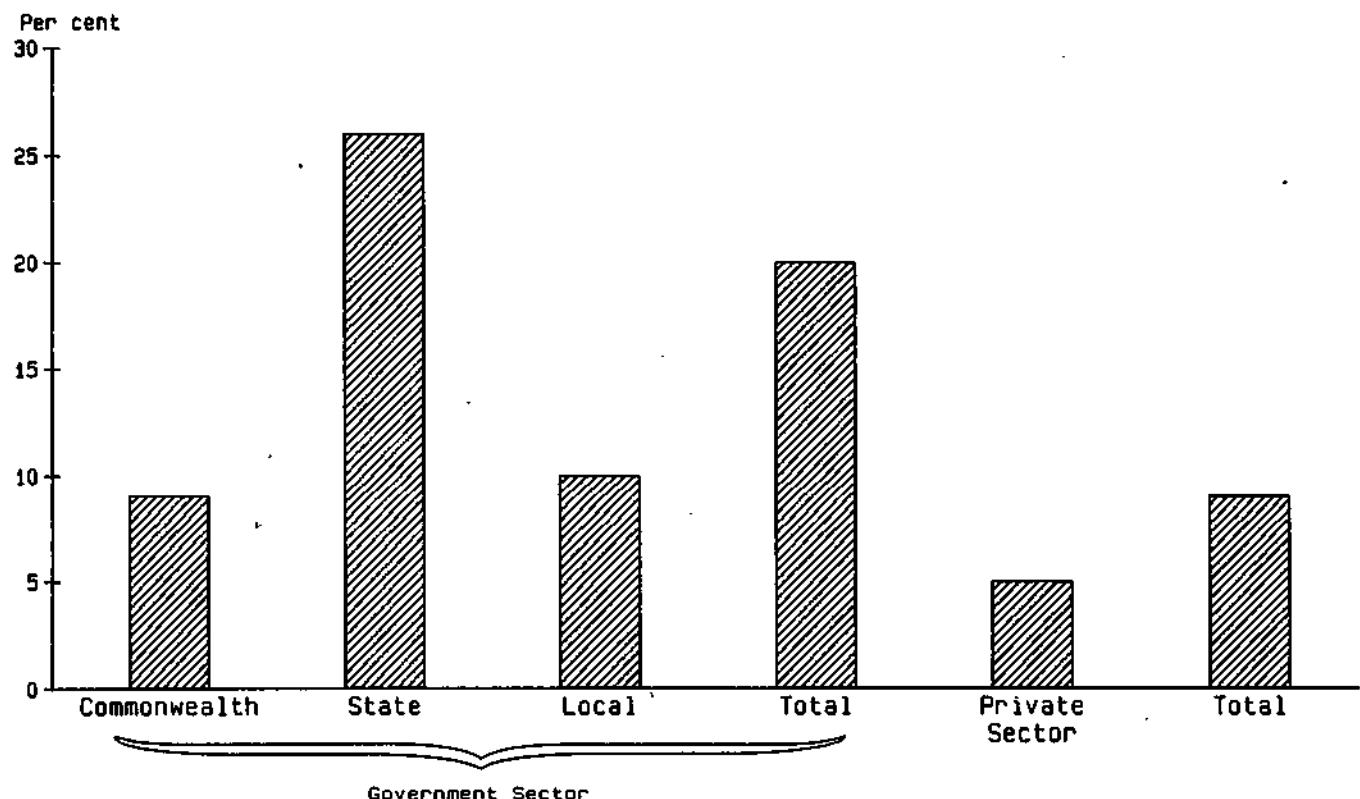
TABLE 3.15. PERSONS WHO LEFT A JOB DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985 : REASON FOR LEAVING,  
MARITAL STATUS AND AGE  
('000)

Reason for leaving job	Married	Not married	Age group (years)					
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES								
Business changed location(a)	37.8	12.9	6.6	15.6	16.4	7.9	*	50.7
Better business or job(b)	113.4	83.4	67.2	74.1	40.3	12.4	*	196.8
Promotion or transfer(c)	65.2	35.3	23.6	39.5	27.6	7.9	*	100.5
Business closed	29.3	17.5	9.2	13.8	10.4	9.2	*	46.7
Laid off: no work	49.7	63.1	51.5	30.6	15.0	10.1	5.6	112.7
Laid off: other reasons	23.5	35.3	31.9	13.8	5.5	4.8	*	58.9
Fixed term job(d)	26.7	41.2	29.9	19.4	8.5	5.7	*	67.8
Holiday or seasonal work	10.4	26.7	22.0	8.4	*	*	*	37.1
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	32.9	32.4	26.0	22.0	11.9	*	*	65.4
Wanted a change	17.8	18.6	11.8	12.3	7.9	*	*	36.3
Study	*	20.7	18.4	4.7	*	*	*	23.7
Own health or medical reasons	27.9	12.1	6.2	7.2	5.8	6.7	14.2	40.0
Retired	31.7	4.8	*	*	*	*	33.2	36.5
Personal or family reasons	22.7	19.2	14.6	13.9	7.8	*	*	42.0
Other reasons	14.7	10.3	6.7	7.5	5.9	*	*	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>506.6</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>282.7</b>	<b>166.5</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>940.2</b>
FEMALES								
Business changed location(a)	15.5	7.6	4.8	7.6	6.3	*	*	23.2
Better business or job(b)	48.5	68.1	57.4	32.7	20.0	5.7	*	116.6
Promotion or transfer(c)	19.0	28.1	20.1	15.9	6.3	*	*	47.1
Business closed	16.8	11.2	7.7	7.0	5.7	5.0	*	28.0
Laid off: no work	31.3	30.7	28.2	13.0	11.4	7.2	*	62.0
Laid off: other reasons	11.7	27.5	25.0	8.1	*	*	*	39.3
Fixed term job(d)	49.8	35.9	30.3	28.0	16.9	7.1	*	85.7
Holiday or seasonal work	19.0	19.5	17.9	9.2	4.9	5.5	*	38.5
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	32.8	32.8	25.8	19.9	14.1	4.9	*	65.5
Wanted a change	11.5	18.6	13.7	7.6	5.7	*	*	30.1
Study	*	18.1	17.4	*	*	*	*	21.1
Own health or medical reasons	32.5	15.2	13.6	14.0	8.6	8.0	*	47.7
Retired	16.0	5.3	*	*	*	*	12.2	21.3
Personal or family reasons	95.2	29.1	40.0	54.0	20.6	7.0	*	124.3
Other reasons	14.6	10.0	6.1	7.8	5.7	*	*	24.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>357.9</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>775.1</b>
PERSONS								
Business changed location(a)	53.3	20.5	11.4	23.2	22.7	11.0	5.7	73.9
Better business or job(b)	161.9	151.5	124.6	106.7	60.3	18.1	*	313.4
Promotion or transfer(c)	84.2	63.5	43.7	55.4	33.9	11.0	*	147.7
Business closed	46.1	28.6	16.9	20.8	16.1	14.2	6.8	74.7
Laid off: no work	81.0	93.7	79.7	43.6	26.3	17.2	7.9	174.8
Laid off: other reasons	35.3	62.9	56.9	21.9	7.6	7.5	*	98.2
Fixed term job(d)	76.5	77.0	60.2	47.4	25.4	12.7	7.8	153.5
Holiday or seasonal work	29.4	46.2	39.9	17.6	7.7	8.1	*	75.6
Unsatisfactory conditions(e)	65.7	65.2	51.8	42.0	26.0	8.6	*	130.9
Wanted a change	29.3	37.1	25.5	19.9	13.6	5.6	*	66.4
Study	5.9	38.9	35.8	7.0	*	*	*	44.8
Own health or medical reasons	60.4	27.3	19.8	21.2	14.3	14.7	17.7	87.7
Retired	47.7	10.1	*	*	*	*	45.3	57.8
Personal or family reasons	117.9	48.3	54.6	67.9	28.3	10.3	5.1	166.2
Other reasons	29.3	20.4	12.8	15.2	11.6	5.6	*	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>923.8</b>	<b>791.5</b>	<b>634.6</b>	<b>512.6</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>1,715.3</b>

(a) Includes home operators who changed residence. (b) Includes starting own business. (c) Includes secondment or transfer as a relief worker. (d) Duration of employment was fixed on hiring and has expired. (e) Includes work conditions, transport difficulties, unsuitable hours, etc.

Source: *Labour Mobility, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1985* (6209.0).

CHART 3.g. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: PERCENTAGE GROWTH  
IN EACH SECTOR,  
JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1985



Source: Civilian Employees, Australia, June 1966 to June 1979 (6214.0); Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).

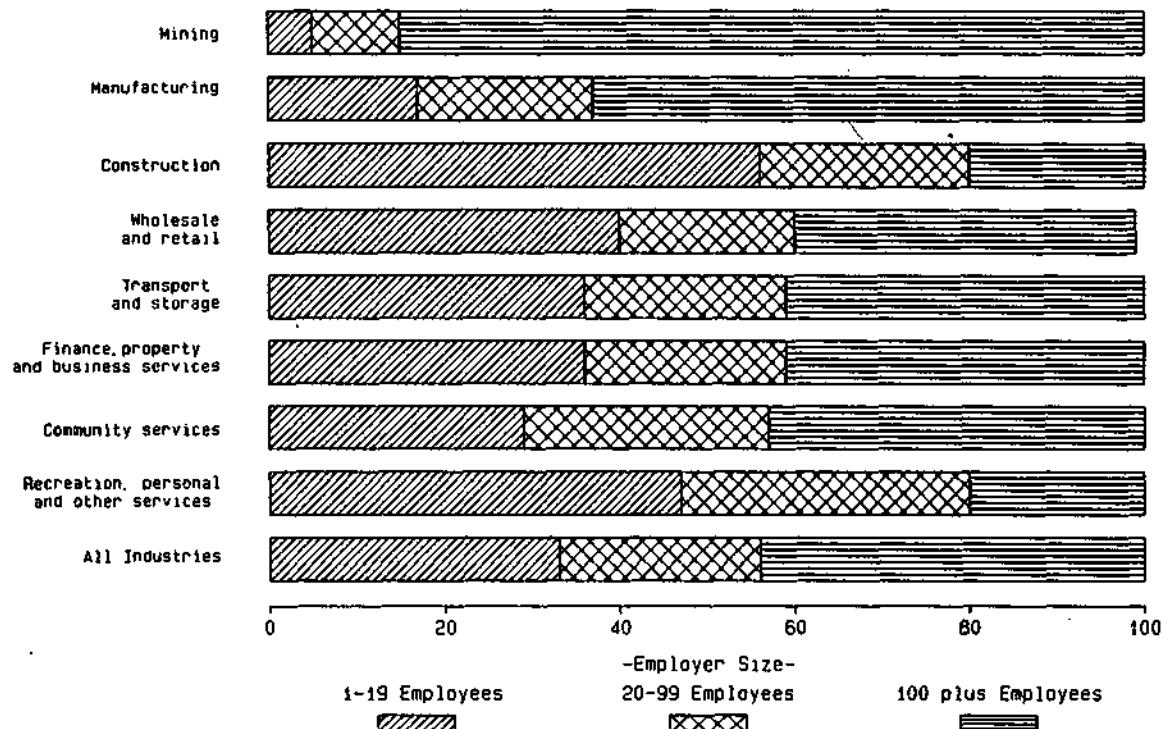
TABLE 3.16. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS : SECTOR, JUNE 1975 TO JUNE 1985  
('000)

June	Government sector						Private sector	Total
	Commonwealth	State	Northern Territory(a)	Local	Total(b)			
1975	398.7	895.9	..	141.0	1,435.7	3,494.2	4,929.9	
1976	391.0	919.5	..	121.3	1,431.7	3,501.1	4,932.8	
1977	388.8	952.5	..	124.0	1,465.2	3,471.6	4,936.9	
1978	402.1	968.2	..	126.9	1,497.2	3,424.6	4,921.8	
1979	395.9	981.8	9.9	127.5	1,515.1	3,465.9	4,981.0	
1980	396.5	991.3	14.1	129.8	1,531.7			
1981	402.8	1,000.2	14.3	130.2	1,547.5			
1982	402.1	1,009.8	14.2	133.4	1,559.5			
1983(d)	409.2	1,020.6	14.3	138.2	1,582.2			
1983(d)	408.3	1,067.8	14.4	143.2	1,633.8	..	..	
1984	419.5	1,095.6	15.8	154.3	1,685.2	3,447.6	5,132.8	
1985	434.3	1,114.0	15.7	154.7	1,718.6	3,663.1	5,381.8	

(a) The Northern Territory attained self-government on 1 July 1978. Employees of the Public Service of the Northern Territory are included in the category Commonwealth Government for periods prior to this date. (b) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (c) The private employment series based on payroll tax data was suspended after April 1980 pending the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings in the September quarter 1983. (d) Government employment was derived from various administrative sources up until the introduction of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings. Data for June 1983 are provided on old and new bases for comparison.

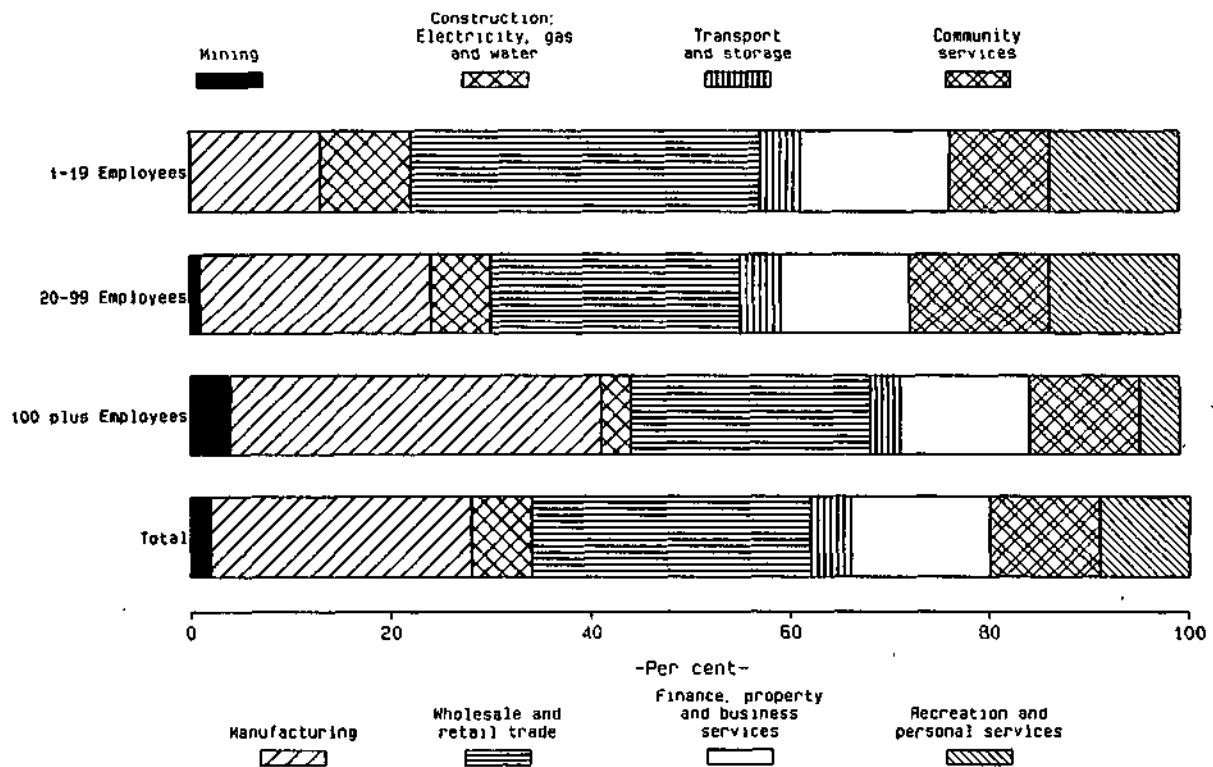
Source: Civilian Employees, Australia, June 1966 to June 1979 (6214.0); Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0); Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0).

CHART 3.h. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, PRIVATE SECTOR;  
INDUSTRIES - PROPORTION OF EMPLOYERS BY SIZE GROUP, MAY 1985  
Per Cent



Source: Employed Wage and Salary Earners (6248.0).

CHART 3.i. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS; PRIVATE SECTOR:  
EMPLOYER SIZE GROUPS - PROPORTION BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1985



Source: Employed Wage and Salary Earners (6248.0).

TABLE 3.17. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS: SECTOR AND INDUSTRY, MAY 1985  
('000)

Industry	Government sector		Private sector		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Mining	6.6	0.2	75.4	6.8	82.0	7.1	89.1
Manufacturing	47.3	6.7	710.7	264.1	758.0	270.7	1,028.7
Electricity, gas and water	121.7	12.8	5.0	0.9	126.7	13.6	140.4
Construction	45.2	6.3	188.4	36.5	233.6	42.8	276.5
Wholesale and retail trade	3.9	1.9	565.4	467.2	569.3	469.1	1,038.4
Transport and storage	137.3	15.3	100.4	30.5	237.6	45.8	283.4
Communication	102.2	31.1	..	..	102.2	31.2	133.4
Finance, property and business services	47.0	52.4	240.9	250.1	287.9	302.6	590.4
Public administration and defence(a)	194.6	106.8	..	..	194.6	106.8	301.3
Community services	310.5	415.1	95.5	287.2	406.0	702.3	1,108.2
Health	75.8	191.7	26.5	165.9	102.4	357.6	459.9
Education	154.6	193.4	25.1	61.0	179.7	254.5	434.1
Other community services	80.0	30.0	43.9	60.2	123.9	90.2	214.2
Recreation, personal and other services(b)	12.5	11.2	149.0	195.1	161.5	206.3	367.9
All industries(c)	1,036.5	661.2	2,130.7	1,538.4	3,167.3	2,199.7	5,367.0

(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc. (b) Excludes private households employing staff.  
(c) Includes, for the government sector, 7,800 males and 1,400 females in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; similar data for the private sector are not collected.

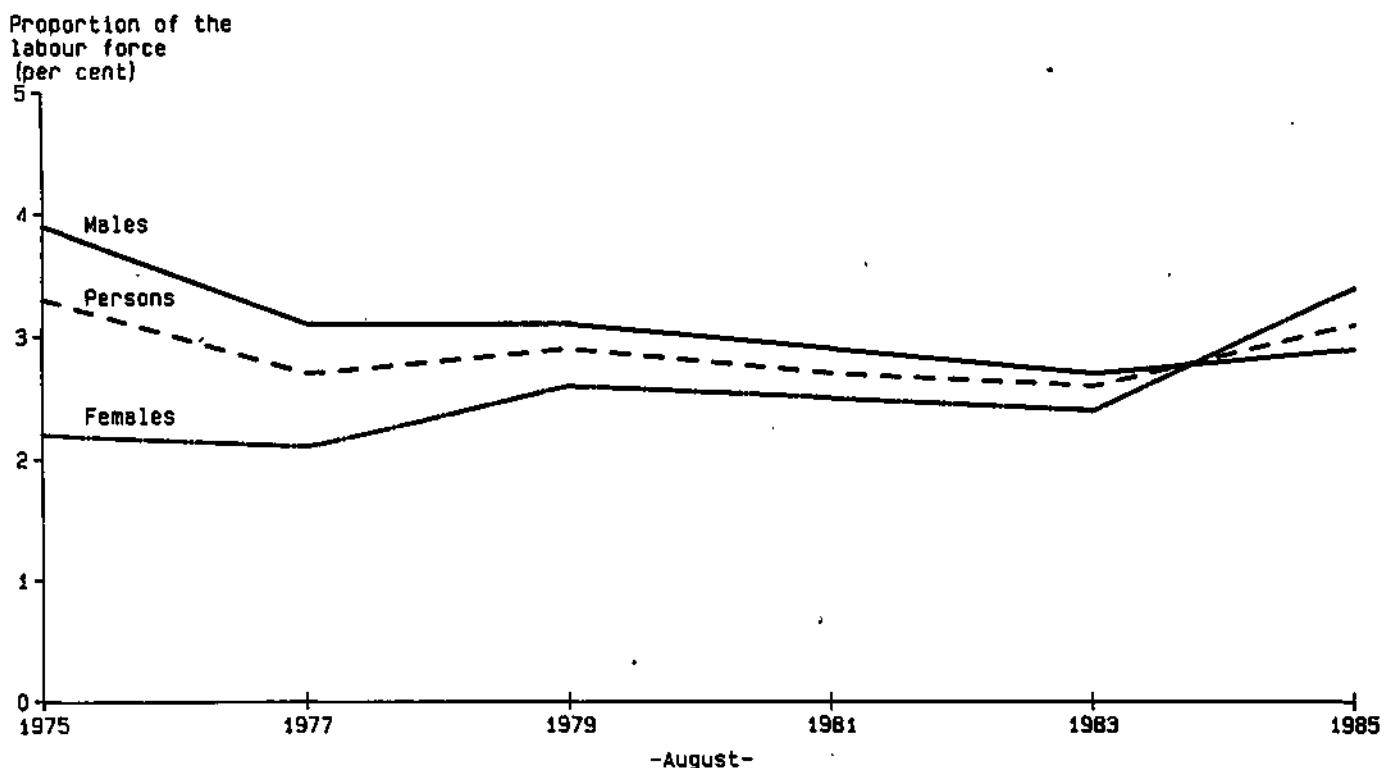
Source: *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia, June Quarter 1985* (6248.0).

TABLE 3.18. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS : PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO HELD A SECOND JOB, BY OCCUPATION OF MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Occupation group of main job	August					
	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985
Professional, technical, etc.	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	3.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6
Clerical	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.4
Sales	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
Farmers, fishermens, timbergetters, etc.	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.4
Transport and communication	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.6
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and miners and quarryworkers, etc.	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.8
Service, sport and recreation	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.4
Total	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1
Males	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9
Females	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.4

Source: *Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985* (6216.0).

CHART 3.j. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS AS A PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985 (6216.0).

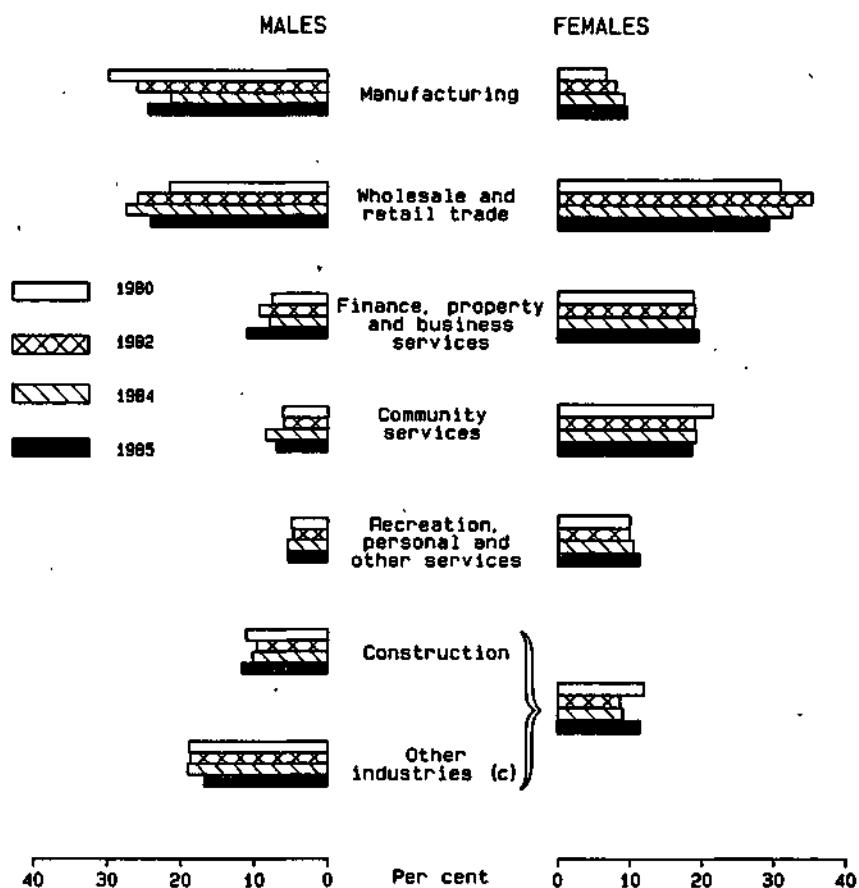
TABLE 3.19. MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS: SECOND JOBS AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS(a) BY INDUSTRY,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(per cent)

Industry division	August					August 1985		
	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.7	6.2	7.3
Manufacturing	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	*	0.9
Construction	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	*	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.0
Transport and storage	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.6	*	1.5
Finance, property and business services	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.5
Community services	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0
Recreation, personal and other services	12.2	10.4	13.4	8.3	8.9	14.9	8.0	11.1
Other	0.8	*	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	*	0.9
Total	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.2

(a) The sum of all employed persons whose main job was in the relevant industry division plus those multiple jobholders whose second job was in the same industry division.

Source: Multiple Jobholding, Australia, August 1985 (6216.0).

CHART 3.k. EMPLOYED LEAVERS (a), AGED 15-24 (b),  
BY INDUSTRY, 1980 - 1985



(a) For definition see Appendix II. (b) For 1980 the population is persons aged 15-25. (c) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; public administration and defence; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; transport and storage; and communication.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

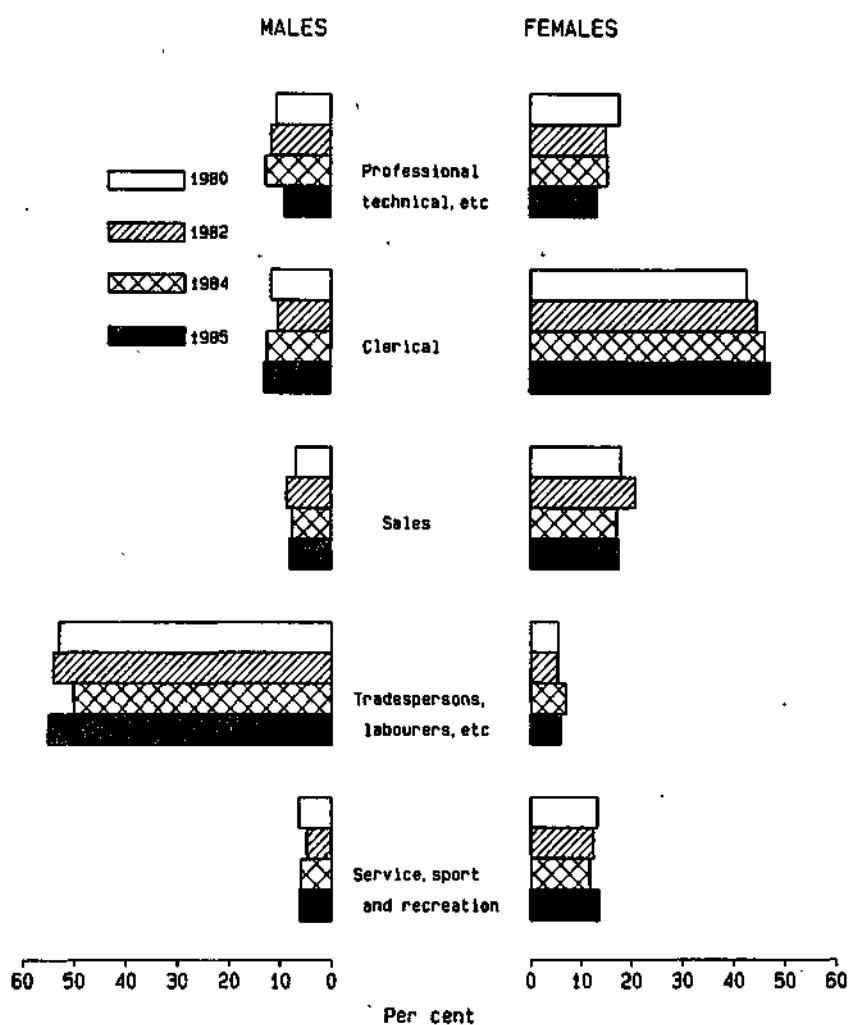
TABLE 3.20. EMPLOYED LEAVERS AGED 15 TO 24: TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED FULL-TIME IN 1984, BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1985  
('000)

Industry division	Attended school in 1984			Attended any educational institution(a) in 1984		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Industry—						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.4	*	6.9	6.2	*	8.6
Manufacturing	22.0	5.9	27.9	30.6	10.1	40.6
Construction	10.2	*	10.4	14.5	*	14.9
Wholesale and retail trade	23.0	27.3	50.3	30.2	31.1	61.3
Transport and storage; communication	4.8	*	5.8	7.6	*	10.3
Finance, property and business services	7.9	12.6	20.5	13.6	20.7	34.4
Community services	3.5	7.3	10.8	8.8	19.7	28.5
Recreation, personal and other services	4.7	8.7	13.4	6.7	11.9	18.6
Other(b)	*	*	6.0	7.1	6.6	13.8
Full-time or part-time status—						
Full-time workers	75.1	54.9	130.0	112.3	88.5	200.7
Part-time workers	9.1	12.8	22.0	13.0	17.2	30.2
Total	84.2	67.8	152.0	125.2	105.7	230.9

(a) Includes schools. (b) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; and public administration and defence.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

CHART 3.1. EMPLOYED LEAVERS (a) AGED 15-24 (b)  
BY OCCUPATION, 1980 - 1985



(a) For definition see Appendix II. (b) For 1980 the population is persons aged 15-25.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

TABLE 3.21. EMPLOYED LEAVERS AGED 15 TO 24: TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED FULL-TIME IN 1984 BY OCCUPATION, MAY 1985  
('000)

Occupation	Attended school in 1984			Attended any educational institution(a) in 1984		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, etc.	*	*	3.5	11.3	13.9	25.2
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clerical	10.0	33.0	43.0	16.2	49.9	66.1
Sales	7.3	16.4	23.7	10.2	18.5	28.7
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters	6.4	*	7.7	8.2	*	10.2
Transport and communication	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trades and, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. and miners and quarry workers	52.0	5.2	57.2	69.0	6.2	75.2
Service, sport and recreation	4.8	10.3	15.1	7.8	14.4	22.2
Total	84.2	67.8	152.0	125.2	105.7	230.9

(a) Includes schools.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985 (6227.0).

TABLE 3.22. APPRENTICES : YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP AND FIELD OF TRADE, MAY 1985  
('000)

Field of trade	Year of apprenticeship				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	
MALES					
Metal	6.4	6.3	6.5	11.1	30.3
Electrical	6.5	5.9	3.6	5.6	21.6
Building(b)	10.4	6.5	3.7	5.6	26.1
Service	*	*	*	*	*
Food and drink	3.7	*	*	*	9.1
Printing	*	*	*	*	3.7
Mechanical, automotive	6.3	4.6	5.4	4.8	21.1
Other(c)	5.3	4.2	*	3.6	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>129.7</b>
PERSONS(e)					
Metal	6.4	6.3	6.5	11.1	30.3
Electrical	6.7	5.9	3.6	5.8	22.0
Building(b)	10.5	6.5	3.7	5.6	26.2
Service(d)	5.0	4.9	*	*	14.2
Food and drink	3.8	*	*	*	10.8
Printing	*	*	*	*	4.1
Mechanical, automotive	6.3	4.6	5.4	4.8	21.1
Other(c)	6.0	5.3	*	4.2	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>147.8</b>

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Includes furniture making. (c) Includes footwear, clothing and textiles. (d) Includes 12,600 females. (e) Includes 18,100 females.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985* (6227.0).

TABLE 3.23. APPRENTICES : SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS AND YEAR OF APPRENTICESHIP, MAY 1985  
('000)

	Year of apprenticeship				Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth(a)	
State—					
N.S.W.	16.9	14.0	11.3	12.6	54.8
Vic.	14.1	10.8	6.5	9.6	41.0
Qld	5.7	5.2	3.5	6.7	21.2
S.A.	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.0	9.6
W.A.	4.1	2.7	3.3	4.5	14.7
Tas.	2.2	1.0	*	*	4.7
N.T.	*	*	*	*	*
A.C.T.	*	*	*	*	*
Age (years)—					
15-19	43.5	31.5	18.6	16.3	109.9
15	3.6	*	*	*	3.9
16	14.1	*	*	*	16.4
17	15.0	9.7	*	*	27.0
18	7.7	13.5	7.8	*	31.9
19	*	5.8	8.4	13.4	30.7
20-24	*	5.2	9.1	20.0	36.4
25-34	*	*	*	*	*
Birthplace—					
Born in Australia	40.6	34.5	25.9	33.5	134.5
Born outside Australia	5.4	*	*	*	13.2
Age at time of leaving full-time education (years)—					
15-19	42.1	34.9	26.1	34.0	137.1
15	12.6	8.0	6.2	7.9	34.6
16	17.2	17.0	11.9	15.8	61.9
17	8.9	5.8	5.7	5.1	25.5
18	*	3.8	*	*	12.0
19	*	*	*	*	*
Other(b)	3.9	*	*	*	10.7
Type of school last attended—					
Government/State	37.1	28.9	21.9	31.3	119.3
Non-government	8.5	7.7	5.8	4.9	27.0
Not asked(c)	*	*	*	*	*
Industry—					
Manufacturing	11.6	12.5	8.6	15.5	48.3
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	5.4
Construction	9.3	5.9	*	4.9	23.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.0	5.6	7.8	6.2	29.6
Transport and storage; communication	*	*	*	*	6.6
Community services	*	*	*	*	6.4
Recreation, personal and other services	7.0	5.8	3.7	*	19.1
Other(d)	*	*	*	*	9.4
Sector—					
Government	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.9	27.3
Non-government(e)	38.6	30.0	22.0	29.8	120.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>147.8</b>

(a) Includes a small number of fifth year apprentices. (b) Comprises persons who left at age 10 to 14 or 20 to 24 and persons aged 25 to 34 who were not asked the age at which they left full-time education. (c) Comprises persons aged 25 to 34. (d) Includes agriculture, etc.; mining; finance, property and business services; and public administration and defence. (e) Includes a small number of persons for whom sector could not be determined.

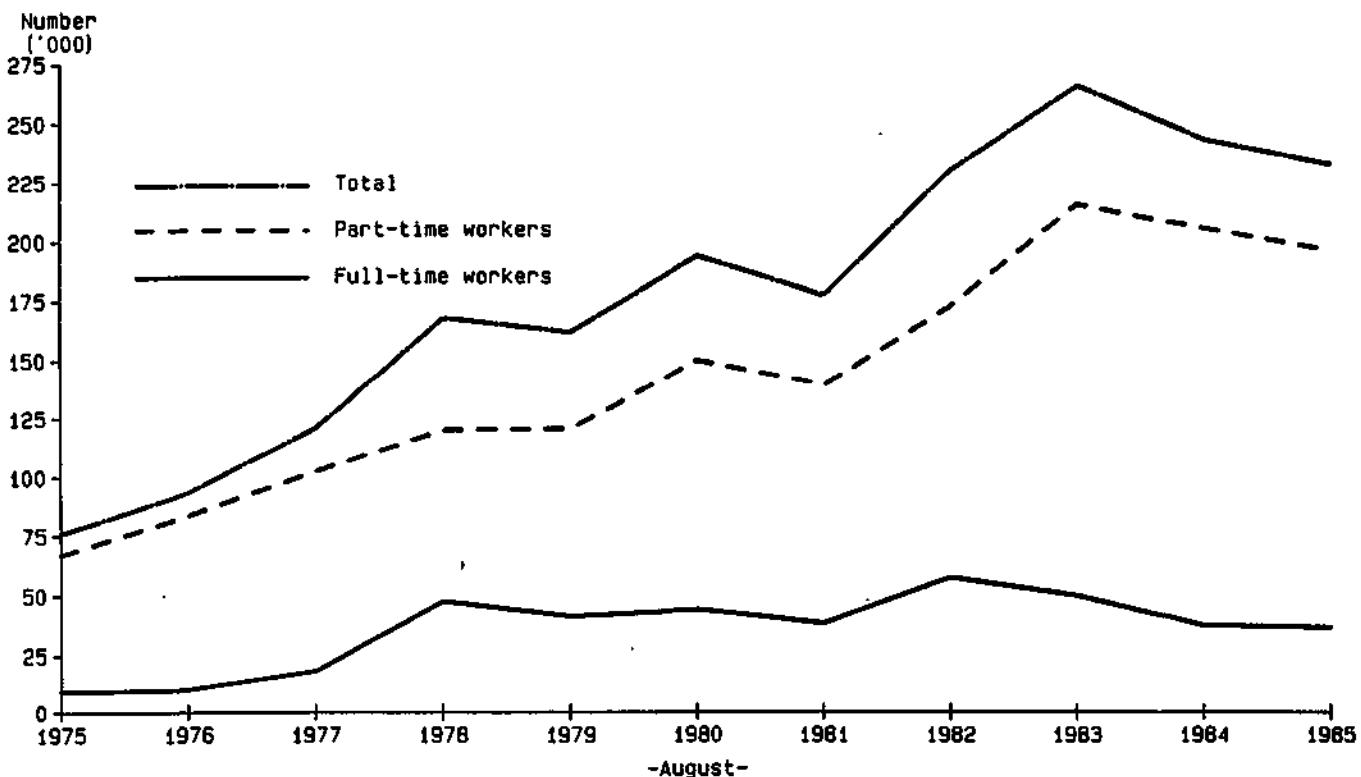
Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia, May 1985* (6227.0).

TABLE 3.24. UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

August	Males	Females	Persons	Underemployment rate		
				Males	Females	Persons
				— per cent —		
				— '000 —		
1975	28.4	47.3	75.7	0.7	2.2	1.2
1976	38.2	55.2	93.5	1.0	2.5	1.5
1977	52.2	68.9	121.2	1.3	3.0	1.9
1978	72.2	95.6	167.9	1.8	4.1	2.6
1979	73.2	88.7	161.9	1.8	3.8	2.5
1980	82.9	111.5	194.4	2.0	4.5	2.9
1981	76.0	101.2	177.3	1.8	4.1	2.6
1982	101.8	128.6	230.4	2.4	5.1	3.4
1983	114.0	151.8	265.9	2.6	5.9	3.8
1984	98.8	144.5	243.3	2.2	5.4	3.4
1985	87.5	145.3	232.8	2.0	5.2	3.2

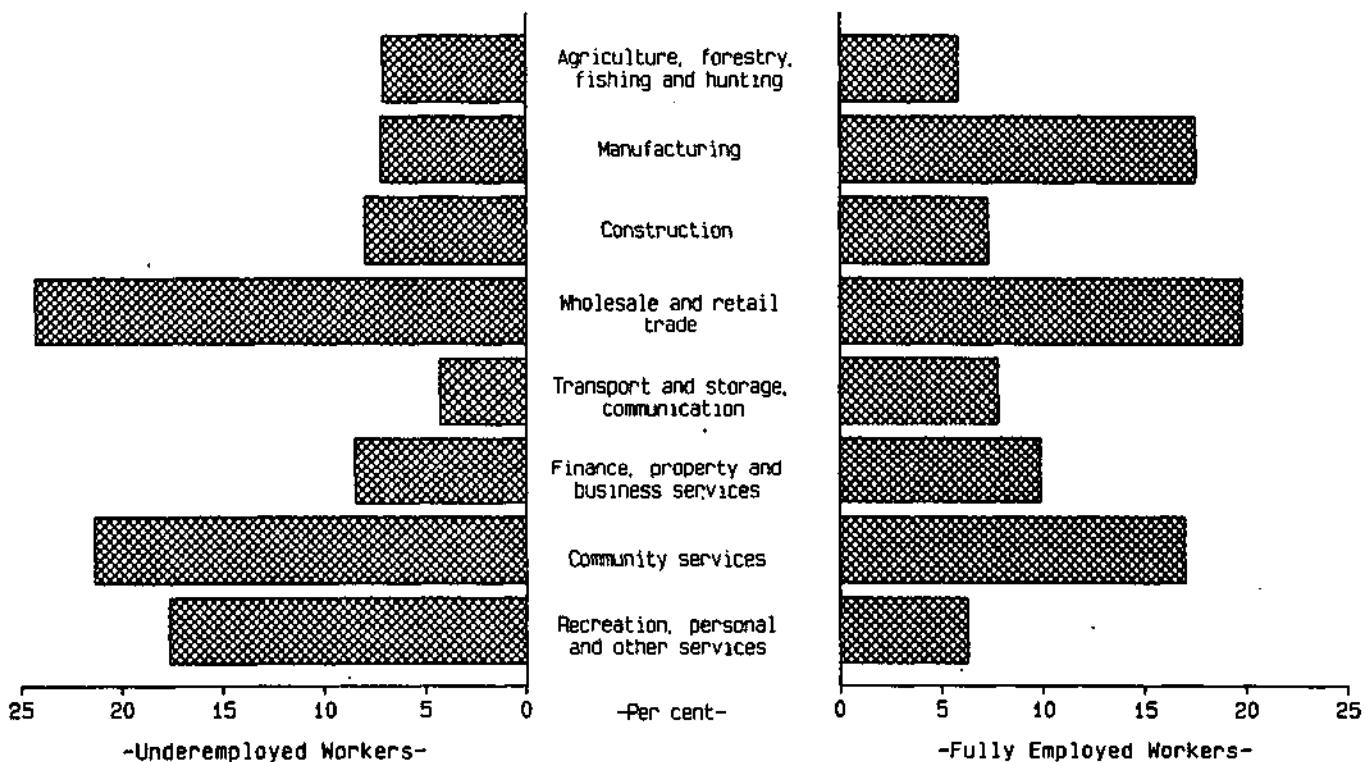
Source: Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia, (6246.0). The Labour force, Australia, (6203.0).

CHART 3.24. UNDEREMPLOYMENT, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



Source: Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia, 1966-1983 (6246.0); The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 3.n. EMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER UNDEREMPLOYED OR FULLY EMPLOYED AND INDUSTRY,  
MAY 1985



Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0).

TABLE 3.25. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS, WHETHER FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED MAY, 1985

	Males	Females	Persons
-'000-			
Civilian population aged 15 and over	5,868.0	6,059.3	11,927.4
Not in the labour force	1,424.0	3,263.5	4,687.4
In the labour force	4,444.0	2,795.9	7,239.9
Unemployed	361.8	245.9	607.7
Employed	4,082.3	2,550.0	6,632.3
Fully employed	4,005.2	2,400.3	6,405.5
Part-time	197.4	808.5	1,005.8
Full-time	3,807.9	1,591.9	5,399.7
Underemployed	77.1	149.7	226.7
Part-time	58.5	141.1	199.6
Had been looking for work with more hours(a) and were available to start such work within four weeks	31.0	59.8	90.8
Other	27.5	81.3	108.8
Full-time	18.5	8.6	27.1
—per cent—			
Unemployment rate	8.1	8.8	8.4
Underemployment rate	1.7	5.4	3.1
Underutilisation rate	9.9	14.1	11.5

(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0).

TABLE 3.26. EMPLOYED PERSONS : COMPARATIVE PROFILE OF UNDEREMPLOYED AND FULLY EMPLOYED, MAY 1985

	Underemployed workers				Fully employed workers			
	Males	Females — '000—	Persons (per cent)		Males	Females — '000—	Persons (per cent)	
<b>Age group (years)—</b>								
15-19	16.5	27.7	44.2	19.5	316.1	283.0	599.1	9.4
20-24	11.7	18.3	30.0	13.2	504.2	401.6	905.8	14.1
25-34	21.8	36.4	58.1	25.6	1,090.2	642.7	1,732.9	27.1
35-44	12.4	43.6	56.0	24.7	963.4	582.1	1,545.5	24.1
45 and over	14.7	23.7	38.4	16.9	1,131.4	490.9	1,622.3	25.3
<b>Family status—</b>								
Member of a family	61.1	124.4	185.5	81.8	3,336.9	1,951.3	5,288.2	82.6
Husband or wife	34.5	82.1	116.6	51.4	2,591.9	1,367.9	3,959.8	61.8
With children aged 0-14 present	21.1	54.0	75.1	33.1	1,520.6	706.0	2,226.7	34.8
Without children aged 0-14 present	13.4	28.1	41.5	18.3	1,071.3	661.9	1,733.2	27.1
Not-married family head	*	12.3	13.9	6.1	57.0	133.3	190.2	3.0
Child of family head	23.6	28.8	52.4	23.1	642.2	426.6	1,068.9	16.7
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	45.8	23.5	69.3	1.1
Not a member of a family	13.7	15.9	29.7	13.1	498.8	333.5	832.3	13.0
Not family coded	*	9.4	11.6	5.1	169.5	115.5	285.0	4.4
<b>Birthplace and year of arrival—</b>								
Born in Australia	58.5	117.0	175.5	77.4	2,948.4	1,823.3	4,771.7	74.5
Born outside Australia	18.6	32.7	51.2	22.6	1,056.8	577.0	1,633.8	25.5
Arrived before 1971	11.2	19.6	30.8	13.6	696.6	350.1	1,046.7	16.3
Arrived 1971-1985	7.3	13.1	20.4	9.0	360.2	227.0	587.1	9.2
Born in main English speaking countries	6.4	17.8	24.3	10.7	473.4	275.6	749.0	11.7
Born in other countries	12.1	14.8	26.9	11.9	583.4	301.4	884.8	13.8
<b>Industry—</b>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.1	8.0	16.1	7.1	272.7	101.1	373.7	5.8
Manufacturing	8.1	8.2	16.3	7.2	836.7	287.3	1,123.9	17.5
Construction	13.2	5.0	18.2	8.0	409.9	58.0	468.0	7.3
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	40.1	55.2	24.3	725.0	542.4	1,267.5	19.8
Transport and storage; communication	6.6	*	9.7	4.3	409.4	92.9	502.3	7.8
Finance, property and business services	7.6	11.7	19.2	8.5	344.8	290.1	634.9	9.9
Community services	8.9	39.6	48.6	21.4	415.1	674.6	1,089.6	17.0
Recreation, personal and other services	8.8	31.4	40.2	17.7	183.7	216.8	400.5	6.3
Other(a)	*	*	*	*	408.0	137.1	545.1	8.5
<b>Occupation—</b>								
Professional, technical, etc.	7.1	20.1	27.2	12.0	562.7	438.4	1,001.2	15.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	*	381.0	74.6	455.6	7.1
Clerical	*	29.6	32.6	14.4	335.5	868.1	1,203.6	18.8
Sales	7.0	26.5	33.5	14.8	273.2	300.9	574.0	9.0
Farmers, fisherpersons and timbergetters	10.6	8.1	18.8	8.3	319.9	99.5	419.3	6.5
Transport and communication	7.7	*	10.8	4.7	273.3	42.0	315.3	4.9
Tradespersons and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry-workers	27.6	8.6	36.2	16.0	1,640.2	215.9	1,856.1	29.0
Service, sport and recreation	12.2	52.8	65.0	28.7	219.6	360.8	580.5	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>226.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,005.2</b>	<b>2,400.3</b>	<b>6,405.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises mining; electricity, gas and water; public administration and defence.

Source: *Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985* (6265.0)

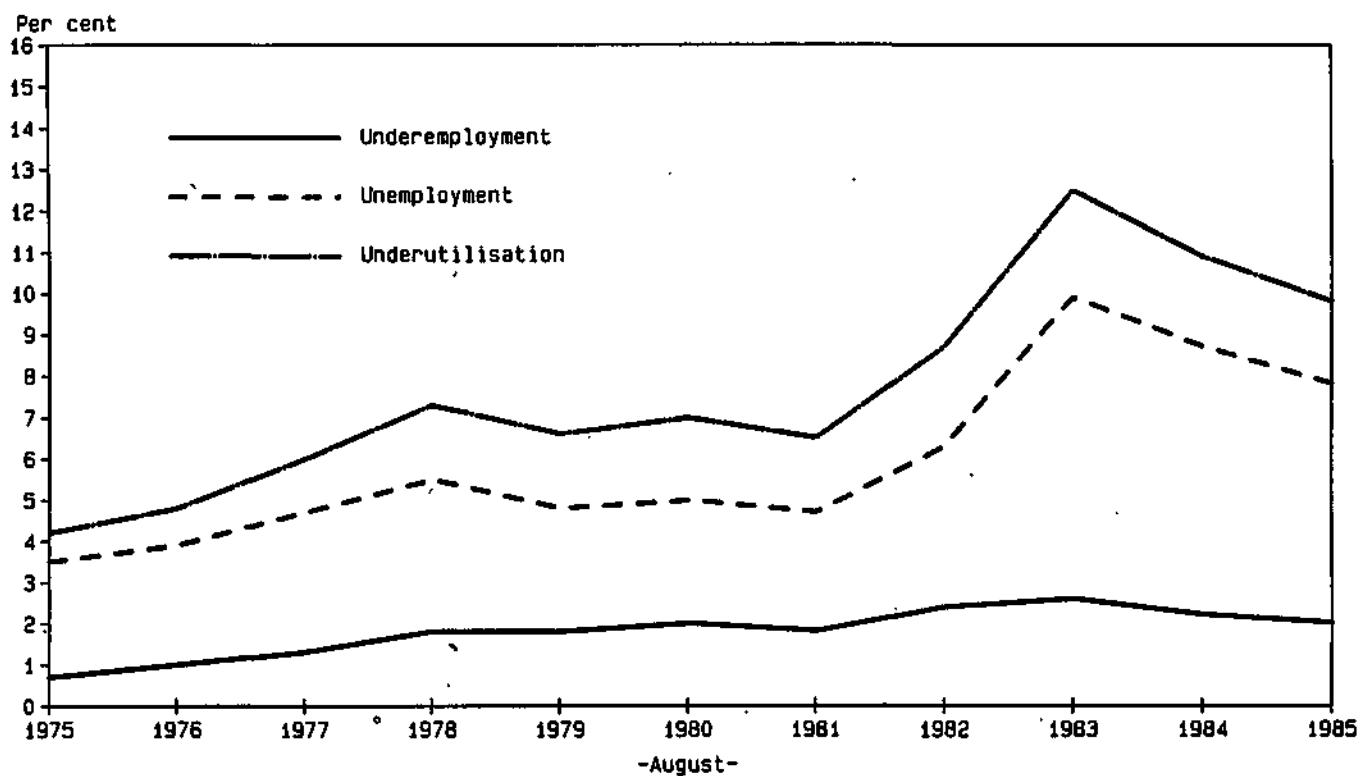
TABLE 3.27. UNDEREMPLOYED PART-TIME WORKERS LOOKING FOR WORK WITH MORE HOURS(a) AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, MAY 1985

	Preferred number of extra hours				Total	Average preferred number of extra hours (hours)
	Less than 10	10-19	20-29	30 or more		
—'000—						
<b>Usual number of hours worked—</b>						
1-5	4.2	3.6	*	6.8	15.5	24
6-10		4.1	5.3	8.7	20.0	25
11-15	3.9	*	8.3	*	14.2	20
16-20		7.5	10.9	*	20.2	19
21-29	*	12.9	*	*	14.9	14
30-34	3.6	*	*	*	6.1	8
<b>Males</b>	*	9.1	9.6	8.9	31.0	22
<b>Females</b>	9.7	24.1	18.0	8.1	59.8	18
<b>Age group (years)—</b>						
15-19	4.8	5.4	7.3	6.2	21.6	22
20-24		6.3	4.1	*	15.2	20
25-34	6.7	10.0	6.7	5.2	22.9	18
35-44		7.7	5.3	*	18.7	18
45 and over	*	3.9	4.1	*	12.5	20
<b>Family status—</b>						
Member of a family(b)	9.4	26.1	20.8	12.9	69.3	20
Husband or wife	6.7	15.5	10.9	5.1	38.3	18
With children aged 0-14 present	4.6	11.3	7.6	*	26.3	18
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	4.2	*	*	11.9	20
Not-married family head	*	*	*	*	5.6	20
Child of family head	*	7.5	7.9	6.3	24.1	22
Not a member of a family	*	5.3	4.7	*	16.1	19
Not family coded	*	*	*	*	5.5	19
<b>Birthplace and year of arrival—</b>						
Born in Australia	10.3	26.4	22.1	13.7	72.5	20
Born outside Australia	*	6.9	5.4	*	18.4	19
Arrived before 1971	*	*	*	*	8.6	18
Arrived 1971-1985	*	3.8	*	*	9.7	20
Born in main English speaking countries	*	*	*	*	9.1	18
Born in other countries	*	3.5	*	*	9.2	20
<b>Whether would move interstate—</b>						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move interstate	*	4.4	6.7	4.9	17.3	24
Would not move interstate	11.0	25.3	17.6	9.3	63.2	18
Might move interstate/undecided	*	3.5	*	*	10.4	22
<b>Whether would move intrastate—</b>						
If offered a suitable job—						
Would move intrastate	*	7.2	9.8	6.6	25.2	23
Would not move intrastate	10.8	21.8	14.5	6.8	53.9	18
Might move intrastate/undecided	*	4.2	*	3.5	11.8	22
<b>Whether registered with the CES—</b>						
Registered	*	12.5	16.2	11.6	43.2	23
Not registered	10.3	20.7	11.3	5.4	47.7	17
<b>Duration of current period of underemployment (weeks)—</b>						
1 and under 4	*	5.4	4.9	*	14.0	19
4 and under 13	4.4	8.9	5.1	4.3	22.6	19
13 and under 52	4.4	9.9	8.7	7.2	30.2	20
52 and over	*	9.1	8.8	3.8	24.0	20
<b>Total</b>	13.1	33.2	27.5	17.0	90.8	20
—weeks—						
<b>Average duration of current period of underemployment</b>	22.2	32.0	48.7	34.4	36.1	..
<b>Median duration of current period of underemployment</b>	13	16	18	18	17	..

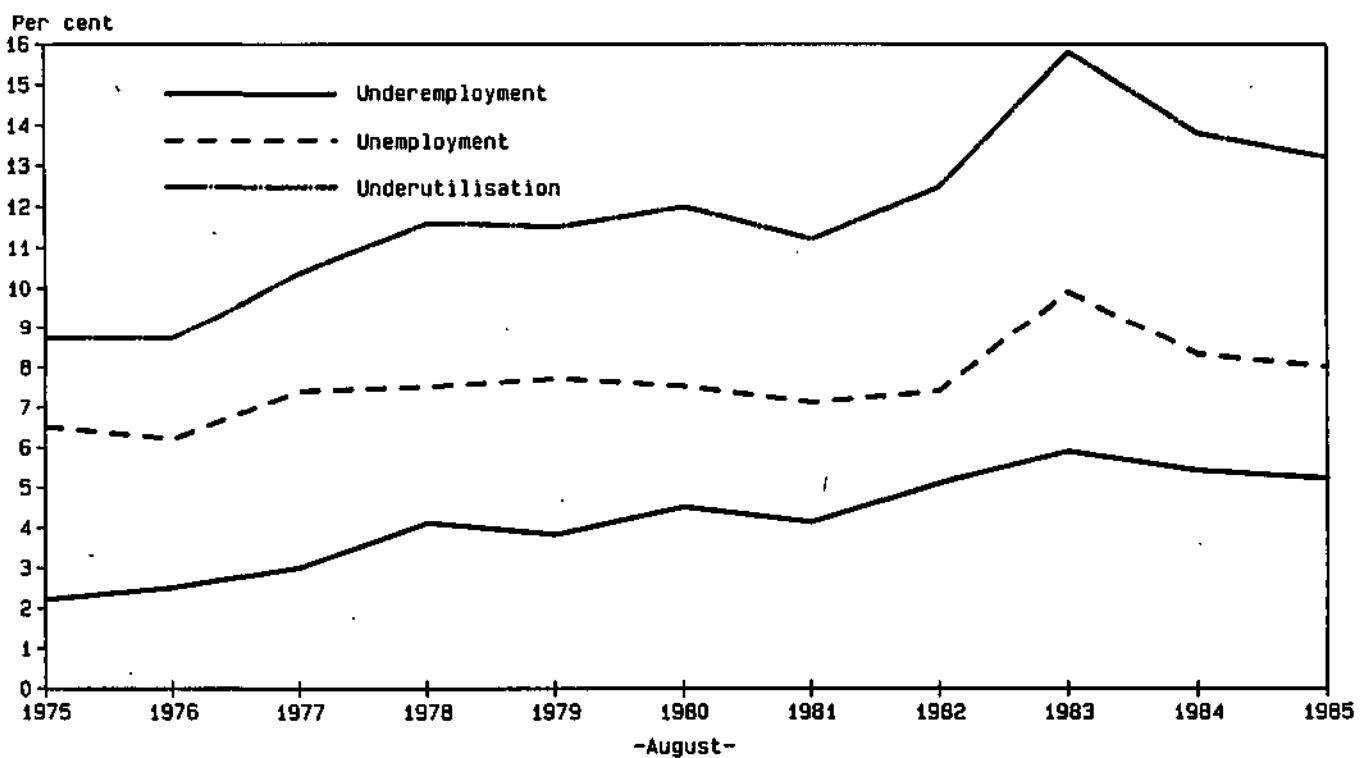
(a) At some time during the four weeks up to the end of survey week. (b) Includes other relative of family head.

Source: Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1985 (6265.0)

CHART 3.0. UNDERUTILISATION, UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
MALES



## FEMALES



Source: Employment, Underemployment Australia, 1966-1983 (6246.0).  
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

## CHAPTER 4

### UNEMPLOYMENT

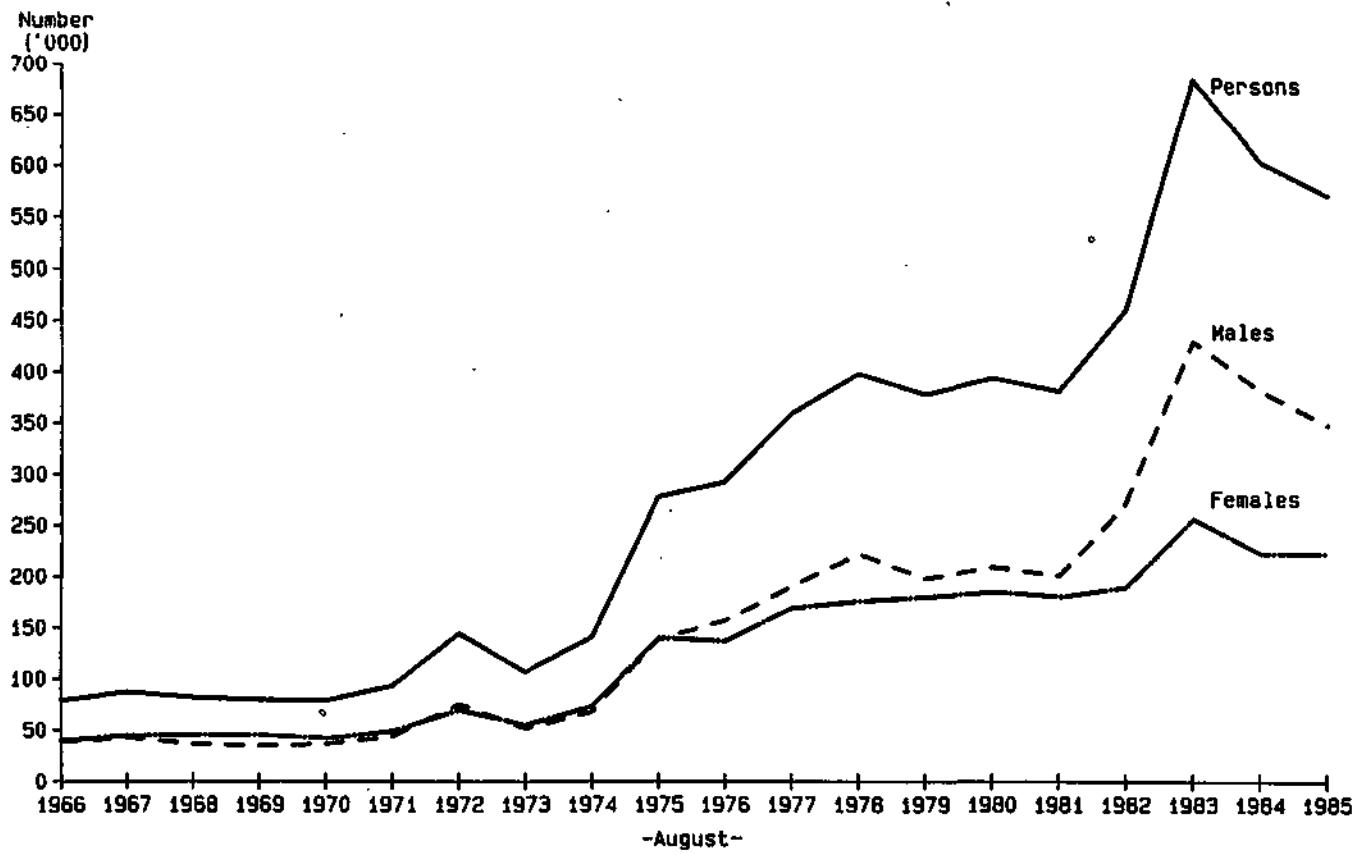
The unemployment statistics presented in this chapter have been derived from ABS sources, primarily the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries.

For a concise definition of unemployed as it relates to the labour force survey, see the latest issue of the monthly publication "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0). However, broadly speaking, a person is considered to be unemployed if he or she satisfies three criteria—not employed, available for work, and taking active steps to find work. The employed and the unemployed together make up the labour force.

Measures of unemployment provide an indicator of the underutilisation of labour. The two most important measures are the number of persons unemployed and the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. Characteristics of the unemployed presented include their demographic composition, duration of unemployment, educational qualifications and difficulties experienced in finding work. The unemployment characteristics of families, i.e. unemployment rates of different family members and number of families with some unemployment are also shown. The 1982 Income and Housing Survey provides information on the economic circumstances of persons experiencing unemployment.

Some summary statistics on job vacancies are also included in this chapter.

**CHART 4.a. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1985**



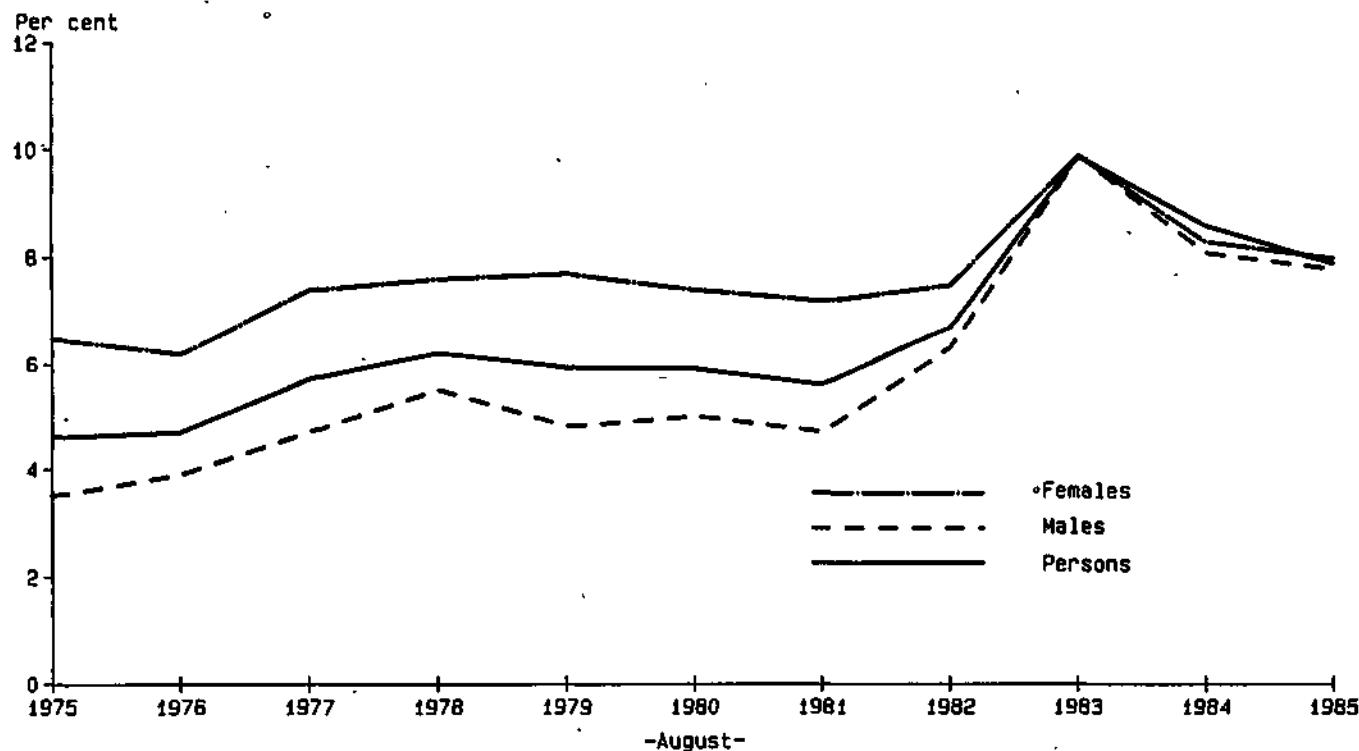
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 4.1. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

August	Males			Females			Persons		
	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
1975	122.5	16.3	138.8	93.0	46.6	139.7	215.5	62.9	278.4
1976	142.7	13.9	156.6	94.1	42.0	136.1	236.8	55.9	292.7
1977	168.5	21.6	190.1	114.8	54.4	169.2	283.3	76.0	359.3
1978	207.9	14.3	222.2	126.5	49.6	176.1	334.4	63.9	398.3
1979	184.0	13.5	197.5	131.8	48.1	179.9	315.8	61.7	377.5
1980	193.9	15.7	209.6	140.7	44.2	184.9	334.6	59.9	394.5
1981	187.8	12.7	200.4	135.9	44.2	180.1	323.7	56.9	380.6
1982	250.4	21.3	271.7	137.2	52.5	189.7	387.6	73.8	461.4
1983	409.5	20.2	429.7	197.9	59.3	257.1	607.4	79.5	686.8
1984	359.0	22.5	381.5	165.1	57.9	223.1	524.2	80.5	604.6
1985	324.5	23.7	348.1	162.4	60.7	223.0	486.8	84.3	571.2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)									
1975	3.2	9.7	3.5	6.3	6.8	6.5	4.1	7.3	4.6
1976	3.7	7.5	3.9	6.4	5.7	6.2	4.5	6.1	4.7
1977	4.4	10.5	4.7	7.5	7.1	7.4	5.3	7.8	5.7
1978	5.4	6.4	5.5	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.2	6.2	6.2
1979	4.7	6.2	4.8	8.6	6.0	7.7	5.8	6.0	5.9
1980	4.9	7.0	5.0	8.7	5.1	7.4	6.0	5.5	5.9
1981	4.7	5.4	4.7	8.3	5.0	7.2	5.7	5.1	5.6
1982	6.2	8.1	6.3	8.4	5.8	7.5	6.8	6.3	6.7
1983	10.1	7.7	9.9	11.7	6.5	9.9	10.5	6.8	9.9
1984	8.7	8.4	8.7	9.6	6.0	8.3	9.0	6.6	8.6
1985	7.8	8.6	7.8	9.2	6.0	8.0	8.2	6.5	7.9

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 4.b. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



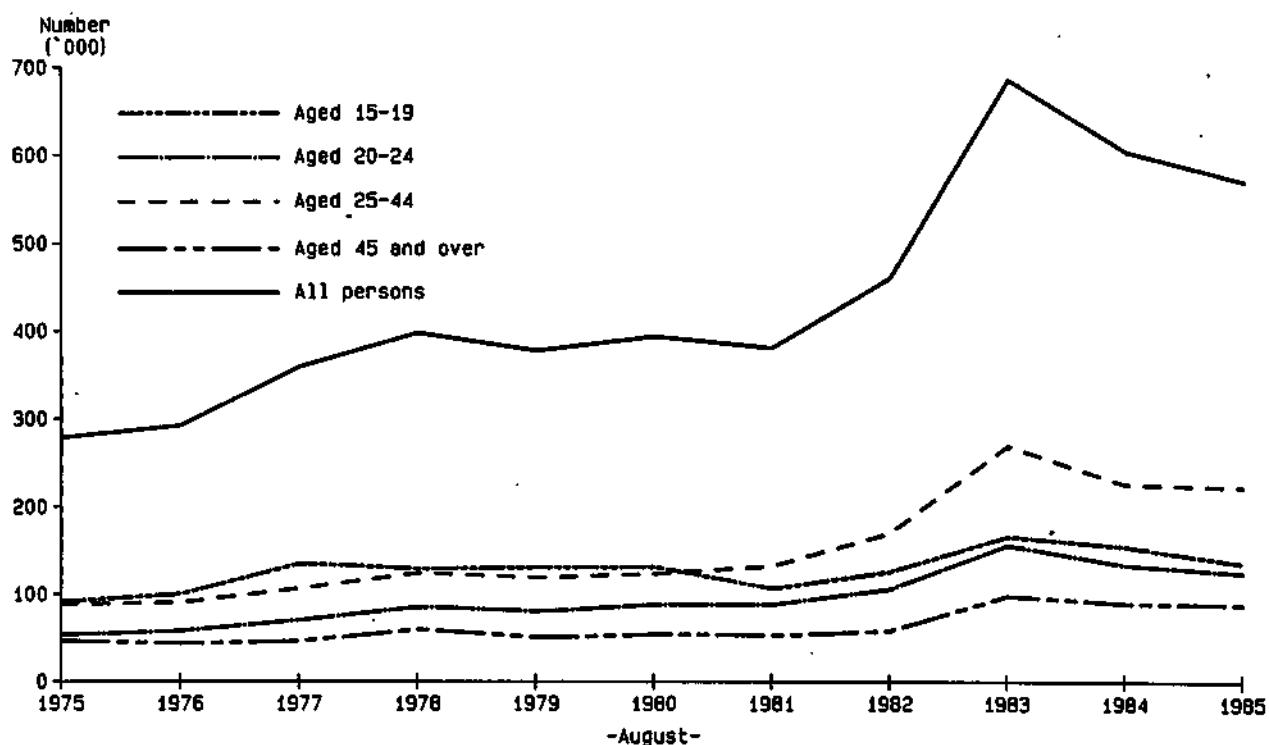
Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 4.2. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985  
(Per cent)

August	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							/
1975	10.8	5.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.5
1976	12.7	6.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	3.9
1977	15.8	7.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.5	4.7
1978	16.4	8.8	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.5
1979	14.6	8.4	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	4.8
1980	14.7	8.5	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.9	5.0
1981	11.2	8.3	4.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1982	16.3	11.2	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	6.3
1983	23.0	17.3	9.1	6.0	5.9	6.5	9.9
1984	22.1	14.3	7.6	5.0	5.7	5.7	8.7
1985	19.3	12.5	7.1	4.4	4.9	6.7	7.8
FEMALES							/
1975	15.1	6.9	5.5	4.5	3.6	*	6.5
1976	15.8	6.3	5.1	4.0	3.2	*	6.2
1977	20.3	8.0	5.3	4.5	3.2	*	7.4
1978	17.2	9.6	6.4	4.2	4.0	2.5	7.6
1979	20.4	8.0	6.5	4.2	3.8	*	7.7
1980	18.7	9.1	5.7	4.3	3.4	2.2	7.4
1981	17.0	8.7	6.3	4.4	3.1	2.2	7.2
1982	17.0	8.8	6.9	4.8	3.6	2.7	7.5
1983	22.2	11.5	9.5	6.8	4.8	2.5	9.9
1984	19.7	10.3	7.0	5.6	4.6	2.6	8.3
1985	17.1	10.5	7.5	5.3	4.4	2.7	8.0
PERSONS							/
1975	12.9	5.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	4.6
1976	14.2	6.4	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.0	4.7
1977	18.0	7.6	3.9	3.5	2.7	2.3	5.7
1978	16.8	9.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.1	6.2
1979	17.3	8.2	4.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	5.8
1980	16.6	8.7	4.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	5.9
1981	13.9	8.5	4.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	5.6
1982	16.6	10.2	6.0	4.0	3.6	3.1	6.7
1983	22.6	14.7	9.2	6.3	5.5	5.5	9.9
1984	21.0	12.5	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.0	8.6
1985	18.2	11.6	7.3	4.7	4.7	5.7	7.9

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

CHART 4.C. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY AGE,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 4.3. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, AUGUST 1985

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>BORN IN AUSTRALIA</b>						
<b>Total</b>	244.2	163.9	408.1	7.5	7.8	7.6
Looking for full-time work	225.3	119.1	344.4	7.4	9.1	7.9
Looking for part-time work	18.9	44.8	63.7	8.7	5.7	6.3
Aged 15-19	64.5	53.6	118.2	19.2	16.8	18.0
Aged 20 and over	179.6	110.3	289.9	6.2	6.2	6.2
20-24	57.9	40.9	98.9	11.8	10.2	11.1
25-34	61.8	39.1	100.8	6.7	7.1	6.8
35-44	25.5	20.4	46.0	3.6	4.5	4.0
45-54	17.3	8.1	25.4	3.8	3.1	3.5
55 and over	17.1	*	18.8	5.0	*	4.1
Aged 15-64	243.3	163.8	407.1	7.6	7.9	7.7
<b>BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA</b>						
<b>Total</b>	104.0	59.1	163.1	8.8	8.7	8.8
Looking for full-time work	99.2	43.3	142.4	8.8	9.5	9.0
Looking for part-time work	4.8	15.9	20.7	8.1	7.0	7.2
Aged 15-19	9.5	8.0	17.5	20.0	19.4	19.7
Aged 20 and over	94.5	51.1	145.6	8.3	8.0	8.2
20-24	16.2	9.7	25.8	15.4	11.6	13.7
25-34	24.3	15.9	40.2	8.8	8.6	8.7
35-44	20.8	14.5	35.3	6.0	6.8	6.3
45-54	17.2	8.4	25.6	6.9	7.0	6.9
55 and over	16.1	*	18.6	10.4	*	9.6
Aged 15-64	103.3	58.9	162.2	8.8	8.7	8.8

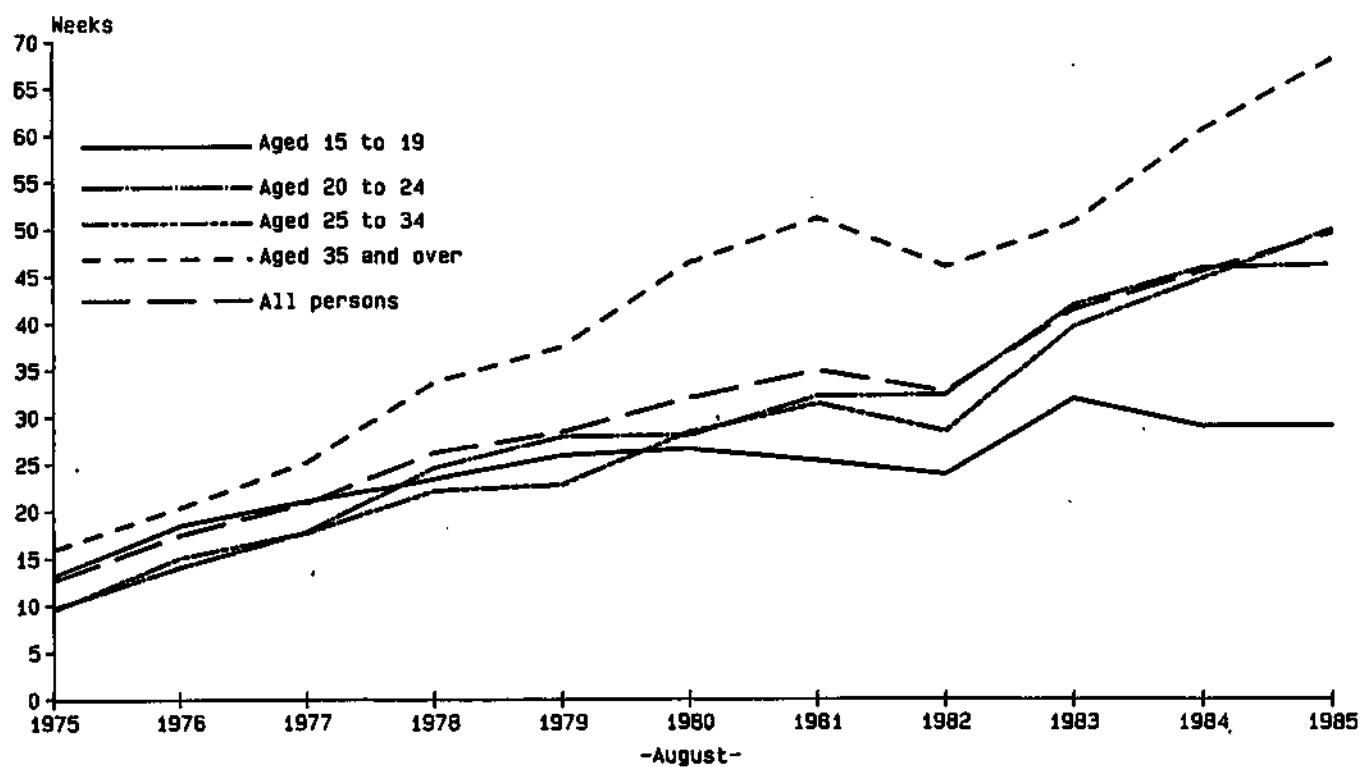
Source: The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985 (6203.0).

TABLE 4.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
—'000—											
Under 2	25.6	29.0	17.9	39.5	33.4	32.0	33.9	38.6	32.4	34.2	38.7
2 and under 4	57.7	45.7	48.2	45.3	42.9	43.9	41.5	58.2	49.7	56.9	55.4
4 and under 8	65.6	51.3	65.7	55.6	52.0	55.7	58.4	72.4	73.9	64.1	57.3
8 and under 13	46.6	48.9	58.8	47.4	44.3	43.1	45.9	52.3	65.9	58.9	47.5
13 and under 26	37.4	45.0	62.5	70.0	61.7	62.2	52.8	61.2	103.1	80.5	78.0
26 and under 39	25.4	36.1	49.1	63.6	61.0	65.5	53.2	73.3	123.5	95.1	88.0
39 and under 52	7.6	11.9	12.2	15.2	14.1	13.7	15.0	17.8	49.6	26.3	29.7
52 and under 65	7.0	11.6	18.8	23.0	24.7	23.0	23.4	25.7	61.3	46.9	41.2
65 and under 104	5.4	13.3	26.2	19.0	19.8	19.5	15.8	18.6	43.3	49.2	30.6
104 and over				19.6	23.7	35.8	40.8	43.4	84.2	92.5	104.7
Total	278.4	292.7	359.3	398.3	377.5	394.5	380.6	461.4	686.8	604.6	571.2
—weeks—											
Average duration—											
Mean	12.7	17.5	20.9	26.2	28.4	32.0	34.9	32.6	41.4	45.5	49.5
Median	7	10	12	13	14	15	13	13	26	26	26

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

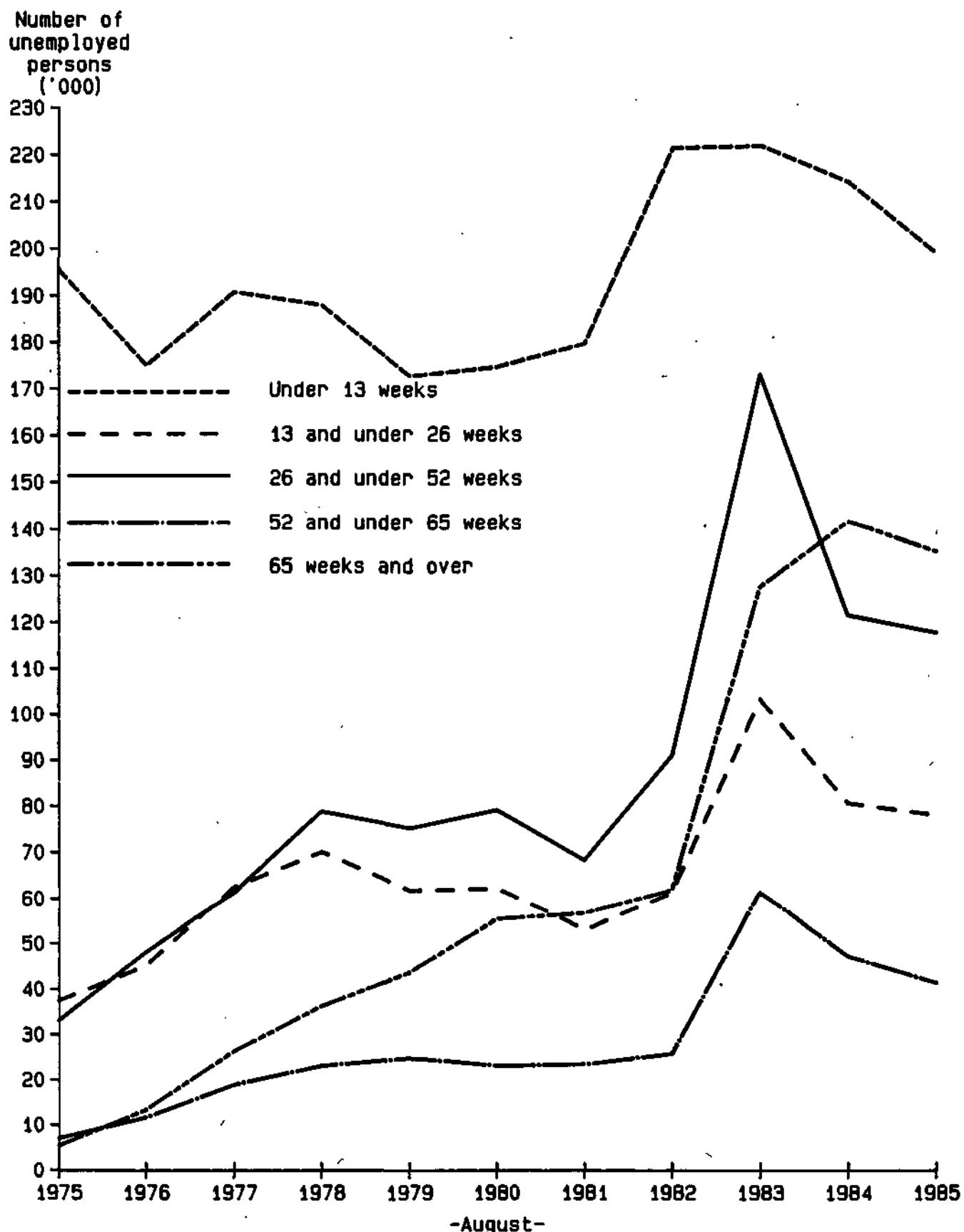
CHART 4.4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND AGE, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



NOTE: Estimates for average duration of unemployment refer to current periods of unemployment, not completed periods.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

CHART 4.e. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 4.5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1985

	Number ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years	201.8	100.4	302.2	4.7	3.8	4.3
<b>Industry division or subdivision—</b>						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.2	4.9	21.0	5.1	4.2	4.8
Agriculture and services to agriculture	13.1	4.1	17.2	4.4	3.7	4.2
Mining	3.7	*	4.2	3.9	*	3.9
Manufacturing	50.1	15.1	65.2	5.8	4.8	5.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	8.3	3.7	12.0	6.5	6.4	6.5
Metal products	10.6	*	11.5	6.2	*	5.8
Other manufacturing	31.2	10.5	41.7	5.6	4.5	5.3
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	28.0	*	29.4	6.4	*	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	39.7	30.8	70.5	5.0	5.1	5.1
Wholesale trade	11.9	3.7	15.6	3.9	3.2	3.7
Retail trade	27.8	27.1	54.9	5.7	5.6	5.7
Transport and storage	13.6	*	15.7	4.1	*	4.0
Communication	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance, property and business services	9.2	7.2	16.4	2.5	2.3	2.4
Public administration and defence	9.9	5.2	15.1	4.7	4.1	4.5
Community services	8.3	16.9	25.2	1.9	2.3	2.1
Recreation, personal and other services	18.0	15.9	33.9	8.9	6.1	7.3
<b>Occupation group—</b>						
Professional, technical, etc.	5.3	6.6	11.9	0.9	1.4	1.1
Administrative, executive, and managerial	6.8	*	9.7	1.8	*	2.1
Clerical	7.9	29.5	37.4	2.4	3.2	3.0
Sales	17.0	17.8	34.9	5.6	5.3	5.4
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters, etc.	18.3	4.6	22.9	5.0	4.1	4.8
Miners, quarryworkers, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication	13.2	*	14.0	4.4	*	4.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	114.1	18.1	132.2	6.5	7.4	6.6
Service, sport and recreation	17.1	19.9	37.0	6.9	4.6	5.4
Other(a)	142.7	116.7	259.4	..	..	..
Looking for first job	45.8	41.1	86.9	..	..	..
Looking for full-time work	34.3	25.9	60.2	..	..	..
Other	96.9	75.6	172.5	..	..	..
Stood down	3.6	5.9	9.6	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>348.1</b>	<b>223.0</b>	<b>571.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>

(a) Had never worked for two weeks or more in a full-time job or had not done so in the last two years. Industry and occupation were not obtained for these persons.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia, August 1985* (6203.0).

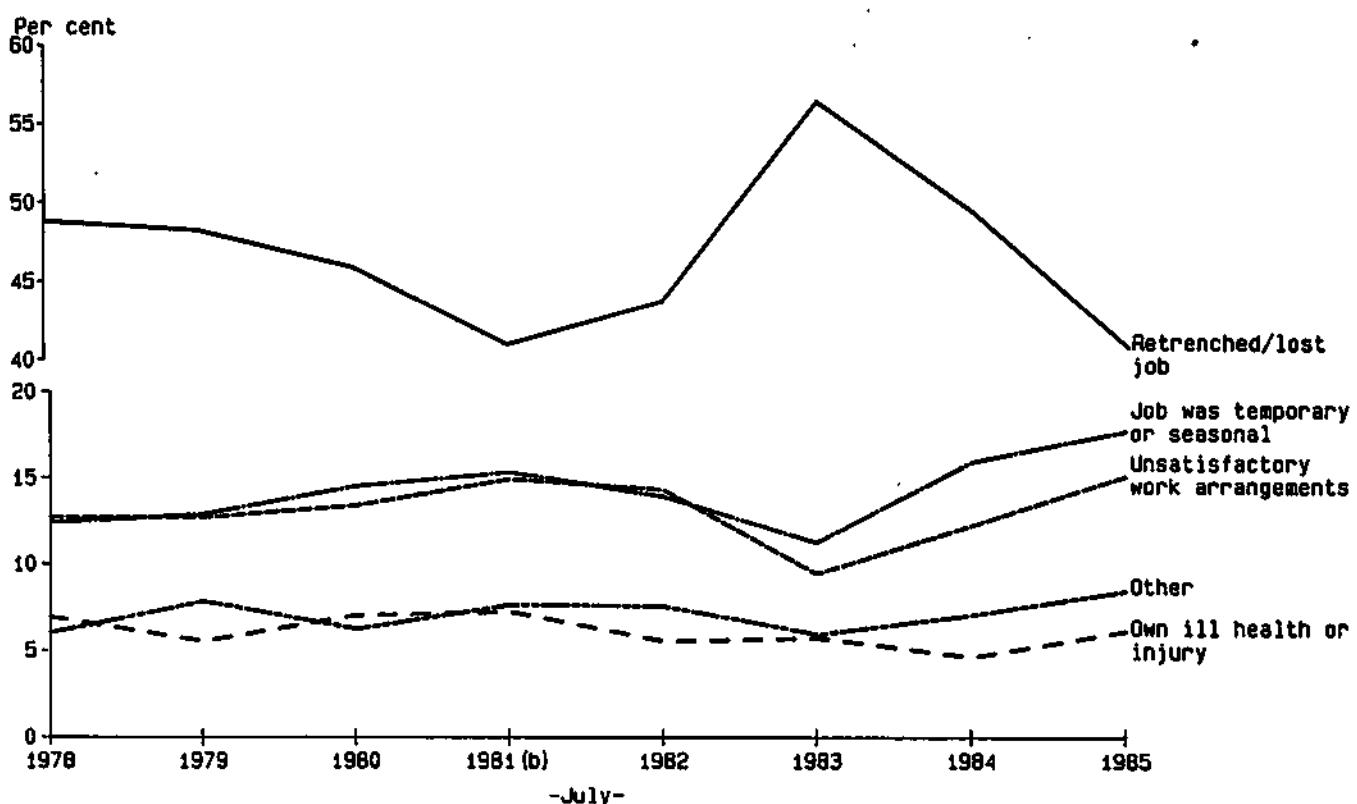
TABLE 4.6. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) : REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB, JULY 1980 TO JULY 1985

Reason for leaving last full-time job	July 1980	June 1981	July 1982	July 1983	July 1984	July 1985	('000)
	—per cent—						
Retrenched/lost job	45.9	41.0	43.8	56.5	49.5	40.9	110.2
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	13.4	14.9	14.3	9.4	12.2	15.1	40.7
Own ill health or injury	7.0	7.2	5.5	5.7	4.6	6.1	16.5
Job was temporary or seasonal	14.5	15.3	13.9	11.2	15.9	17.7	47.6
To return to studies	2.4	*	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.5	6.7
To marry/have children/look after family	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	7.2
Moved house/spouse transferred	4.6	5.8	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.2	11.3
Travel/take a holiday	2.9	4.5	3.1	2.5	1.7	2.5	6.6
Other	6.2	7.6	7.5	5.9	7.0	8.4	22.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>269.6</b>

(a) Includes wage and salary earners in their last full-time job and who finished working in that job during the two years prior to the survey.

Source: *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1985* (6222.0).

CHART 4.f. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a): REASONS FOR LEAVING LAST JOB,  
JULY 1978 TO JULY 1985



(a) Includes wage and salary earners in their last full-time job and who finished working in that job during the two years prior to the survey. (b) June figure.

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1985 (6222.0).

TABLE 4.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK(a), JULY 1985

Active steps taken to find work	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work		
	Males —'000—	Females —'000—	Persons (Per cent)	Males —'000—	Females —'000—	Persons (Per cent)
Registered with the CES and—						
Took no other active steps	5.8	*	7.6	1.6	*	*
Contacted prospective employers	268.1	110.2	378.2	79.9	5.9	15.2
Took other active steps	23.8	8.0	31.8	6.7	*	*
<i>Total</i>	297.6	119.9	417.6	88.3	8.4	19.2
Not registered with the CES and—						
Contacted prospective employers	22.4	27.8	50.1	10.6	7.5	38.4
Took other active steps	*	*	5.4	1.1	*	6.4
<i>Total</i>	25.3	30.3	55.6	11.7	9.5	44.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>323.0</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>473.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>

(a) Steps taken during current period of unemployment.

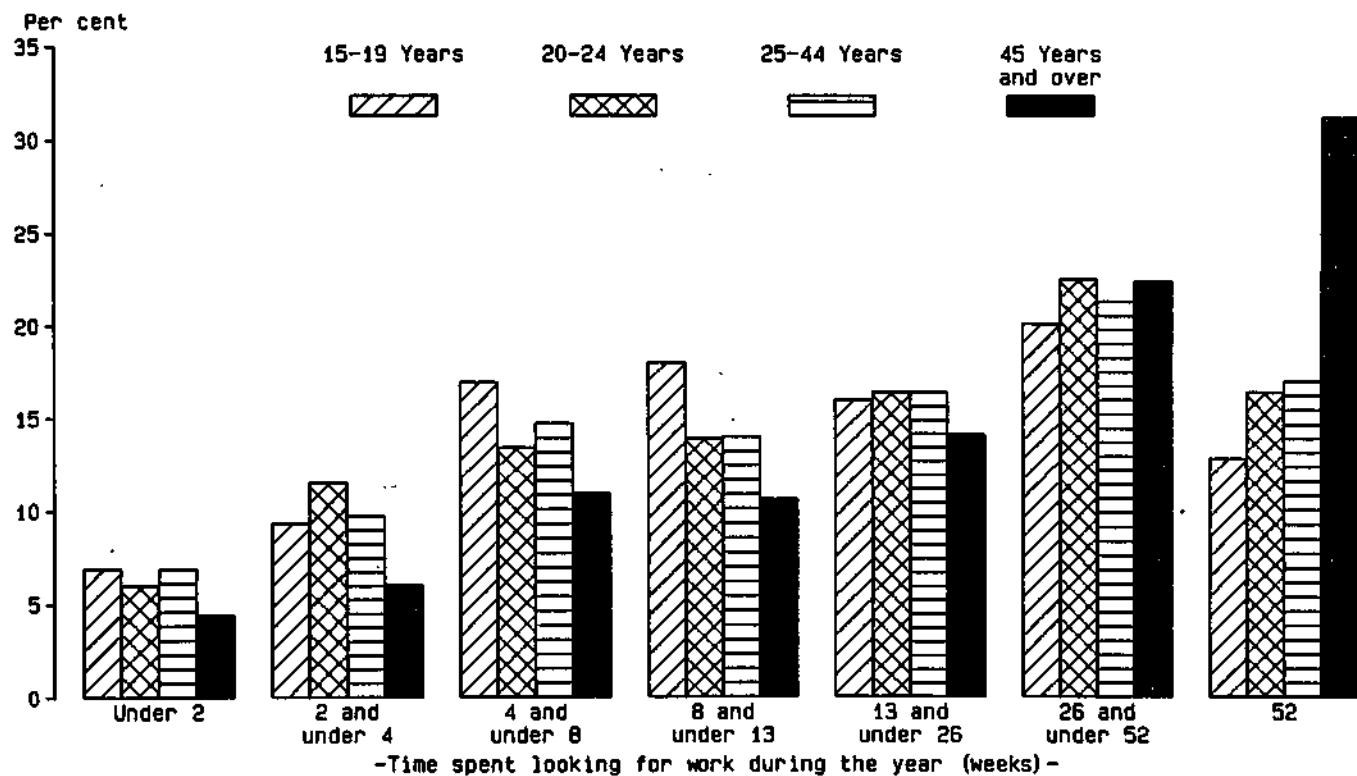
Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1985 (6222.0).

TABLE 4.8. PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985:  
NUMBER OF SPELLS OF LOOKING FOR WORK AND TIME SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR  
('000)

Number of spells of looking for work	Time spent looking for work during the year (weeks)							52	Total
	1 and under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52			
<b>MALES</b>									
One	34.3	57.9	101.1	87.7	96.3	121.7	160.6	659.6	
Two	..	5.1	7.6	9.9	17.0	35.4	..	74.8	
Three or more	..	*	7.0	15.0	17.2	22.2	..	63.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>179.2</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>798.3</b>	
<b>FEMALES</b>									
One	58.4	62.8	75.4	79.3	73.6	94.2	92.3	536.0	
Two	..	7.2	8.9	8.5	15.9	20.4	..	60.9	
Three or more	..	*	10.4	11.2	11.8	16.0	..	51.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>648.8</b>	
<b>PERSONS</b>									
One	92.7	120.7	176.6	167.0	169.9	215.9	252.9	1,195.6	
Two	..	12.2	16.5	18.4	32.9	55.8	..	135.8	
Three or more	..	4.8	17.5	26.2	29.0	38.2	..	115.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>231.8</b>	<b>309.8</b>	<b>252.9</b>	<b>1,447.0</b>	

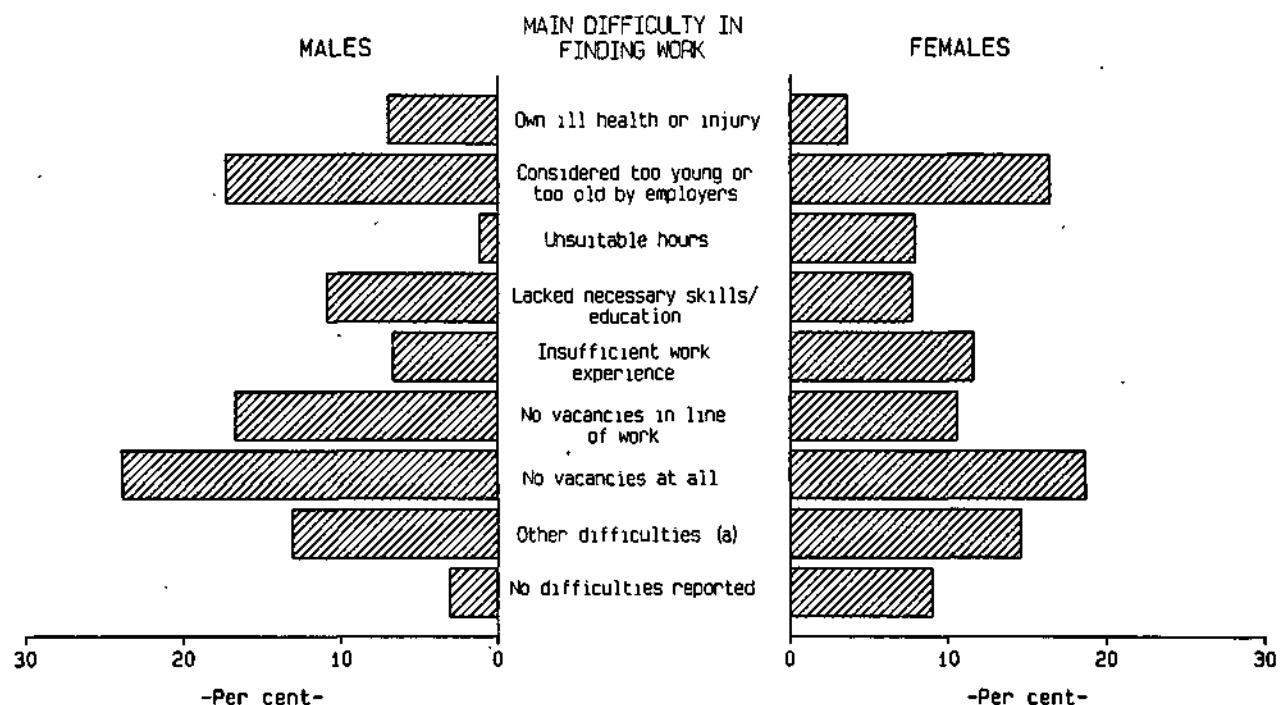
Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1985* (6206.0).

CHART 4.g. PERSONS WHO LOOKED FOR WORK AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 1985: WEEKS SPENT LOOKING FOR WORK DURING THE YEAR AND AGE



Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, During the Year Ending February 1985* (6206.0).

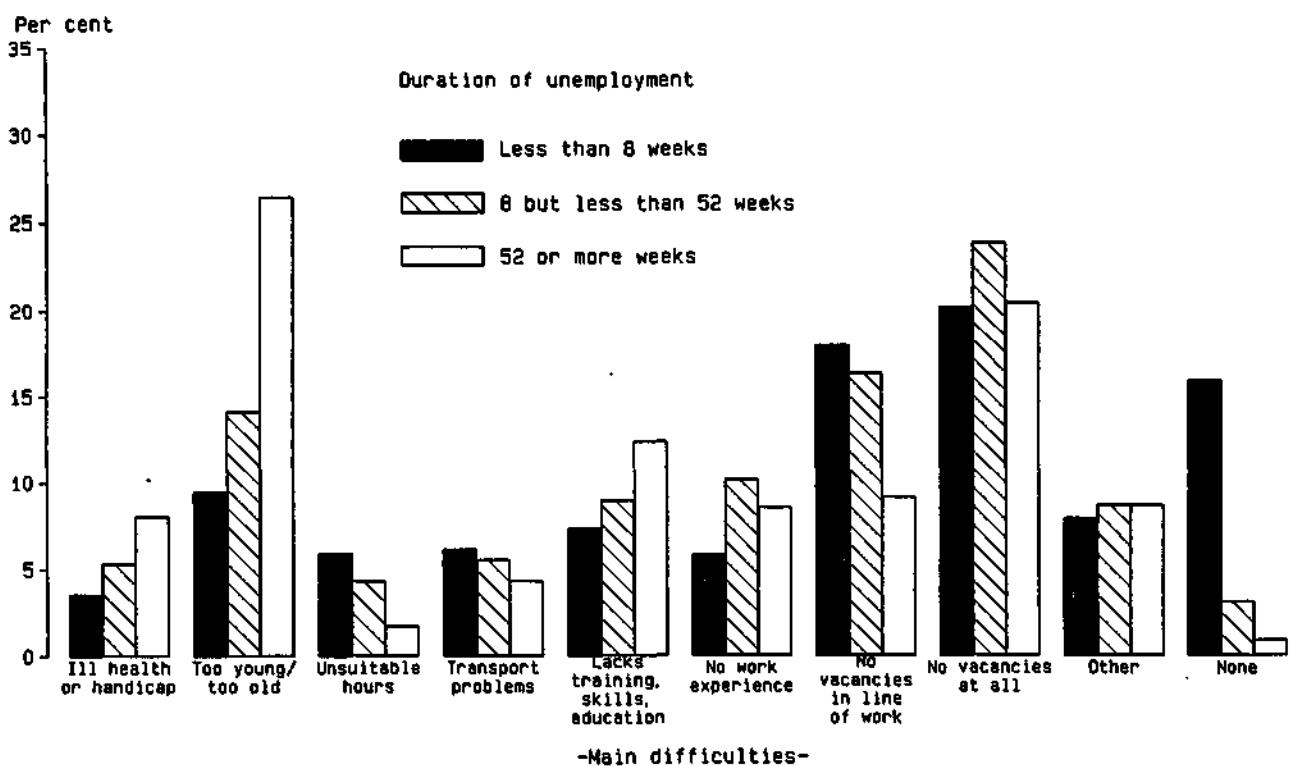
CHART 4.h. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK  
DURING CURRENT PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT,  
JULY 1985



(a) Includes too far to travel/transport problems; and Language difficulties.

Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1985 (6222.0).

CHART 4.i. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: MAIN DIFFICULTY IN FINDING WORK  
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JULY 1985



Source: Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia, July 1985 (6222.0).

TABLE 4.9. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES,  
FEBRUARY 1979 TO FEBRUARY 1985

February	With post-school qualifications			Without post-school qualifications			Total(c)
	Degree	Trade; technical or other certificate	Total(a)	Attended highest secondary level	Did not attend highest level of secondary school		
UNEMPLOYED ('000)							
1979	12.3	86.8	103.7	60.3	276.9	338.1	460.1
1980	15.4	77.9	96.9	52.0	273.2	327.1	442.8
1981	19.6	72.8	96.7	53.2	251.9	306.4	422.4
1982	21.2	92.4	116.1	68.7	277.9	347.7	484.4
1983	29.5	175.4	212.0	102.4	404.5	509.7	746.7
1984	33.1	167.8	207.1	102.0	394.7	499.6	737.8
1985	23.7	131.4	164.9	101.5	374.6	476.8	673.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)							
1979	2.8	4.7	4.4	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.1
1980	3.5	4.0	4.0	6.8	8.2	8.0	6.7
1981	3.8	3.6	3.7	6.7	7.8	7.5	6.3
1982	3.9	4.3	4.2	8.2	8.7	8.6	7.0
1983	5.0	7.9	7.4	11.6	12.8	12.6	10.7
1984	5.2	7.3	6.9	11.5	12.8	12.6	10.4
1985	3.4	5.8	5.4	10.9	12.0	11.7	9.3

(a) Includes a small number of persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Includes persons aged 15 to 20 years still at school.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

TABLE 4.10. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1985  
('000)

Educational attainment	Age group(years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							
With post-school qualifications(a)	7.2	21.8	29.8	14.4	13.3	7.9	94.4
Degree	*	*	*	*	*	*	12.5
Trade; technical or other certificate	5.8	16.5	24.4	12.8	11.2	7.1	77.7
Without post-school qualifications(b)	79.3	64.0	62.9	33.2	23.7	20.9	284.0
Attended highest level of secondary school available	20.4	17.9	10.9	6.1	*	*	60.3
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	58.9	46.1	52.0	26.7	21.3	18.0	222.9
Left at age—							
16 years or over	27.3	23.6	18.2	5.7	*	*	79.3
15 years or under	31.7	22.4	33.8	21.0	18.4	16.4	143.7
Still at school(c)	12.0	*	..	..	..	..	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>390.4</b>
FEMALES							
With post-school qualifications(a)	6.7	16.3	21.2	18.0	6.8	*	70.6
Degree	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.2
Trade; technical or other certificate	5.7	11.6	16.0	14.0	5.2	*	53.7
Without post-school qualifications(b)	69.6	40.7	37.3	27.4	14.2	*	192.8
Attended highest level of secondary school available	19.4	8.9	7.6	*	*	*	41.2
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	50.2	31.8	29.7	24.3	12.3	*	151.7
Left at age—							
16 years or over	26.2	17.8	12.3	6.2	*	*	65.9
15 years or under	24.1	14.1	17.4	18.1	9.2	*	85.8
Still at school(c)	19.9	*	..	..	..	..	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>283.2</b>
PERSONS							
With post-school qualifications(a)	13.9	38.1	51.0	32.4	20.1	9.4	164.9
Degree	*	7.1	8.7	*	*	*	23.7
Trade; technical or other certificate	11.5	28.1	40.4	26.8	16.4	8.2	131.4
Without post-school qualifications(b)	149.0	104.7	100.3	60.6	37.9	24.4	476.8
Attended highest level of secondary school available	39.8	26.8	18.6	9.1	*	*	101.5
Did not attend highest level of secondary school	109.2	77.9	81.7	51.0	33.5	21.3	374.6
Left at age—							
16 years or over	53.4	41.4	30.5	11.9	5.9	*	145.2
15 years or under	55.7	36.5	51.2	39.1	27.6	19.3	229.4
Still at school(c)	31.8	*	..	..	..	..	31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>673.6</b>

(a) Includes persons with other post-school qualifications. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Aged 15 to 20 years only.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

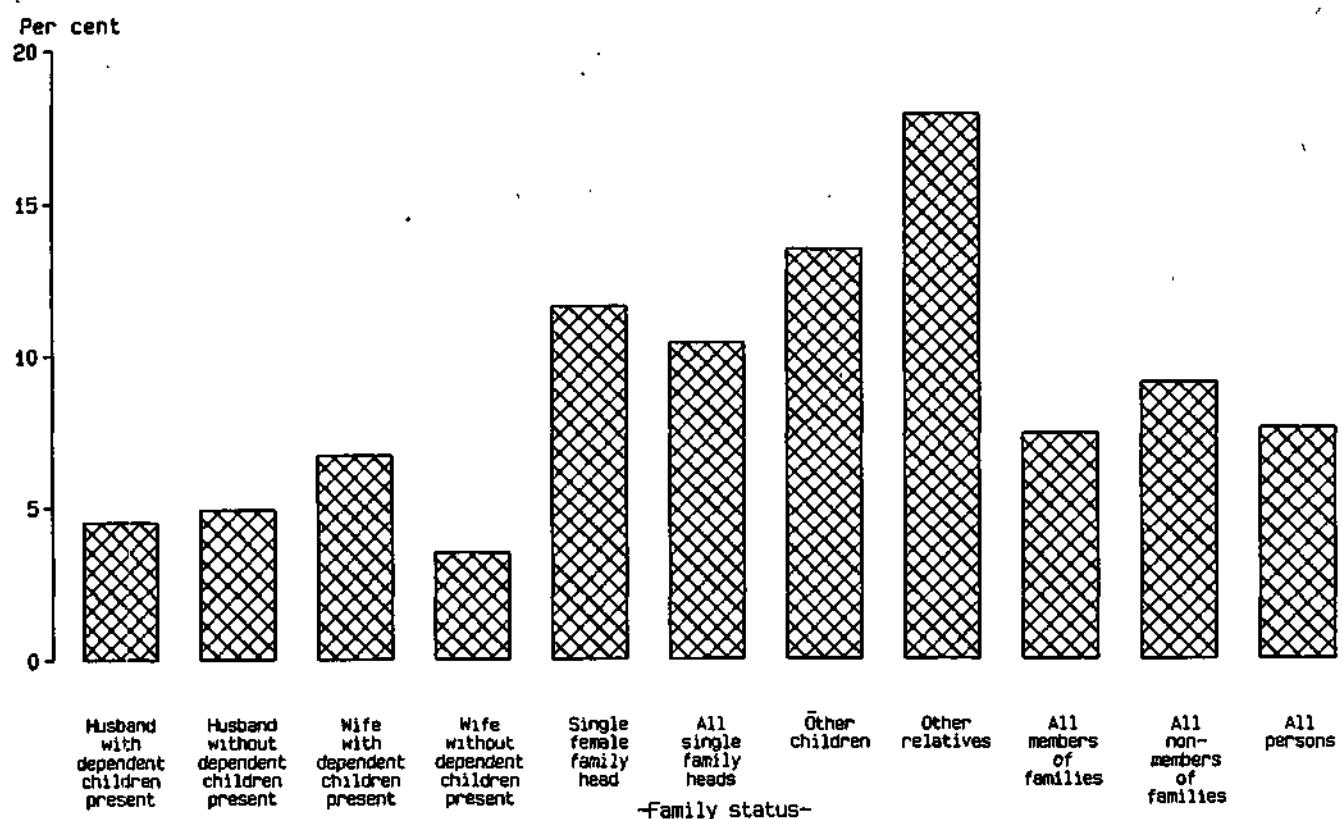
TABLE 4.11. ALL FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED: TYPE OF FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a),  
JULY 1985  
('000 families)

	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	One un- employed		Total									
	Two or more un- employed	One un- employed		Two or more un- employed	One un- employed		Two or more un- employed	One un- employed		Two or more un- employed	One un- employed	
<i>Married-couple families</i>												
With dependent children present	86.4	19.8	106.2	110.9	8.9	119.8	78.2	6.1	84.3	275.4	34.8	310.2
Without dependent children present	55.3	11.7	67.0	71.8	5.7	77.5	48.8	3.7	52.5	175.8	21.2	197.0
<i>Other families</i>												
With dependent children present	36.6	5.7	42.4	24.3	*	26.5	5.9	*	6.5	66.8	8.6	75.4
Without dependent children present	22.0	*	24.8	9.2	*	10.5	*	*	*	33.9	4.4	38.3
<i>All families</i>												
With dependent children present	123.0	25.6	148.6	135.2	11.1	146.3	84.1	6.7	90.7	342.2	43.4	385.6
Without dependent children present	77.4	14.5	91.8	81.0	7.0	88.0	51.4	4.1	55.5	209.7	25.5	235.2

(a) Employment status refers to persons aged 15 and over only.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

CHART 4.1. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: FAMILY STATUS, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES,  
JULY 1985



Source: *Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

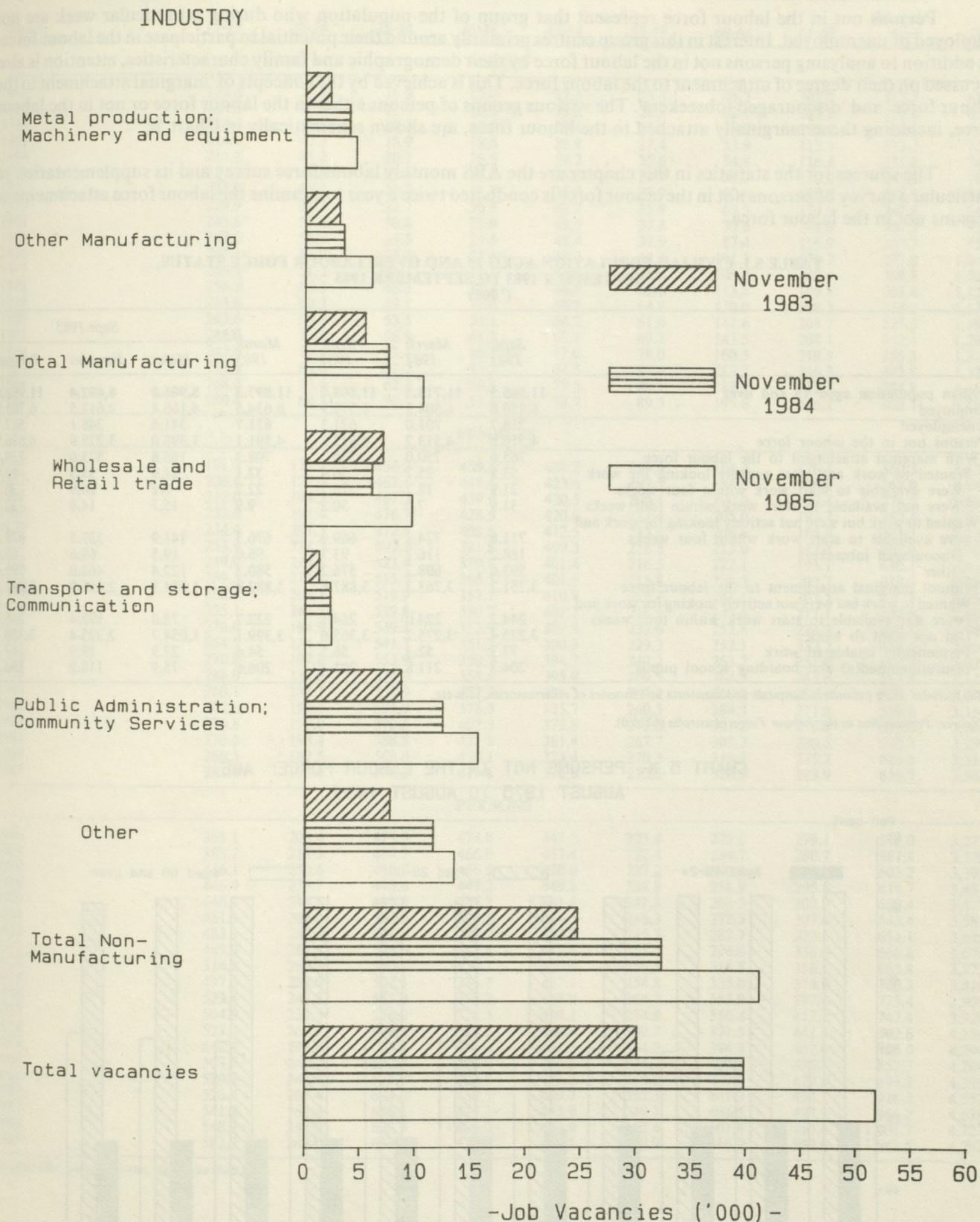
TABLE 4.12. FAMILY STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, JULY 1985

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)							Total	Average duration	Median duration
	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 8	8 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over			
	—'000 persons—							—weeks—		
<i>Member of a family</i>	25.7	41.6	39.2	37.1	62.6	92.6	135.9	434.8	50.4	26
Husband or wife	12.4	19.6	18.7	17.8	30.7	36.8	75.6	211.7	57.0	26
With dependent children present	8.9	13.1	12.9	11.5	22.2	25.7	48.8	143.1	56.2	26
Without dependent children present	3.5	6.5	5.8	6.3	8.5	11.2	26.8	68.6	58.7	28
Not-married family head	—3.8—	—4.3—		4.1	5.0	7.2	24.4	45.3	25	
With dependent children present	*—	—4.7—		—5.5—		4.9	16.9	41.9	20	
Full-time student aged 15-20	4.8	6.5	3.8	4.2	*	9.4	*	34.8	19.2	9
Other child(a) of family head	5.9	12.2	13.5	11.2	22.4	38.6	44.2	148.0	49.2	26
Other relative	*	—4.0—		—5.4—		5.6	15.8	50.2	27	
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	3.5	7.3	10.7	6.9	12.7	18.3	30.5	89.8	49.9	26
Living alone	—3.8—	—4.8—	—4.8—	4.1	4.8	13.4	30.8	61.2	39	
Not living alone	*—	4.8	7.8	5.0	8.6	13.5	17.1	59.0	44.1	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>524.6</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>26</b>

(a) Aged 15 and over.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, July 1985* (6224.0).

CHART 4.k. JOB VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY,  
NOVEMBER 1983, NOVEMBER 1984 AND NOVEMBER 1985



## CHAPTER 5

## PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force represent that group of the population who during a particular week are not employed or unemployed. Interest in this group centres primarily around their potential to participate in the labour force. In addition to analysing persons not in the labour force by their demographic and family characteristics, attention is also focussed on their degree of attachment to the labour force. This is achieved by the concepts of 'marginal attachment to the labour force' and 'discouraged jobseekers'. The various groups of persons either in the labour force or not in the labour force, including those marginally attached to the labour force, are shown schematically in Chart 5c.

The sources for the statistics in this chapter are the ABS monthly labour force survey and its supplementaries. In particular a survey of persons not in the labour force is conducted twice a year to examine the labour force attachments of persons not in the labour force.

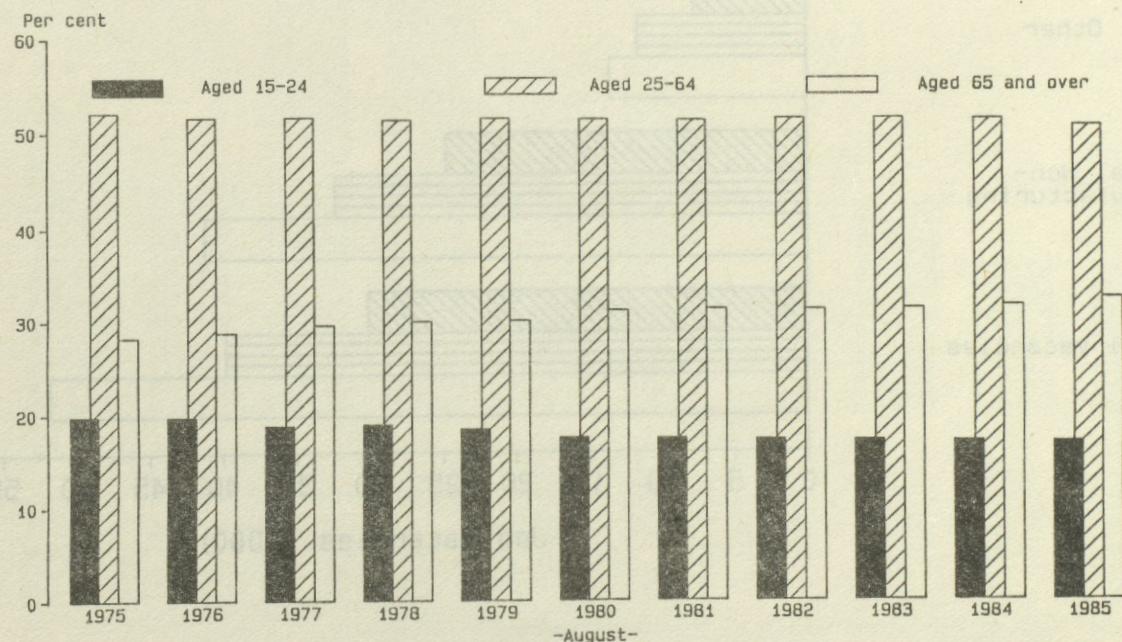
TABLE 5.1. CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
SEPTEMBER 1983 TO SEPTEMBER 1985  
('000)

	Sept. 1983	March 1984	Sept. 1984	March 1985	Males	Females	Sept. 1985
<b>Civilian population aged 15 and over</b>	<b>11,585.5</b>	<b>11,718.5</b>	<b>11,808.0</b>	<b>11,897.3</b>	<b>5,906.0</b>	<b>6,092.4</b>	<b>11,998.5</b>
Employed	6,350.0	6,504.2	6,572.9	6,634.5	4,166.4	2,617.5	6,783.9
Unemployed	718.7	701.0	621.3	671.7	341.6	246.1	587.7
Persons not in the labour force	4,516.8	4,513.2	4,613.8	4,591.1	1,398.0	3,228.9	4,626.9
With marginal attachment to the labour force	765.6	750.0	726.3	708.3	166.8	573.0	739.7
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	53.8	25.7	56.4	32.1	24.9	35.5	60.4
Were available to start work within four weeks	21.9	18.7	26.2	22.2	9.2	20.9	30.2
Were not available to start work within four weeks	31.9	7.0	30.2	9.9	15.7	14.6	30.2
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	711.8	724.3	669.9	676.3	141.9	537.5	679.4
Discouraged jobseekers	188.2	116.1	93.7	96.0	19.5	69.6	89.0
Other	593.6	608.2	576.2	580.3	122.4	468.0	590.4
Without marginal attachment to the labour force	3,751.2	3,763.3	3,887.6	3,882.8	1,231.2	2,655.9	3,887.1
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	244.2	224.0	264.1	222.7	72.8	192.4	265.2
Did not want to work	3,225.4	3,275.2	3,365.6	3,399.1	1,054.7	2,325.4	3,380.1
Permanently unable to work	77.3	52.3	56.5	54.4	27.9	19.9	47.8
Institutionalised(a) and boarding school pupils	204.3	211.8	201.4	206.6	75.9	118.2	194.1

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and inmates of reformatories, jails etc.

Source: *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0).

CHART 5.a. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985



Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

TABLE 5.2. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, AUGUST 1966 TO AUGUST 1985  
('000)

August	Age group (years)								70 and over	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65-69		
MALES										
1966	173.4	27.0	16.8	15.0	27.3	25.5	45.2	102.7	217.7	650.6
1967	184.6	35.4	17.5	18.3	29.8	24.8	48.1	103.9	219.4	681.9
1968	204.1	36.5	18.3	16.9	29.6	26.5	47.6	105.2	226.6	711.3
1969	214.9	42.3	18.9	18.6	29.8	27.4	53.9	112.1	232.3	750.4
1970	211.8	41.2	20.7	16.5	29.2	26.6	54.8	116.4	231.8	749.0
1971	227.3	47.8	23.4	17.5	35.1	27.7	59.3	120.0	241.5	799.6
1972	234.8	46.1	22.2	18.8	33.2	28.9	60.6	128.2	241.0	813.8
1973	229.9	51.5	22.7	20.9	40.7	35.9	63.5	134.9	247.8	847.9
1974	245.8	57.2	30.8	21.9	45.3	37.8	75.6	148.6	257.5	920.5
1975	242.2	56.9	33.5	25.6	48.4	37.9	87.4	156.9	267.7	956.6
1976	247.1	52.9	33.0	25.4	47.3	42.1	101.1	174.3	277.0	1,000.1
1977	240.4	51.2	34.3	24.3	53.8	45.5	106.3	180.4	288.8	1,024.9
1978	256.2	62.3	46.3	37.1	66.1	62.6	113.8	189.8	303.4	1,137.7
1979	254.6	60.2	49.1	37.9	68.5	64.8	130.0	198.3	314.2	1,177.6
1980	243.6	59.5	53.5	36.4	66.2	61.0	141.6	203.7	327.6	1,193.2
1981	248.0	56.3	56.9	44.5	67.1	69.7	143.5	208.1	342.4	1,236.6
1982	243.6	70.4	63.4	48.2	77.0	78.0	160.5	218.3	355.3	1,314.6
1983	271.0	69.0	57.2	52.1	74.5	82.0	183.2	216.3	373.8	1,379.2
1984	268.2	70.4	62.3	56.8	77.5	88.1	188.1	215.2	384.8	1,411.5
1985	280.8	68.1	70.1	57.5	78.7	89.3	195.8	216.7	402.7	1,459.7
FEMALES										
1966	191.7	178.4	456.2	459.8	420.2	199.9	184.4	176.4	360.3	2,627.2
1967	200.6	177.9	467.1	448.6	423.6	197.5	186.6	176.8	367.9	2,646.6
1968	212.0	194.2	467.3	439.6	420.5	200.7	193.0	180.4	376.5	2,684.3
1969	232.0	191.4	476.7	428.5	420.0	211.4	205.0	183.7	382.4	2,731.1
1970	234.4	201.3	472.8	408.8	412.5	215.2	208.6	185.9	388.7	2,728.1
1971	253.9	218.2	499.2	381.8	409.3	218.5	213.0	187.3	402.0	2,783.1
1972	249.0	214.1	523.4	379.9	401.4	216.5	222.1	195.1	410.1	2,811.6
1973	259.5	214.4	515.9	366.5	401.6	215.8	230.5	203.7	418.9	2,826.8
1974	268.4	208.1	519.9	357.1	410.8	212.7	241.1	207.5	426.3	2,851.8
1975	255.1	201.1	529.8	350.7	408.7	216.9	247.6	217.1	432.6	2,859.6
1976	276.0	194.9	549.1	352.9	389.9	222.6	252.8	223.3	448.4	2,909.8
1977	264.5	184.4	541.7	351.2	390.3	229.3	252.1	232.2	458.6	2,904.3
1978	270.8	197.8	553.9	350.2	394.7	247.2	263.7	251.6	499.3	3,029.7
1979	288.0	188.6	574.9	358.5	395.9	269.5	264.3	263.6	513.8	3,117.0
1980	260.1	181.1	558.9	357.2	386.3	263.2	268.2	267.0	529.7	3,071.7
1981	272.6	188.7	571.9	378.3	375.7	260.5	284.3	271.8	550.8	3,154.6
1982	276.8	197.0	570.6	402.3	372.8	275.3	301.2	275.8	571.0	3,242.8
1983	270.2	193.4	588.8	421.2	381.4	267.7	303.3	280.8	592.3	3,299.1
1984	280.5	187.5	568.0	430.1	373.4	270.3	313.7	275.2	616.8	3,315.5
1985	281.9	173.9	538.8	416.8	376.8	270.6	320.3	283.9	639.7	3,302.8
PERSONS										
1966	365.1	205.4	473.0	474.8	447.5	225.4	229.6	279.1	578.0	3,277.8
1967	385.2	213.3	484.7	466.9	453.4	222.3	234.7	280.7	587.4	3,328.6
1968	416.1	230.6	485.7	456.5	450.0	227.2	240.6	285.6	603.2	3,395.5
1969	446.9	233.7	495.6	447.2	449.8	238.8	258.9	295.8	614.7	3,481.5
1970	446.2	242.5	493.5	425.3	441.6	241.8	263.5	302.2	620.4	3,477.1
1971	481.1	266.0	522.6	399.3	444.5	246.3	272.3	307.4	643.4	3,582.7
1972	483.9	260.2	545.6	398.7	434.5	245.3	282.7	323.3	651.1	3,625.3
1973	489.3	265.9	538.6	387.4	442.4	251.7	294.0	338.6	666.8	3,674.7
1974	514.2	265.3	550.7	379.1	456.0	250.4	316.8	356.1	683.8	3,772.3
1975	497.3	258.0	563.3	376.3	457.1	254.8	335.0	374.0	700.3	3,816.2
1976	523.1	247.8	582.0	378.2	437.2	264.7	353.9	397.6	725.4	3,909.8
1977	504.9	235.5	576.0	375.5	444.1	274.8	358.4	412.7	747.4	3,929.2
1978	527.0	260.1	600.2	387.4	460.8	309.7	377.5	441.4	802.6	4,166.8
1979	542.5	248.8	624.1	396.3	464.5	334.2	394.3	462.0	828.0	4,294.6
1980	503.7	240.7	612.4	393.6	452.5	324.2	409.8	470.8	857.3	4,264.9
1981	520.7	244.9	628.8	422.8	442.8	330.2	427.9	479.9	893.2	4,391.2
1982	520.4	267.4	634.0	450.5	449.7	353.3	461.7	494.1	926.3	4,557.4
1983	541.2	262.4	646.1	473.3	455.9	349.7	486.5	497.1	966.2	4,678.3
1984	548.7	257.9	630.3	486.9	450.9	358.4	501.8	490.4	1,001.7	4,727.0
1985	562.7	242.0	608.9	474.3	455.5	359.9	516.2	500.6	1,042.5	4,762.5

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

TABLE 5.3. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a): FAMILY STATUS, JULY 1985

	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	—'000—			—per cent—		
<i>Member of a family</i>	1,087.4	2,531.2	3,618.6	23.0	52.9	38.0
Husband or wife	726.3	1,883.4	2,609.7	20.9	55.1	37.8
With dependent children present	95.1	907.5	1,002.6	5.0	49.5	27.0
Without dependent children present	631.3	975.8	1,607.1	39.6	61.6	50.5
Not-married family head	31.2	286.9	318.0	32.3	62.9	57.6
With dependent children present	7.8	165.1	172.9	20.9	59.2	54.6
Without dependent children present	23.3	121.8	145.1	39.4	68.9	61.5
Full-time student aged 15-20	238.3	223.1	461.5	73.1	68.7	70.9
Other child(b) of family head	62.5	48.8	111.2	8.4	10.4	9.2
Other relative	29.1	89.0	118.1	32.6	76.0	57.2
<i>Not a member of a family</i>	182.4	446.8	629.1	23.6	53.2	39.0
Living alone	137.5	398.8	536.3	33.5	70.6	55.0
Not living alone	44.9	48.0	92.8	12.4	17.5	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,269.7</b>	<b>2,978.0</b>	<b>4,247.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions. (b) Aged 15 and over.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, July 1985* (6224.0).

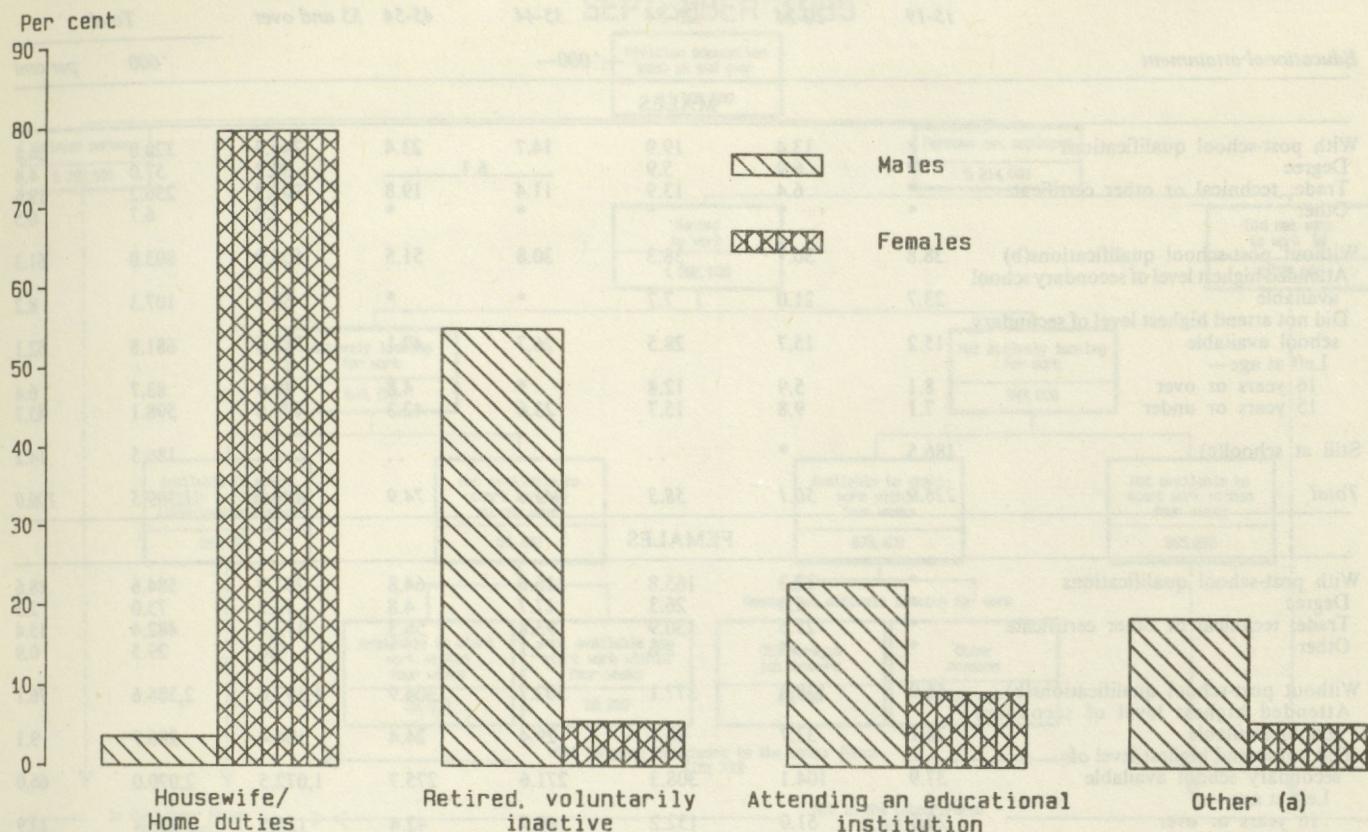
TABLE 5.4. PERSONS OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR(a): MAJOR ACTIVITY WHEN OUT OF THE LABOUR FORCE, 1980 TO 1985

Major activity when out of the labour force	Year ended February						
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
NUMBER ('000)							
Kept house	2,663.2	2,593.2	2,591.1	2,658.9	2,869.5	2,953.9	2,914.7
Attended an educational institution	821.7	805.0	751.8	765.3	759.6	839.0	863.7
Ill or injured	200.2	219.9	169.6	166.0	230.7	236.3	262.4
Retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.	1,255.8	1,333.5	1,141.1	1,291.6	1,110.9	1,085.2	1,233.5
Permanently unable to work	65.5	61.3	69.4	69.5	69.0	65.5	59.3
On strike	78.5	85.3	7.0	21.3	..	..	..
Unpaid leave(b)	..	..	..	..	252.4	352.3	366.4
Other	57.1	68.5	62.4	60.3	166.2	168.3	151.9
Not asked(c)	..	..	..	613.5	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,142.0</b>	<b>5,166.6</b>	<b>4,792.4</b>	<b>5,646.4</b>	<b>5,458.4</b>	<b>5,700.5</b>	<b>5,851.9</b>
PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)							
Kept house	51.8	50.2	54.1	47.1	52.6	51.8	49.8
Attended an educational institution	16.0	15.6	15.7	13.6	13.9	14.7	14.8
Ill or injured	3.9	4.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.5
Retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.	24.4	25.8	23.8	22.9	20.4	19.0	21.1
Permanently unable to work	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
On strike	1.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	..	..	..
Unpaid leave(b)	..	..	..	..	4.6	6.2	6.3
Other	..	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
Not asked(c)	..	..	..	10.9	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Refers to calendar year for 1979 and 1980. For 1981 and 1982 refers to twelve month period beginning February. (b) Included under 'retired, voluntarily inactive, etc.' in 1979-1982. (c) Persons who had had their current job for a year or longer but had only worked for part of the period were not asked their activity when not working.

Source: *Labour Force Experience, Australia, during the year ending February 1985* (6206.0).

**CHART 5.b. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: MAIN ACTIVITY,  
SEPTEMBER, 1985**



(a) Includes unpaid leave; own ill health; permanently unable to work; and worked in unpaid voluntary job.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1985 (6220.0).

**TABLE 5.5. PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a): WHETHER ATTENDING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING,  
MAY 1981 TO MAY 1985  
('000)**

Type of educational institution attending	May 1981	May 1982	May 1983	May 1984	May 1985
<b>MALES</b>					
Attending	257.1	263.5	282.0	293.3	303.7
School	174.2	174.0	195.1	199.3	212.3
University	41.2	49.3	44.6	46.4	42.8
CAE	24.4	19.2	18.5	20.2	24.2
TAFE/Technical College	13.3	15.0	18.8	20.4	20.1
Other	*	6.0	5.0	6.9	4.4
Not attending	352.9	372.7	413.8	416.5	449.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>636.2</b>	<b>695.9</b>	<b>709.7</b>	<b>752.9</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Attending	307.2	307.5	328.2	335.9	336.7
School	169.0	168.9	186.7	182.8	191.4
University	38.8	36.1	38.7	41.9	36.2
CAE	35.2	26.4	29.1	30.4	28.9
TAFE/Technical College	41.1	51.5	48.2	54.2	60.6
Other	23.1	24.6	25.5	26.6	19.6
Not attending	1,947.7	1,981.7	2,000.0	2,009.9	1,990.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,254.9</b>	<b>2,289.2</b>	<b>2,328.2</b>	<b>2,345.8</b>	<b>2,327.2</b>

(a) Excludes persons in institutions and persons permanently unable to work. Estimates may therefore differ from those shown in other tables and charts.

Source: Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0).

TABLE 5.6. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a) : EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND AGE, FEBRUARY 1985

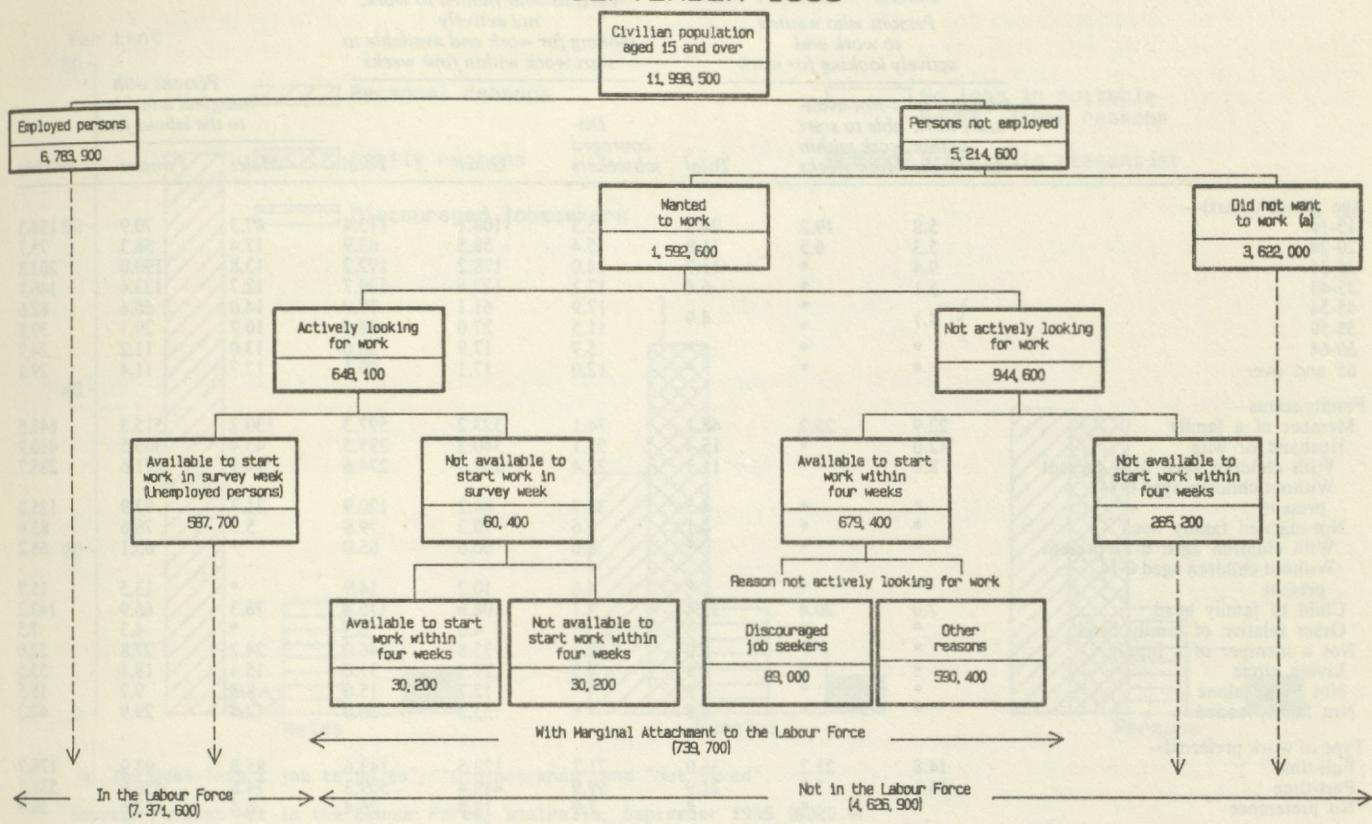
Educational attainment	Age group (years)						'000	per cent		
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over				
— '000 —										
MALES										
With post-school qualifications	*	13.4	19.9	14.7	23.4	246.9	320.0	24.4		
Degree	*	6.9	5.9	6.1		38.2	57.0	4.4		
Trade; technical or other certificate	*	6.4	13.9	11.4	19.8	203.7	256.2	19.6		
Other	*	*	*	*	*	5.0	6.7	0.5		
Without post-school qualifications(b)	38.8	36.7	38.3	30.8	51.5	606.9	803.0	61.3		
Attended highest level of secondary school available	23.7	21.0	7.7	*	*	50.1	107.3	8.2		
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	15.2	15.7	28.5	26.7	47.1	548.6	681.8	52.1		
Left at age—										
16 years or over	8.1	5.9	12.8	*	4.8	49.0	83.7	6.4		
15 years or under	7.1	9.8	15.7	23.6	42.3	499.6	598.1	45.7		
Still at school(c)	186.5	*	..	..	..	..	186.5	14.2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>853.8</b>	<b>1,309.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
FEMALES										
With post-school qualifications	*	32.3	165.8	116.6	64.8	201.9	584.6	18.6		
Degree	*	5.0	26.3	17.7	4.8	19.2	73.0	2.3		
Trade; technical or other certificate	*	25.5	130.9	93.8	56.3	173.7	482.4	15.4		
Other	*	*	8.6	5.1	*	9.0	29.3	0.9		
Without post-school qualifications(b)	66.0	138.3	377.1	302.7	304.9	1,197.6	2,386.6	76.1		
Attended highest level of secondary school available	28.1	33.7	66.7	29.4	24.4	104.4	286.7	9.1		
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	37.9	104.1	308.3	271.6	275.7	1,072.5	2,070.0	66.0		
Left at age—										
16 years or over	20.5	51.0	132.2	69.7	42.4	120.5	436.4	13.9		
15 years or under	17.4	53.1	176.1	201.8	233.3	951.9	1,633.6	52.1		
Never attended school	*	*	*	*	4.9	20.8	30.0	1.0		
Still at school(c)	165.3	*	..	..	..	..	165.5	5.3		
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.4</b>	<b>170.9</b>	<b>542.9</b>	<b>419.4</b>	<b>369.7</b>	<b>1,399.5</b>	<b>3,136.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
PERSONS										
With post-school qualifications	4.8	45.7	185.8	131.3	88.2	448.8	904.6	20.3		
Degree	*	11.9	32.2	20.1	8.4	57.4	130.0	2.9		
Trade; technical or other certificate	*	31.9	144.8	105.3	76.1	377.4	738.6	16.6		
Other	*	*	8.7	5.9	*	14.0	36.0	0.8		
Without post-school qualifications(b)	104.8	175.0	415.4	333.5	356.4	1,804.6	3,189.6	71.7		
Attended highest level of secondary school available	51.7	54.7	74.5	31.8	26.8	154.5	394.0	8.9		
Did not attend highest level of secondary school available	53.0	119.7	336.9	298.3	322.7	1,621.1	2,751.8	61.9		
Left at age—										
16 years or over	28.6	56.9	145.0	72.8	47.2	169.6	520.1	11.7		
15 years or under	24.5	62.9	191.8	225.4	275.6	1,451.5	2,231.7	50.2		
Never attended school	*	*	4.0	*	6.9	28.9	43.8	1.0		
Still at school(c)	351.8	*	..	..	..	..	352.0	7.9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>461.3</b>	<b>221.0</b>	<b>601.2</b>	<b>464.8</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>2,253.4</b>	<b>4,446.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>		

(a) Excludes persons in institutions. Estimates may therefore differ from those shown in other tables and charts. (b) Includes persons who never attended school.

(c) Aged 15 to 20 years only.

Source: *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia, February 1985* (6235.0).

CHART 5.c. RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONS WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE TO PERSONS IN OR NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE,  
SEPTEMBER 1985



(a) Includes institutionalised, boarding school pupils and persons permanently unable to work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1985 (6220.0).

TABLE 5.7. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK BUT WERE NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND NOT AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 1985  
('000)

Reason not available to start work within four weeks	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months						Type of work preferred			Total
	Intended to look	Might look	Would not look	Did not know	Not asked(a)	Full-time	Part-time	No preference		
Personal reasons	63.5	28.0	45.8	5.8	6.7	70.1	70.8	8.9	149.8	
Own ill health, etc.	17.9	16.4	28.5	*	5.6	29.9	35.7	6.3	71.9	
Studying	40.2	8.7	12.9	*	*	39.4	23.0	*	64.4	
At school	33.5	7.9	12.1	*	*	34.5	19.8	*	56.1	
Other educational institution	6.7	*	*	*	*	4.8	*	*	8.3	
Moved house/holidays	5.5	*	4.4	*	*	*	12.1	*	13.6	
Family reasons	19.2	17.0	44.8	4.5	7.8	11.8	78.8	*	93.3	
Ill health of other than self	*	*	4.0	*	*	*	6.8	*	9.9	
Unable to find suitable child care	*	*	4.7	*	*	*	10.3	*	12.4	
Children too young/preferred to look after children	14.5	10.3	36.1	*	7.2	7.2	61.7	*	70.9	
Other reasons	5.7	*	10.5	*	*	4.5	16.4	*	22.1	
<i>Total</i>										
Males	34.2	14.2	20.1	*	*	46.6	21.3	4.9	72.8	
Females	54.3	33.7	80.9	10.2	13.2	39.8	144.7	7.8	192.4	
<i>Persons</i>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>166.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>265.2</b>	

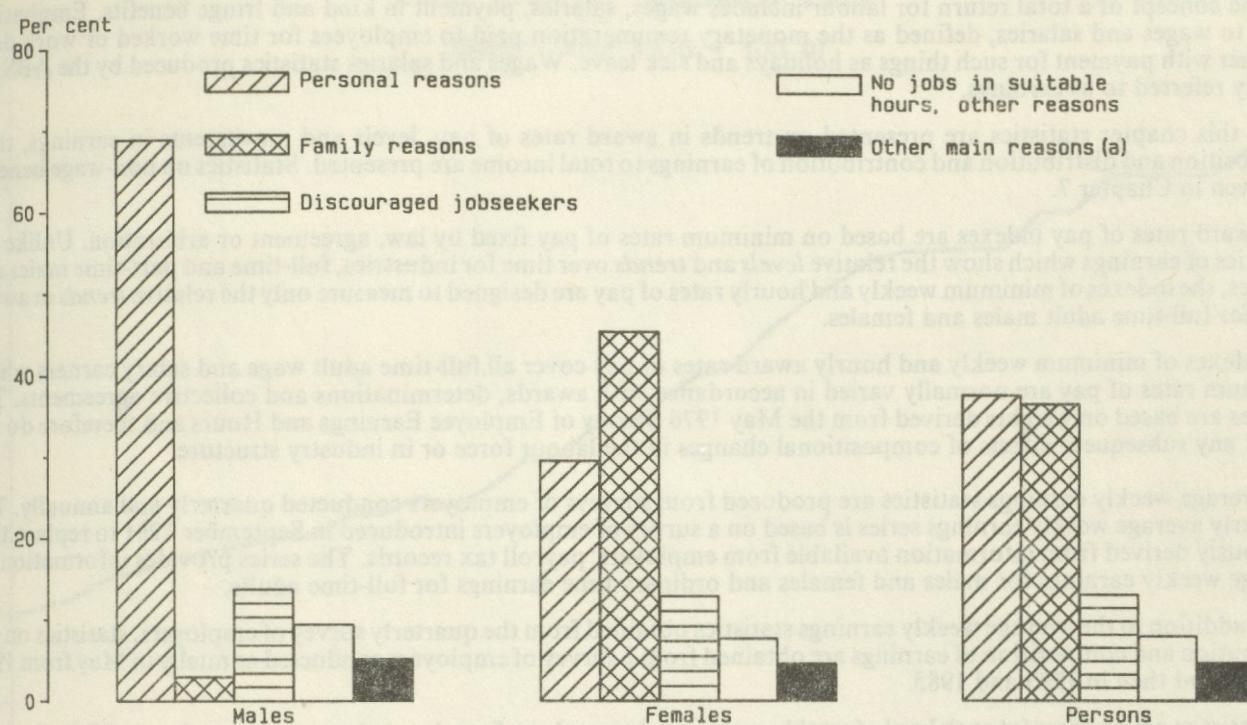
(a) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of the survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1985 (6220.0).

TABLE 5.8. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE:  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1985  
('000)

	Persons who wanted to work and actively looking for work		Persons who wanted to work, not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks			Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force		
	Available to start work within four weeks	Not available to start work within four weeks	Total	Discouraged jobseekers	Other	Total	Males	Females
							Persons	
<b>Age group (years)—</b>								
15-19	5.8	19.2	24.9	5.3	108.1	113.4	67.3	70.9
20-24	5.3	6.5	11.8	5.4	58.5	63.9	17.4	58.3
25-34	9.4	*	11.7	14.0	178.2	192.2	13.8	190.0
35-44	5.1	*	6.4	17.2	122.6	139.7	12.7	133.4
45-54	*	*	*	17.9	61.1	79.0	14.0	68.6
55-59	4.1	*	4.9	11.5	27.0	38.5	10.7	29.1
60-64	*	*	*	5.7	17.9	23.6	13.0	11.2
65 and over	*	*	*	12.0	17.1	29.1	17.7	11.4
<b>Family status—</b>								
Member of a family	22.9	25.2	48.1	74.1	523.2	597.3	130.2	515.3
Husband or wife	12.0	*	15.4	55.1	340.3	395.5	45.4	365.5
With children aged 0-14 present	8.6	*	11.1	22.4	252.1	274.6	14.1	271.6
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	*	4.3	32.7	88.2	120.9	31.3	93.9
Not-married family head	*	*	4.1	9.6	70.2	79.8	5.3	78.6
With children aged 0-14 present	*	*	*	5.0	60.0	65.0	*	65.1
Without children aged 0-14 present	*	*	*	4.6	10.2	14.9	*	13.5
Child of family head	7.0	20.4	27.4	7.1	108.6	115.8	76.3	66.9
Other relative of family head	*	*	*	*	4.0	6.3	*	4.3
Not a member of a family	*	*	6.0	12.2	33.8	46.0	24.2	27.8
Living alone	*	*	*	9.9	21.1	31.0	15.4	18.1
Not living alone	*	*	*	*	12.7	15.0	8.8	9.7
Not family coded	*	*	6.3	*	33.3	36.0	12.4	29.9
<b>Type of work preferred—</b>								
Full-time	14.8	21.2	36.0	21.2	122.5	143.6	85.8	93.9
Part-time	14.1	7.7	21.9	59.9	449.4	509.3	74.6	456.6
No preference	*	*	*	7.9	18.5	26.4	6.4	22.6
<b>Whether looked for work in the last 12 months(a)—</b>								
Had looked for work	30.2	30.2	60.4	32.0	121.7	153.6	62.2	151.8
Less than 5 weeks ago	30.2	30.2	60.4	7.5	32.7	40.2	33.5	67.1
5 and less than 8 weeks ago	..	..	..	8.1	31.3	39.3	11.6	27.8
8 and less than 13 weeks ago	..	..	..	7.0	24.0	30.9	7.1	23.8
13 to 52 weeks ago	..	..	..	9.4	33.7	43.1	10.0	33.1
Had not looked for work	..	..	..	57.1	468.7	525.7	104.5	421.2
<b>Time since last job—</b>								
Had had a job	26.2	15.3	41.5	80.6	490.0	570.6	112.9	499.2
Under 12 months	13.5	9.7	23.2	13.7	123.3	137.0	48.9	111.4
Under 6 months	8.8	*	12.6	6.4	72.7	79.1	28.4	63.4
6 and under 12 months	4.7	5.9	10.6	7.3	50.6	57.9	20.5	48.0
1 and under 3 years	5.8	*	9.3	14.6	95.2	109.7	27.4	91.6
3 and under 5 years	5.0	*	6.6	13.3	75.4	88.7	15.7	76.7
5 and under 10 years	*	*	*	15.7	103.7	119.4	15.0	107.3
10 and under 20 years	*	*	*	15.8	74.3	90.0	5.8	86.3
20 years or more	*	*	*	7.5	18.2	25.7	*	26.0
Had never had a job	4.0	14.9	18.9	8.4	100.4	108.8	53.9	73.8
<b>Reason for leaving last job—</b>								
Retrenched/made redundant/lost job	*	*	5.4	14.8	51.5	66.3	17.5	54.3
Seasonal or temporary job	4.8	*	6.3	10.2	47.3	57.6	10.6	53.3
Returned to studies	*	7.2	8.9	*	13.3	14.2	14.5	8.6
Retired/did not want to work any longer	*	*	*	9.7	27.6	37.3	17.3	20.4
Unsatisfactory work arrangements	*	*	*	4.1	28.7	32.8	8.2	26.3
Own ill health or injury	*	*	*	5.6	47.1	52.7	24.5	31.7
To get married	*	*	*	5.7	35.3	40.9	*	42.5
Pregnancy/to have children	*	*	4.6	9.2	132.9	142.1	*	146.7
To look after family, house or someone else	*	*	*	5.4	33.9	39.3	*	39.0
Travelled, moved house, spouse transferred	4.3	*	5.3	10.3	37.8	48.1	6.6	46.8
Sold business/farm	*	*	*	*	10.3	12.0	*	9.6
Other reasons	*	*	*	*	12.3	15.3	4.4	11.8
Had never had a job	4.0	14.9	18.9	8.4	100.4	108.8	53.9	73.8
Not asked(b)	..	..	..	..	12.0	12.0	*	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>590.4</b>	<b>679.4</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>573.0</b>
(a) Persons who had left a job in the last twelve months were only asked whether they had looked for work since that job. (b) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.								

CHART 5.d. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK, NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 1985



(a) Includes "Had a job to go to", "Did not know", and "Not asked".

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1985 (6220.0).

TABLE 5.9. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WANTED TO WORK, BUT WERE NOT ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK AND WERE AVAILABLE TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 1985

Main reason for not actively looking for work	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	per cent	'000	per cent	'000	per cent
Had a job to go to	*	*	8.4	1.6	11.2	1.6
Personal reasons	97.5	68.7	158.7	29.5	256.2	37.7
Own ill health, disability, pregnancy	29.6	20.9	39.5	7.3	69.1	10.2
Attending an educational institution	51.4	36.2	50.9	9.5	102.3	15.1
Had no need to work	7.2	5.1	34.0	6.3	41.3	6.1
Give others a chance	*	*	6.0	1.1	6.2	0.9
Welfare payments/pension may be affected	4.9	3.5	14.7	2.7	19.6	2.9
Moved house/holidays	4.2	3.0	13.6	2.5	17.8	2.6
Family reasons	4.3	3.0	244.1	45.4	248.4	36.6
Ill health of other than self	*	*	13.2	2.5	14.8	2.2
Unable to find suitable childcare	*	*	71.8	13.4	72.5	10.7
Children too young/preferred to look after children	*	*	124.6	23.2	126.1	18.6
Other family considerations	*	*	34.4	6.4	34.9	5.1
Discouraged jobseekers	19.5	13.7	69.6	12.9	89.0	13.1
Considered too young or too old by employers	9.8	6.9	22.4	4.2	32.2	4.7
Difficulties with language or ethnic background	*	*	4.2	0.8	5.0	0.7
Lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	*	*	7.4	1.4	8.9	1.3
No jobs in locality or line of work	4.5	3.2	21.6	4.0	26.0	3.8
No jobs at all	*	*	14.0	2.6	16.8	2.4
No jobs in suitable hours	*	*	15.6	2.9	18.4	2.7
Other reasons	10.6	7.5	25.6	4.8	36.3	5.3
Did not know	*	*	7.2	1.3	8.0	1.2
Not asked(a)	*	*	8.3	1.5	12.0	1.8
Total	141.9	100.0	537.5	100.0	679.4	100.0

(a) Persons who had a job but, up to the end of survey week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

Source: Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1985 (6220.0).

## CHAPTER 6

### AWARD RATES, EARNINGS AND INCOME

The concept of a total return for labour includes wages, salaries, payment in kind and fringe benefits. Emphasis is given to wages and salaries, defined as the monetary remuneration paid to employees for time worked or work done together with payment for such things as holidays and sick leave. Wages and salaries statistics produced by the ABS are usually referred to as earnings.

In this chapter statistics are presented on trends in award rates of pay, levels and movements in earnings, their composition and distribution and contribution of earnings to total income are presented. Statistics on non-wage benefits are given in Chapter 7.

Award rates of pay indexes are based on minimum rates of pay fixed by law, agreement or arbitration. Unlike the statistics of earnings which show the relative *levels* and *trends* over time for industries, full-time and part-time males and females, the indexes of minimum weekly and hourly rates of pay are designed to measure only the relative *trends* in award rates for full-time adult males and females.

Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly award rates of pay cover all full-time adult wage and salary earners whose minimum rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. The indexes are based on weights derived from the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours and therefore do not reflect any subsequent effects of compositional changes in the labour force or in industry structure.

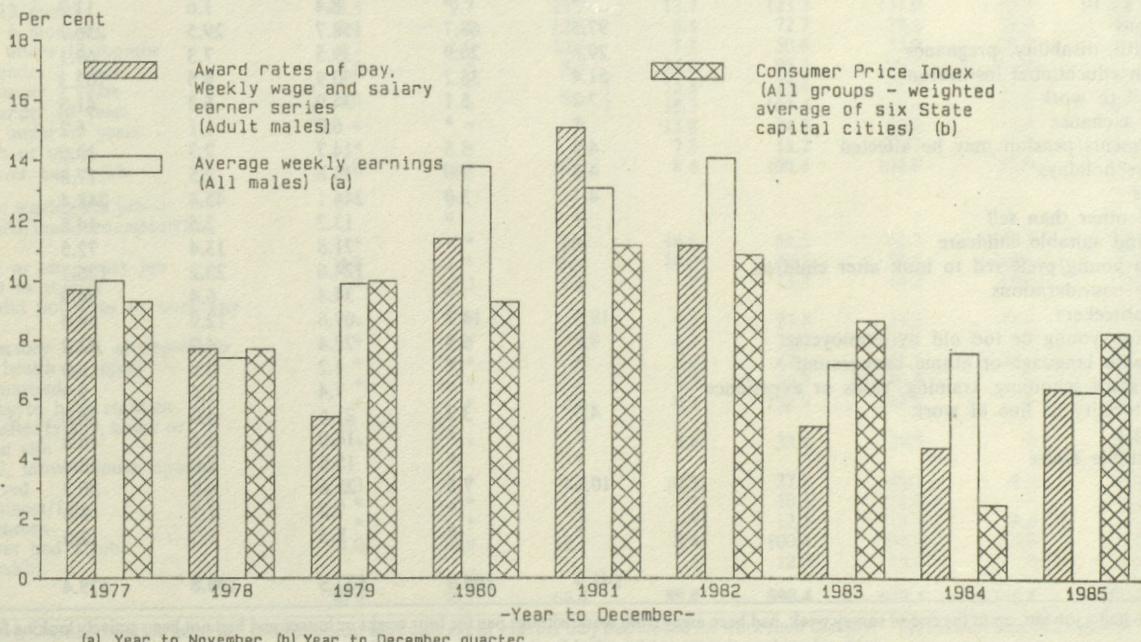
Average weekly earnings statistics are produced from surveys of employers conducted quarterly and annually. The quarterly average weekly earnings series is based on a survey of employers introduced in September 1981 to replace that previously derived from information available from employers' payroll tax records. The series provides information on average weekly earnings for males and females and ordinary time earnings for full-time adults.

In addition to the average weekly earnings statistics obtained from the quarterly survey of employers, statistics on the distribution and composition of earnings are obtained from a survey of employers conducted annually in May from 1974 to 1981, and then in 1983 and 1985.

Statistics which show (at each level of weekly earnings) the number of employees by age, occupation and full-time and part-time status are obtained from a survey conducted in August each year. This survey is a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey.

More detailed statistics on earned incomes and their relationship to total income are collected in specific Income Surveys. The most recent survey was conducted in 1982 and collected not only financial year incomes (in respect of the financial year 1981-82) but also current incomes. Information on the principal source of income of persons is shown.

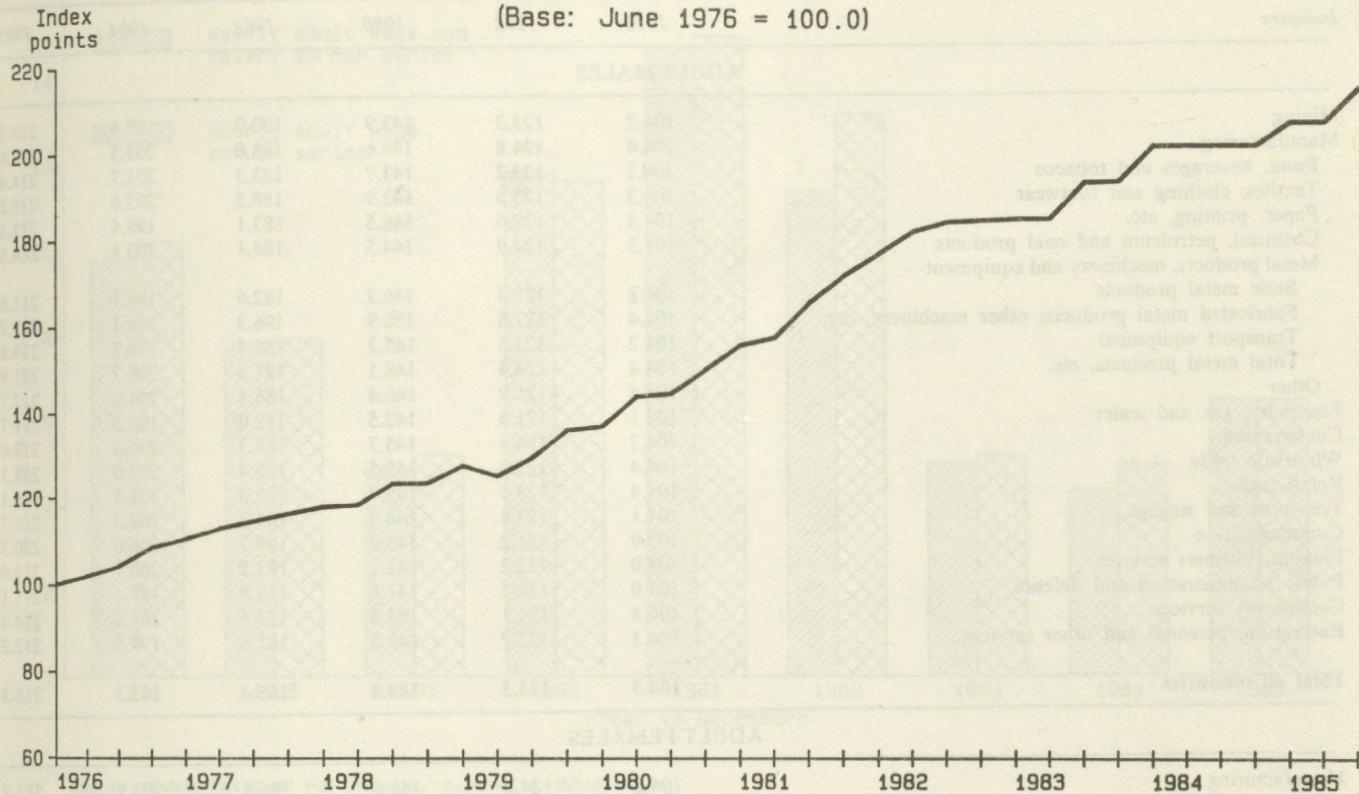
CHART 6.a. AWARD RATES OF PAY, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ANNUAL CHANGE, DECEMBER 1976 TO DECEMBER 1985



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0); Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0); Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0).

**CHART 6.b. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: WEEKLY ADULT  
WAGE AND SALARY EARNER SERIES  
JUNE 1976 TO DECEMBER 1985**

(Base: June 1976 = 100.0)



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

**TABLE 6.1. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: OCTOBER 1984 TO DECEMBER 1985**  
(Base: June 1976 = 100.0)

	Weekly adult wage and salary earner series			Hourly adult wage earner series		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>1984—</i>						
October	203.2	201.8	202.8	210.6	207.0	209.7
November	203.2	201.8	202.8	210.7	207.1	209.7
December	203.3	201.8	202.8	210.7	207.1	209.7
<i>1985—</i>						
January	203.3	201.8	202.8	210.8	207.4	209.9
February	203.3	201.8	202.8	210.9	207.4	209.9
March	203.3	201.8	202.8	210.9	207.4	209.9
April	208.4	207.0	208.0	216.1	212.8	215.2
May	208.5	207.4	208.2	216.1	213.1	215.3
June	208.5	207.4	208.2	216.1	213.1	215.3
July	208.5	207.4	208.2	216.1	213.1	215.3
August	208.6	207.4	208.2	216.1	213.1	215.3
September	208.6	207.4	208.2	216.2	213.1	215.3
October	208.6	207.4	208.2	216.2	213.1	215.3
November	216.3	215.2	216.0	224.1	221.2	223.3
December	216.3	215.2	216.0	224.1	221.2	223.3

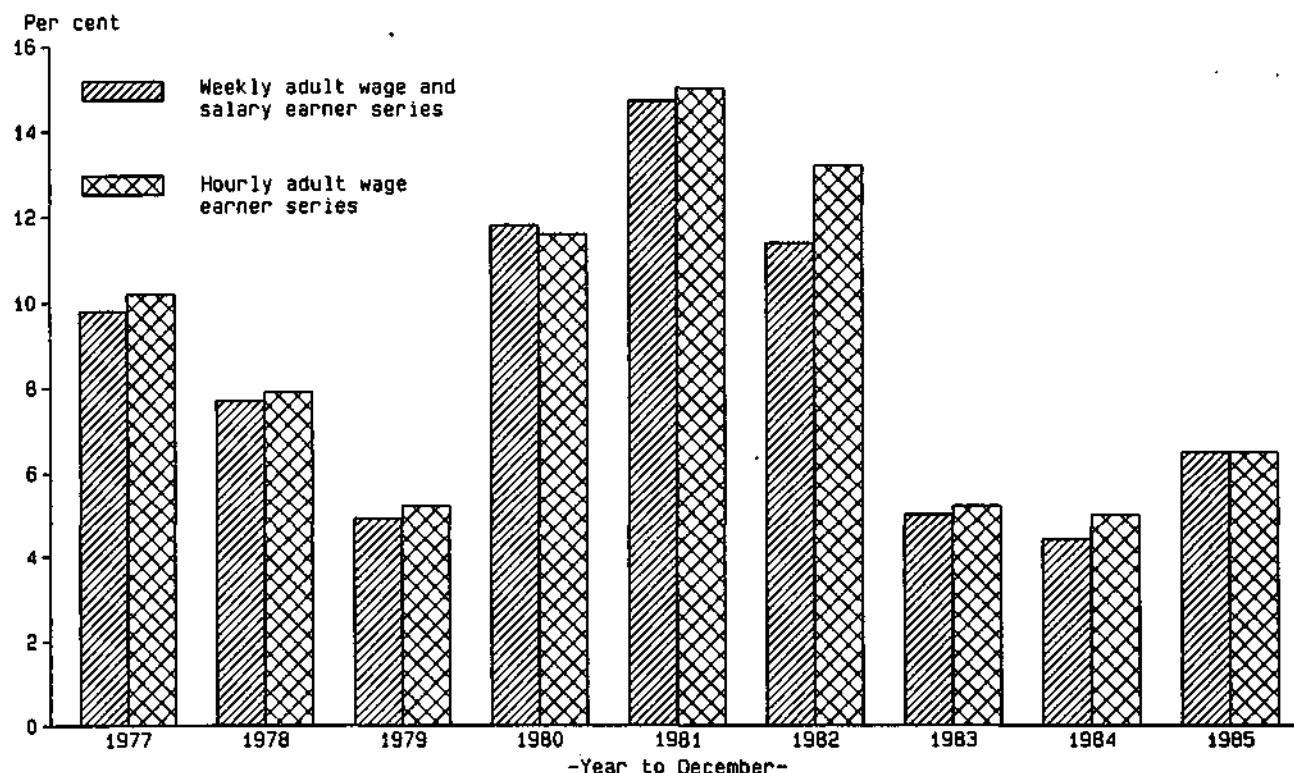
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

TABLE 6.2. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: WEEKLY WAGE AND SALARY EARNER SERIES, INDUSTRIES,  
DECEMBER 1976 TO DECEMBER 1985  
(Base: June 1976 = 100.0)

Industry	December					
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	
<b>ADULT MALES</b>						
Mining	104.2	123.3	143.9	180.9	197.4	210.5
Manufacturing	104.4	124.8	146.6	188.0	205.5	218.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	104.2	123.2	143.7	183.3	201.7	214.4
Textiles; clothing and footwear	104.3	123.5	143.9	186.5	203.6	216.8
Paper, printing, etc.	104.2	122.6	146.5	183.1	199.4	212.5
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	104.3	124.0	144.5	184.1	200.8	214.6
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	104.8	125.3	146.2	182.6	199.1	211.8
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	104.4	127.8	150.9	196.3	214.1	227.7
Transport equipment	104.2	123.5	145.2	189.3	206.7	219.8
Total metal products, etc.	104.4	124.4	148.1	191.3	208.7	221.9
Other	104.4	125.9	146.4	186.4	204.6	217.7
Electricity, gas and water	104.1	121.9	142.5	182.0	199.5	211.7
Construction	104.3	124.3	145.7	188.3	206.6	219.0
Wholesale trade	104.4	125.0	145.5	185.4	205.0	218.3
Retail trade	104.4	123.5	145.7	185.0	203.3	216.1
Transport and storage	104.1	123.4	144.0	184.2	202.8	215.7
Communication	103.9	121.2	143.0	189.7	206.0	220.3
Finance, business services	104.0	122.2	143.2	183.2	200.7	213.6
Public administration and defence	104.0	120.5	141.6	179.8	197.1	211.1
Community services	104.4	121.1	143.8	183.5	201.5	214.4
Recreation, personal and other services	104.3	122.7	143.6	181.6	199.5	212.2
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>203.3</b>	<b>216.3</b>
<b>ADULT FEMALES</b>						
Manufacturing	104.6	124.3	145.6	186.5	203.9	217.2
Food, beverages and tobacco	104.6	123.7	143.7	184.0	201.9	215.0
Textiles; clothing and footwear	104.5	123.7	144.6	186.4	202.9	216.1
Paper, printing, etc.	104.4	123.1	144.6	183.9	200.3	213.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	104.1	122.3	142.8	177.6	195.3	209.5
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	106.7	123.2	143.5	178.6	194.5	206.9
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	104.5	126.4	148.8	193.3	210.9	224.5
Transport equipment	104.3	124.2	146.4	190.4	206.9	220.5
Total metal products, etc.	104.7	125.6	147.7	190.9	208.1	221.6
Other	104.5	126.4	146.8	183.5	202.4	215.6
Electricity, gas and water	104.0	122.9	145.5	177.3	193.1	205.9
Construction	104.4	124.4	145.8	178.5	201.1	214.2
Wholesale trade	104.7	124.7	145.7	183.8	203.1	216.8
Retail trade	104.3	123.0	144.4	181.2	200.6	213.7
Transport and storage	104.1	123.6	143.6	180.8	199.5	212.5
Communication	104.0	121.5	141.1	178.7	196.0	213.0
Finance, business services	104.2	124.1	143.5	181.7	199.5	212.4
Public administration and defence	104.0	122.0	143.1	179.9	197.5	212.9
Community services	104.2	122.0	144.4	185.6	203.6	216.9
Recreation, personal and other services	104.4	123.2	145.6	178.0	196.7	209.5
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>104.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>183.7</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>215.2</b>

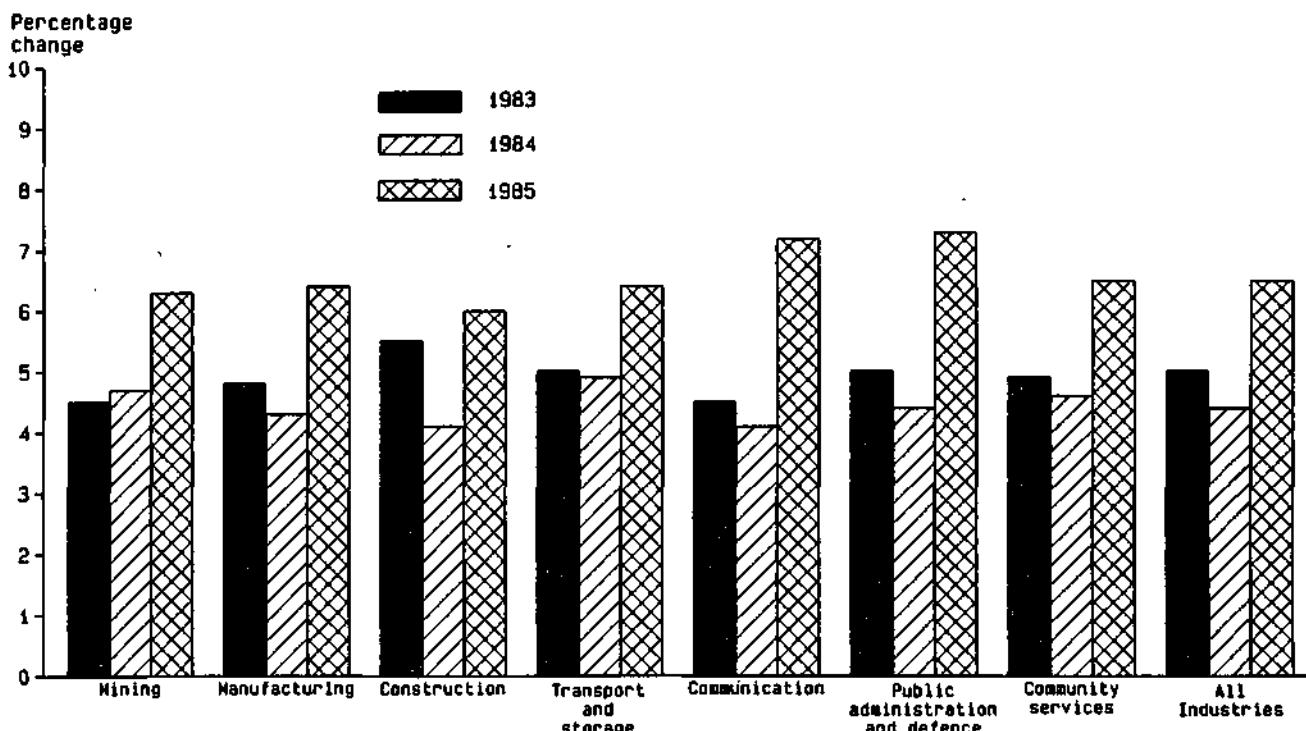
Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

CHART 6.C. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: ANNUAL CHANGE FROM DECEMBER 1976 TO DECEMBER 1985



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0).

CHART 6.d. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES: WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 1983, DECEMBER 1984 AND DECEMBER 1985



Source: Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia, (6312.0).

TABLE 6.3. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES(a), 1982 TO 1985

Reference period	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
—dollars—									
1982—May	320.00	347.00	322.30	256.90	263.50	210.80	300.10	320.50	278.30
1983—May	353.40	375.00	343.30	281.80	288.20	226.70	330.80	347.30	297.00
1984—May	388.00	415.70	383.80	316.90	324.20	257.10	365.20	386.30	333.40
1984—									
August	392.40	419.20	386.20	319.00	326.70	256.20	369.00	389.80	334.30
November	397.80	427.30	389.50	325.50	333.50	255.10	375.30	398.10	335.40
1985—									
February	399.60	429.00	392.70	328.40	335.90	260.10	377.50	400.10	340.10
May	404.50	435.50	397.20	334.40	343.10	263.40	382.80	406.90	344.10
August	409.80	441.60	403.10	338.70	346.80	265.00	387.90	412.50	347.80
November	419.60	453.60	413.90	345.30	353.70	268.40	396.90	423.10	355.60
Quarterly change to									
1984—									
August	+1.1	+0.8	+0.6	+0.7	+0.8	-0.4	+1.0	+0.9	+0.3
November	+1.4	+1.9	+0.9	+2.0	+2.1	-0.4	+1.7	+2.1	+0.3
1985—									
February	+0.5	+0.4	+0.8	+0.9	+0.7	+2.0	+0.6	+0.5	+1.4
May	+1.2	+1.5	+1.1	+1.8	+2.1	+1.3	+1.4	+1.7	+1.2
August	+1.3	+1.4	+1.5	+1.3	+1.1	+0.6	+1.3	+1.4	+1.1
November	+2.4	+2.7	+2.7	+1.9	+2.0	+1.3	+2.3	+2.6	+2.2
Annual change to									
May—									
1983	+10.4	+8.1	+6.5	+9.7	+9.4	+7.5	+10.2	+8.4	+6.7
1984	+9.8	+10.9	+11.8	+12.5	+12.5	+13.4	+10.4	+11.2	+12.3
1985	+4.3	+4.8	+3.5	+5.5	+5.8	+2.5	+4.8	+5.3	+3.2

(a) Refers to all employees engaged in full-time and part-time employment.

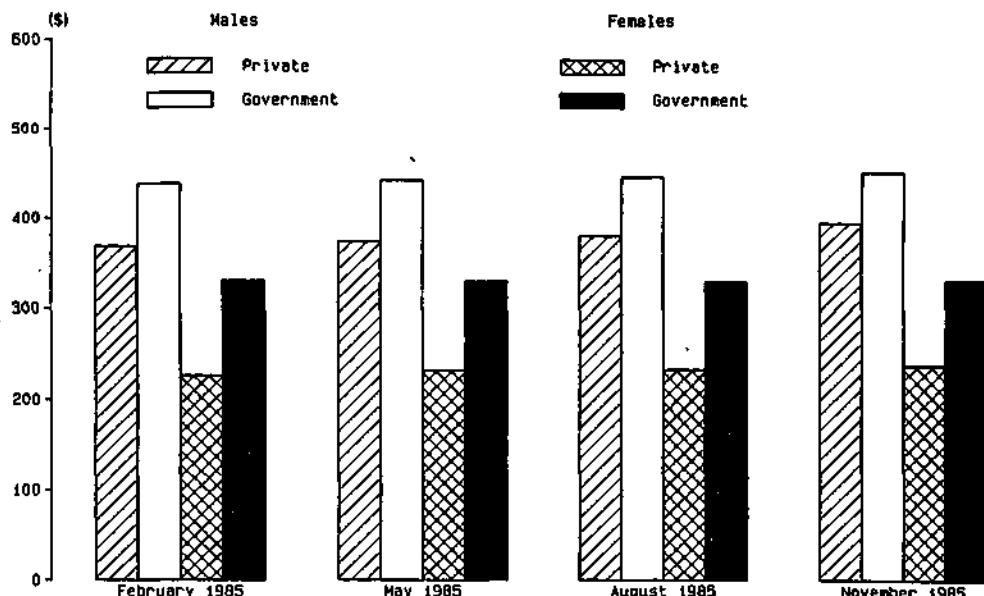
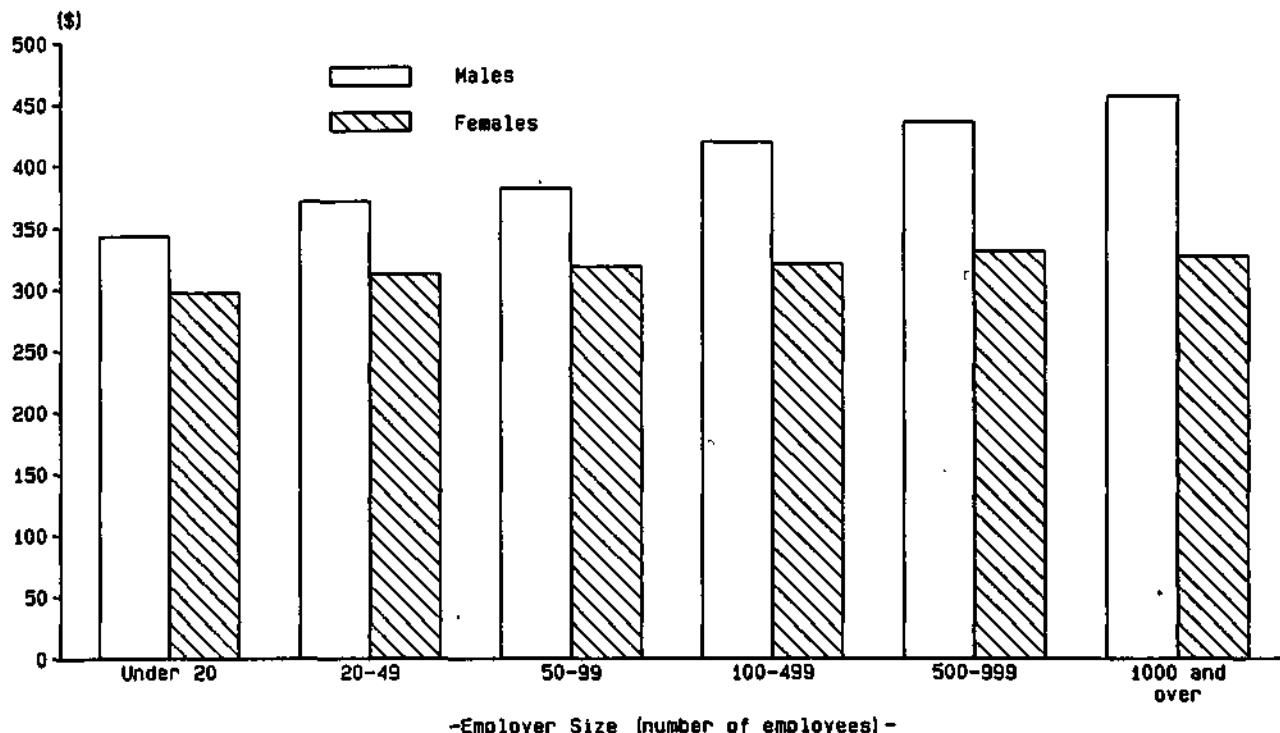
Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).CHART 6.e. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: SECTOR BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
FEBRUARY 1985 TO NOVEMBER 1985Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).

CHART 6.f. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE,  
ALL MALES, AUSTRALIA  
MAY 1976 TO NOVEMBER 1985



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

CHART 6.g. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL  
EMPLOYEES, PRIVATE SECTOR BY EMPLOYER SIZE,  
MAY 1985

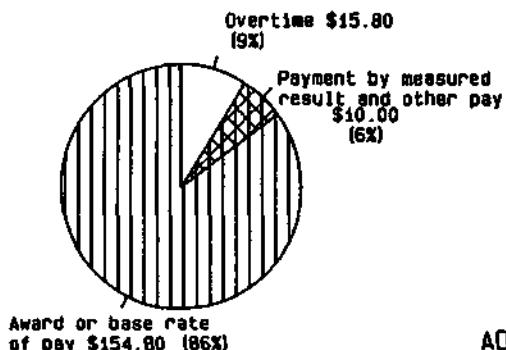


Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1985 (6306.0).

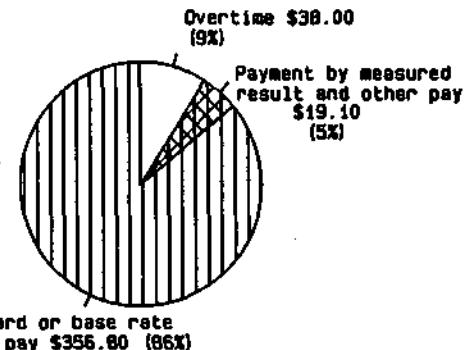
CHART 6.h. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: FULL-TIME NON  
-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, COMPOSITION, MAY 1976 AND MAY 1985

ADULT MALE

MAY 1976

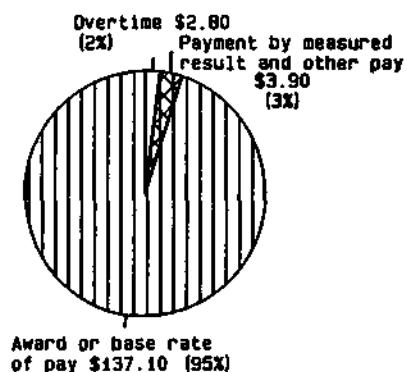


MAY 1985

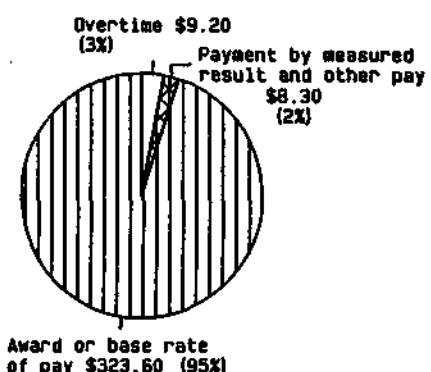


ADULT FEMALE

MAY 1976

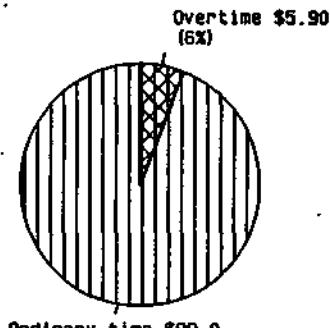


MAY 1985

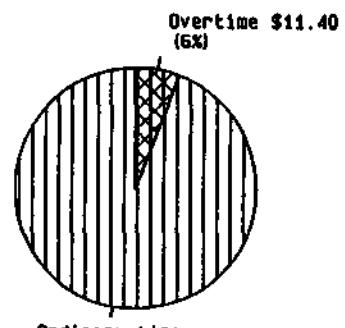


JUNIOR MALE

MAY 1976

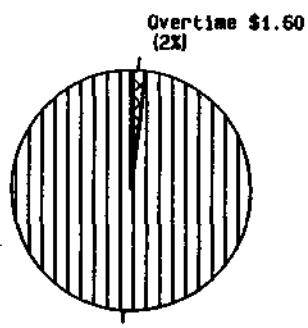


MAY 1985



JUNIOR FEMALE

MAY 1976



MAY 1985

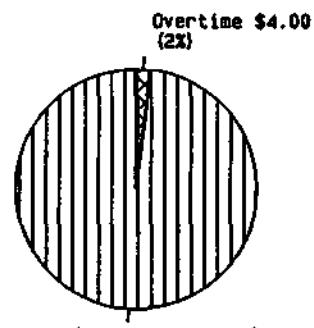
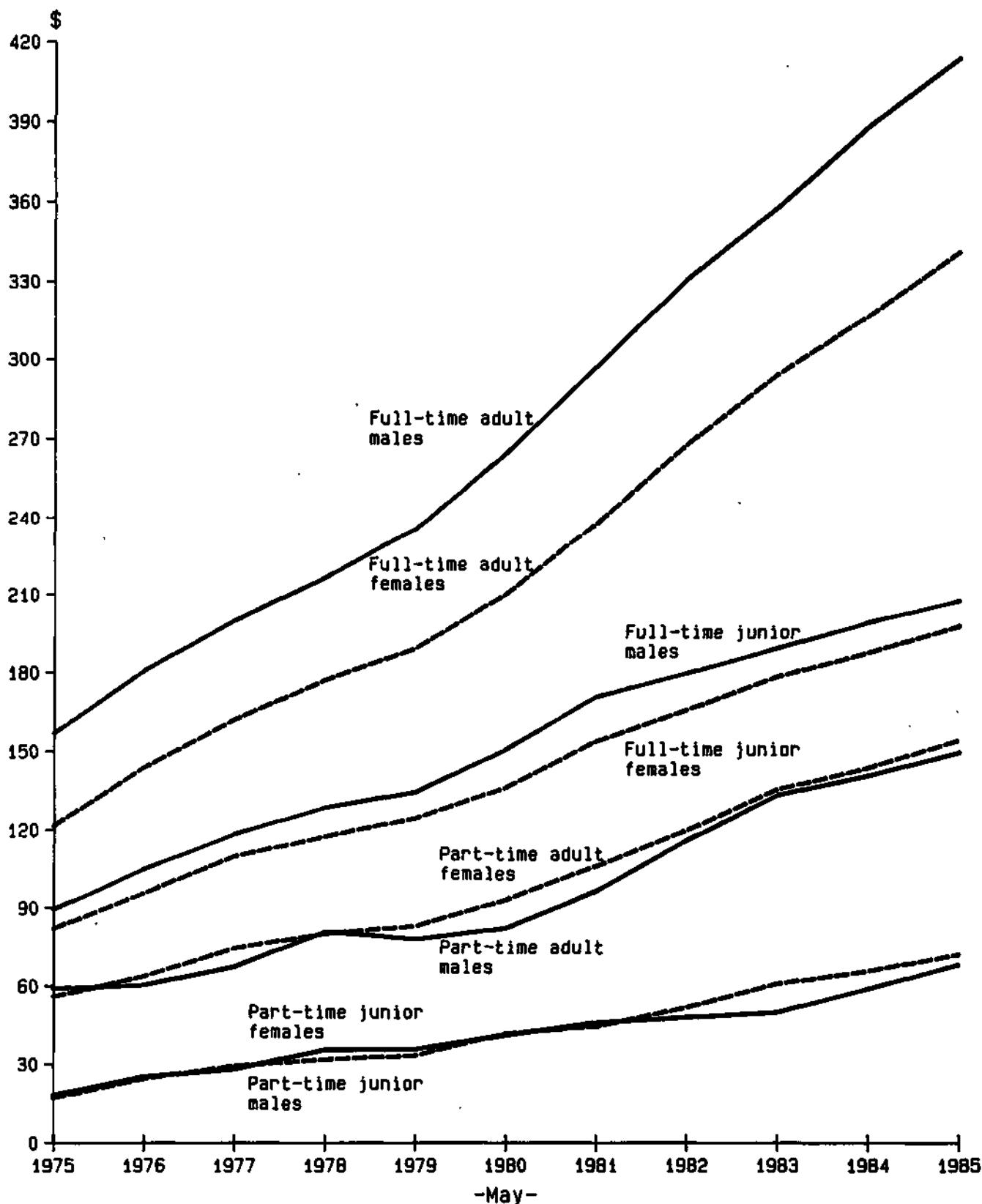
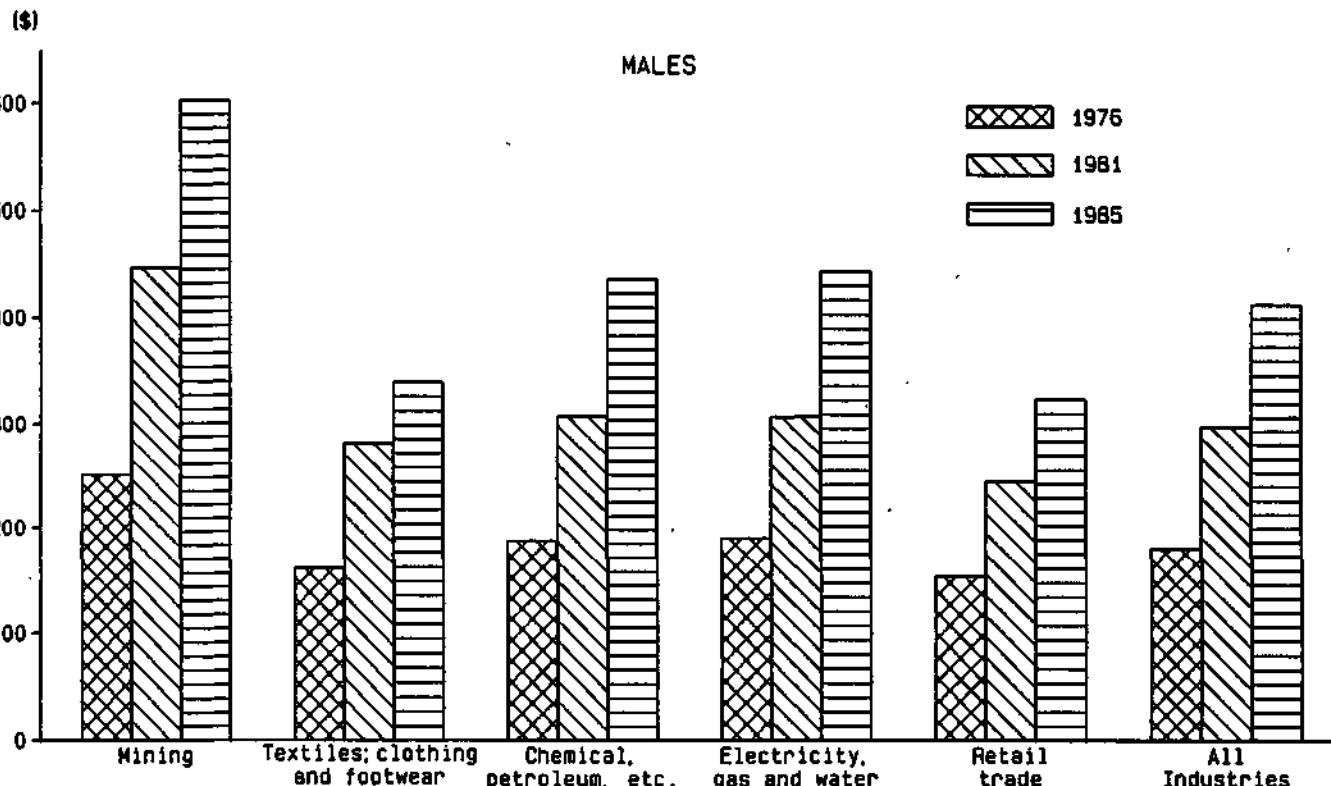


CHART 6.1. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS:  
 NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES, FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME,  
 MAY 1975 TO MAY 1985

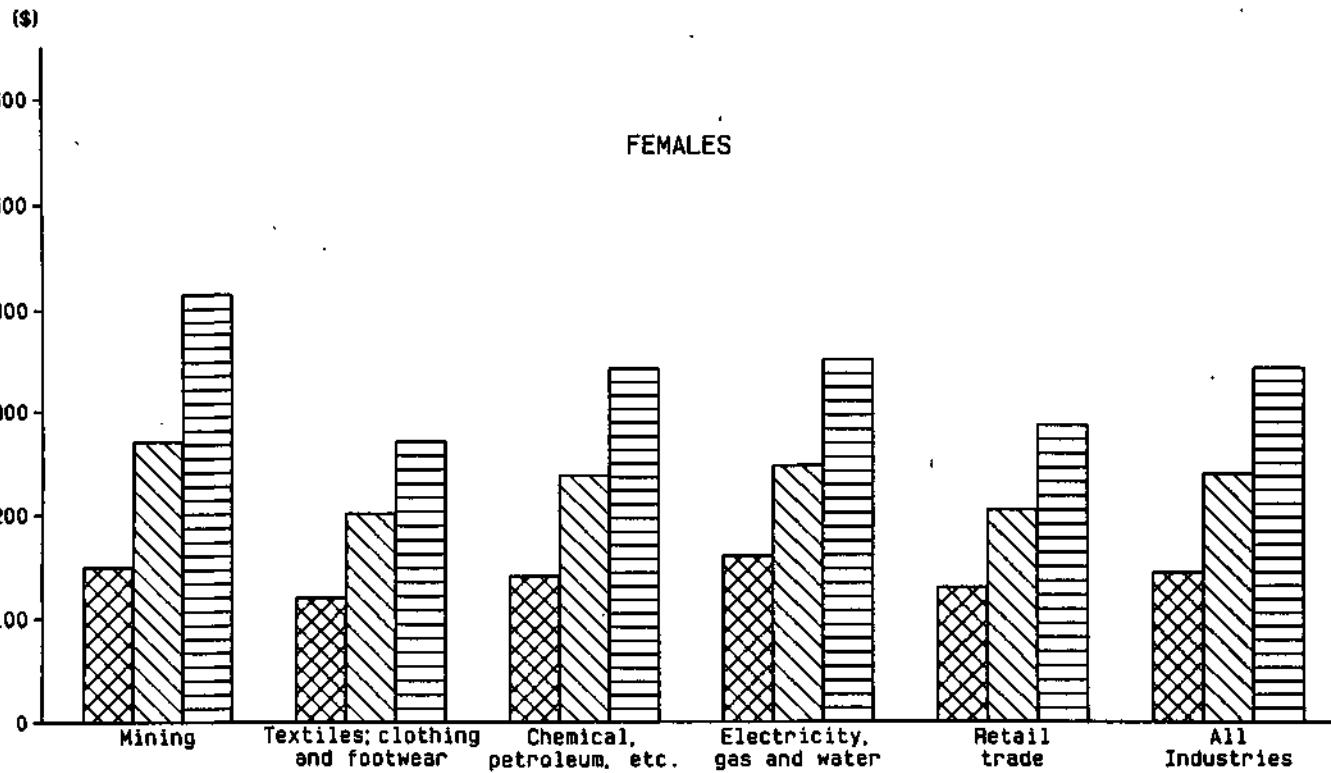


Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours,  
 Australia, (6306.0).

CHART 6.j. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, SELECTED INDUSTRIES, MAY 1976, MAY 1981 AND MAY 1985



**FEMALES**



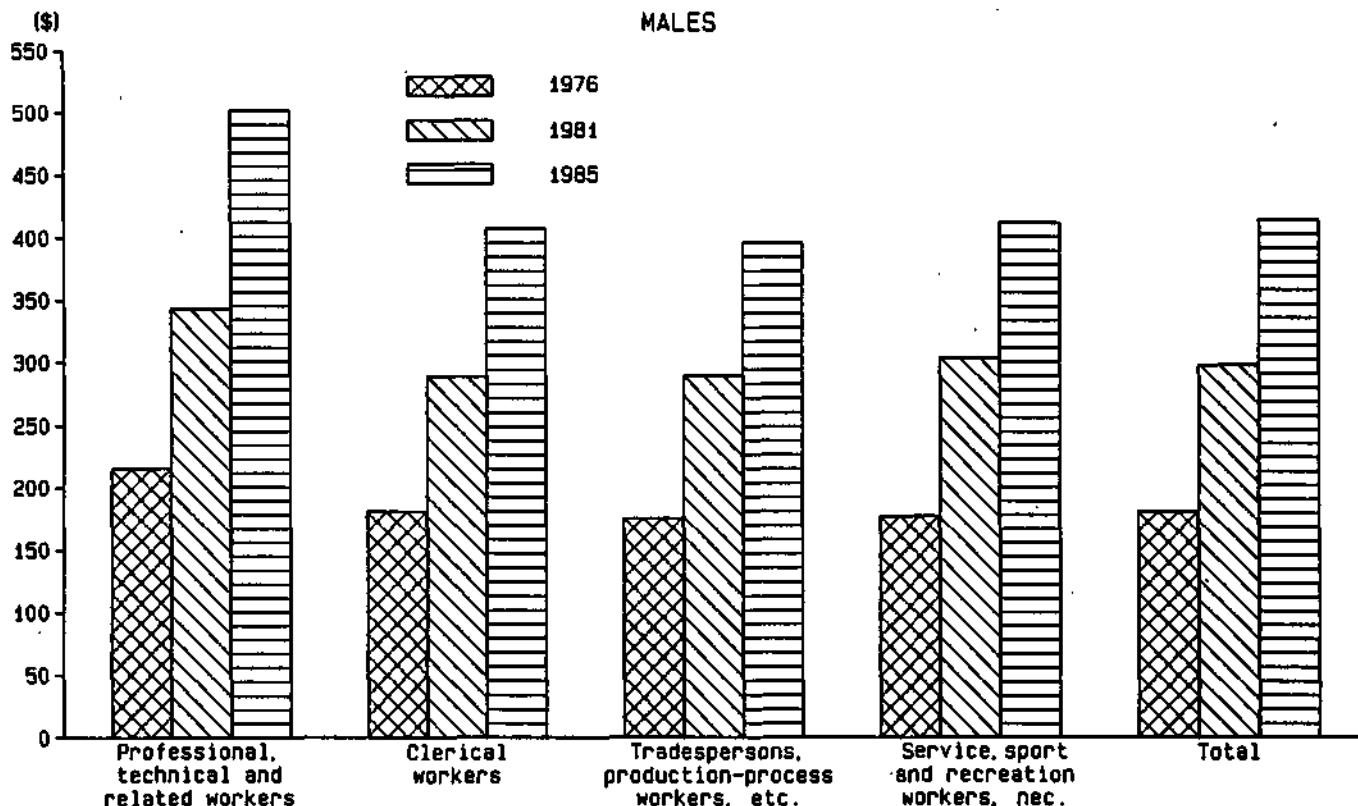
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).

TABLE 6.4. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS : NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES,  
INDUSTRIES, MAY 1976 TO MAY 1985  
(\$)

Industry	May							
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983	1985
MALES								
<b>Mining</b>								
Mining	251.20	279.70	295.50	335.30	376.10	447.30	497.90	603.10
<b>Manufacturing—</b>								
Food, beverages and tobacco	169.50	186.40	203.80	215.60	248.00	277.00	338.80	385.90
Textiles; clothing and footwear	162.20	174.70	196.10	205.00	243.90	281.80	313.80	340.10
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	184.80	207.60	227.40	249.70	276.00	309.80	358.00	430.50
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	187.60	203.70	255.90	255.80	272.70	307.80	367.50	436.90
Metal products, machinery and equipment—								
Basic metal products	185.80	207.60	229.10	249.90	287.10	320.40	388.70	453.60
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	168.50	185.40	200.80	221.30	253.20	275.10	325.60	380.00
Transport equipment	167.10	185.10	197.90	223.20	242.90	273.10	342.00	407.10
Total metal products, etc.	171.80	190.10	205.90	228.20	257.80	285.30	343.80	404.10
Other manufacturing	170.00	188.60	202.90	221.00	247.90	270.60	319.20	369.70
Total manufacturing	172.60	190.50	207.40	227.20	256.20	284.70	340.60	396.60
Electricity, gas and water	190.60	211.60	227.40	249.10	275.10	307.70	395.90	444.40
Construction	180.80	197.80	214.40	230.00	257.10	297.20	386.30	422.90
Wholesale trade	164.00	183.20	199.80	221.00	237.80	268.40	324.40	367.70
Retail trade	154.80	173.10	189.50	203.70	221.60	245.60	281.70	323.90
Transport and storage	}	191.60	215.80	231.00	247.00	280.40	311.10	367.10
Communication							354.20	415.10
Finance, property and business services	176.10	196.20	209.00	225.50	254.00	286.30	355.10	407.70
Public administration, etc.	}	197.20	215.80	231.00	248.50	279.70	313.90	353.70
Community services							402.00	460.20
Other industries	162.70	179.60	199.10	215.50	241.70	265.40	296.50	355.80
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>180.60</b>	<b>200.10</b>	<b>216.70</b>	<b>235.80</b>	<b>264.60</b>	<b>297.50</b>	<b>358.00</b>	<b>413.90</b>
FEMALES								
<b>Mining</b>								
Mining	149.90	187.10	195.40	223.60	250.90	270.60	354.10	414.60
<b>Manufacturing—</b>								
Food, beverages and tobacco	129.80	148.00	157.40	176.40	192.10	222.60	263.30	314.90
Textiles; clothing and footwear	120.20	138.60	150.80	156.00	174.30	200.90	240.90	270.60
Paper, paper products, printing, etc.	136.80	148.20	162.40	177.70	201.20	218.80	279.30	326.60
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	140.70	154.30	169.00	182.90	197.60	237.70	292.70	341.00
Metal products, machinery and equipment—								
Basic metal products	147.70	157.90	177.90	195.40	221.50	253.80	297.20	367.30
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	126.90	143.00	155.80	164.50	189.90	213.30	264.80	305.50
Transport equipment	135.10	146.30	159.60	179.00	194.20	219.80	265.80	319.50
Total metal products, etc.	130.20	144.80	158.60	170.20	193.70	218.00	267.60	315.00
Other manufacturing	123.20	141.00	153.70	166.90	185.00	205.90	250.80	288.80
Total manufacturing	127.60	144.10	156.60	168.70	188.10	213.90	261.10	303.90
Electricity, gas and water	160.50	166.50	184.40	195.00	212.60	247.30	310.90	349.60
Construction	139.80	157.10	173.60	185.60	214.20	234.00	273.90	316.70
Wholesale trade	135.60	151.00	164.20	175.90	193.30	221.60	273.10	314.90
Retail trade	129.70	144.10	157.80	168.60	181.10	204.60	245.10	286.10
Transport and storage	}	149.30	169.30	185.20	195.40	214.20	249.00	309.30
Communication							303.60	357.80
Finance, property and business services	143.80	161.40	176.20	184.50	206.20	232.40	278.50	322.30
Public administration, etc.	}	162.80	183.40	199.00	212.50	236.00	264.20	306.00
Community services							338.10	354.90
Other industries	133.30	150.00	160.80	173.10	199.10	222.20	257.10	302.70
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>143.70</b>	<b>162.10</b>	<b>177.20</b>	<b>189.40</b>	<b>210.50</b>	<b>238.30</b>	<b>294.60</b>	<b>341.20</b>

Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia*. (6306.0).

CHART 6.K. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES, SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, MAY 1976, MAY 1981 AND MAY 1985



FEMALES

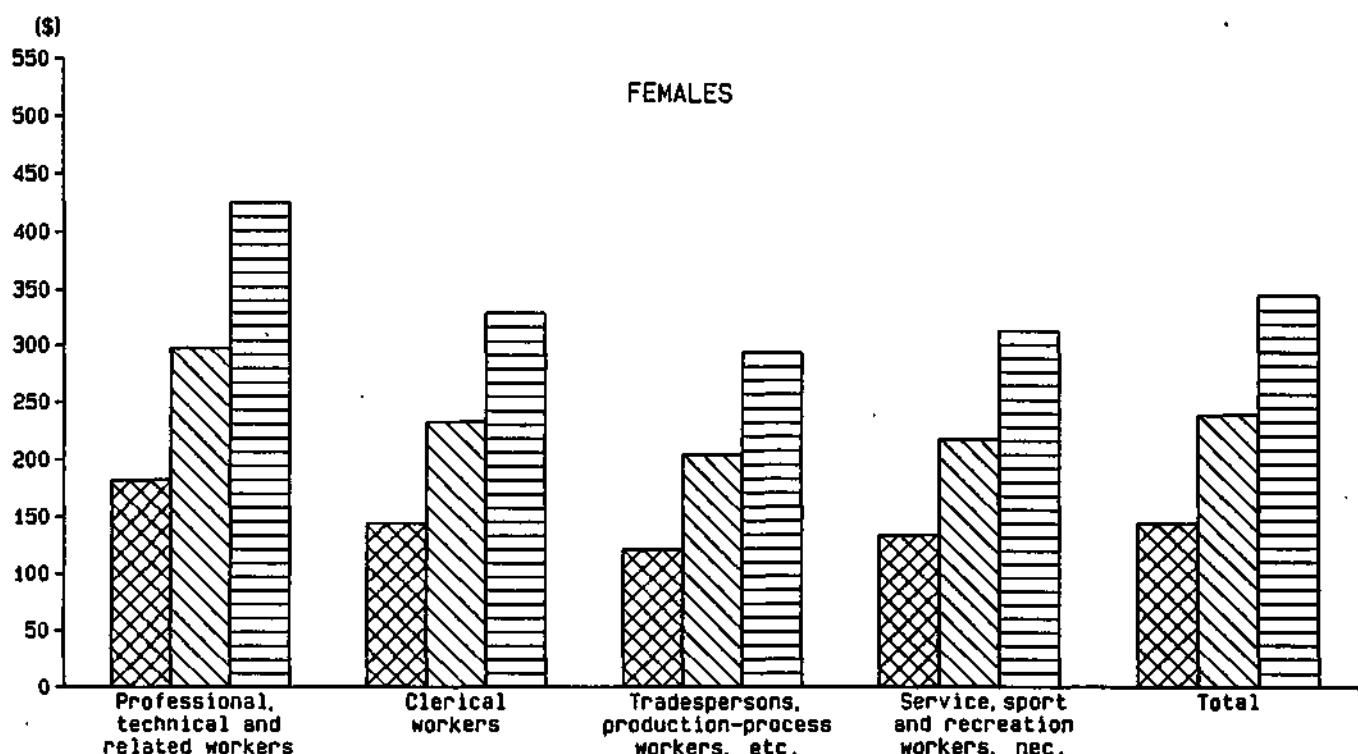


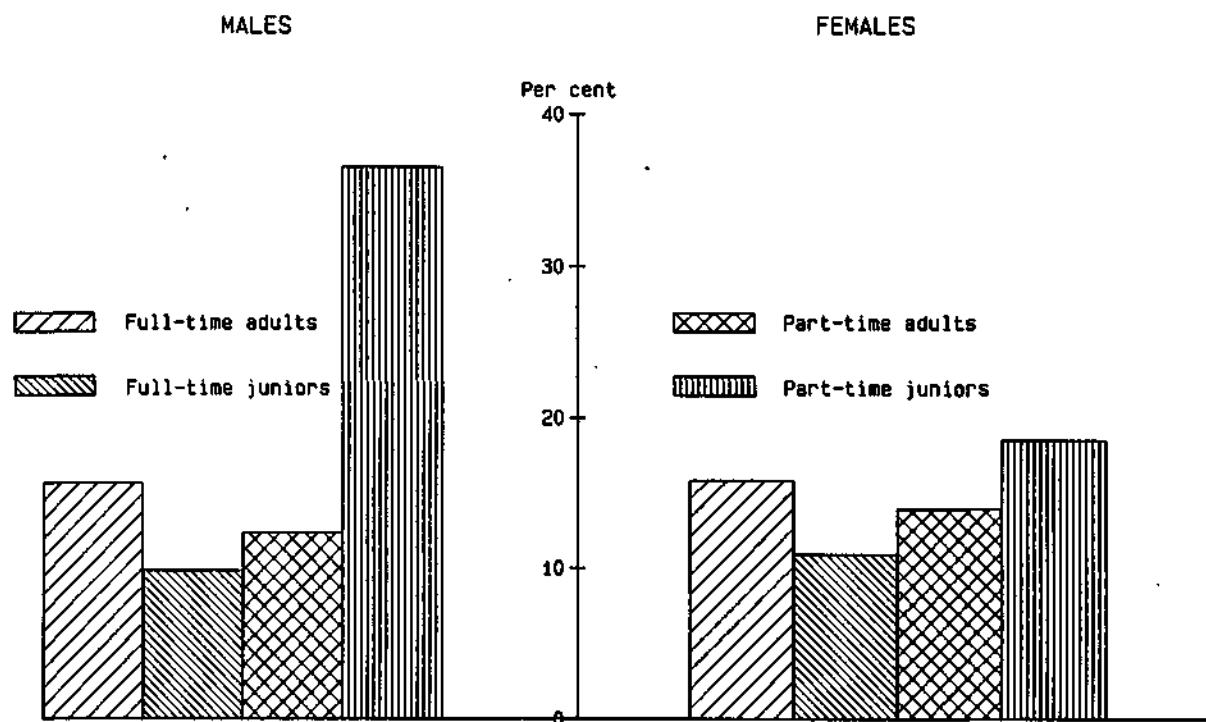
TABLE 6.5. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(a) : NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, OCCUPATION,  
MAY 1976 TO MAY 1985  
(\$)

Occupation group	May							
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1983(b)	1985(b)
<b>ADULT MALES</b>								
Professional, technical and related workers(c)	215.50	235.20	253.90	275.10	307.00	342.80	436.40	501.60
Administrative, executive and managerial workers(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	264.90	290.80	330.90	413.90	486.80
Clerical workers	180.50	199.50	215.30	231.70	259.20	288.60	350.90	407.20
Sales workers	170.10	187.90	205.40	221.90	242.00	273.90	311.10	365.00
Farmers, fisherpersons, hunters, timbergetters	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	188.60	213.20	232.60	280.30	323.80
Miners, quarryworkers and related workers	244.60	288.60	299.60	335.60	381.00	462.60	487.70	602.40
Workers in transport and communication	182.10	204.90	222.30	237.80	270.40	297.60	348.40	414.90
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	175.20	193.30	209.50	228.50	256.40	289.10	344.00	395.90
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	177.00	201.00	217.50	233.70	262.80	303.60	361.80	411.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>180.60</b>	<b>200.10</b>	<b>216.70</b>	<b>235.80</b>	<b>264.60</b>	<b>297.50</b>	<b>358.00</b>	<b>413.90</b>
<b>JUNIOR MALES</b>								
Professional, technical and related workers(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	152.20	153.40	177.50	231.50	229.20
Clerical workers	106.20	121.10	127.80	137.00	149.60	161.90	204.50	214.30
Sales workers	96.90	101.30	112.30	118.20	130.70	148.70	161.70	180.80
Workers in transport and communication	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157.40	187.40	202.20	*	*
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	103.20	116.80	127.50	132.10	150.00	171.10	190.00	210.80
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	157.10	158.90	199.00	162.20	188.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.90</b>	<b>118.40</b>	<b>128.50</b>	<b>134.40</b>	<b>150.80</b>	<b>171.00</b>	<b>189.70</b>	<b>208.20</b>
<b>ADULT FEMALES</b>								
Professional, technical and related workers(c)	182.10	205.90	222.30	237.70	265.20	296.80	371.80	425.00
Clerical workers	143.90	161.10	174.30	185.50	205.60	232.30	282.60	326.60
Sales workers	130.70	143.70	160.00	169.20	188.70	209.80	247.60	389.00
Workers in transport and communication	145.30	164.60	175.30	187.60	205.90	243.50	292.30	337.40
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	121.00	137.10	149.00	160.70	178.00	203.70	248.90	292.90
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	133.90	152.10	163.10	173.80	194.70	217.30	267.30	311.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>143.70</b>	<b>162.10</b>	<b>177.20</b>	<b>189.40</b>	<b>210.50</b>	<b>238.30</b>	<b>294.60</b>	<b>341.20</b>
<b>JUNIOR FEMALES</b>								
Professional, technical and related workers(c)	114.60	133.90	143.60	150.30	166.20	185.20	207.90	234.70
Clerical workers	96.30	109.80	111.90	124.70	137.90	153.60	186.90	206.80
Sales workers	81.30	91.90	98.20	103.70	112.60	128.70	160.00	180.80
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114.40	128.20	150.10	176.40	182.50
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	142.50	142.90	173.40	150.10	171.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.70</b>	<b>109.90</b>	<b>117.40</b>	<b>124.50</b>	<b>136.20</b>	<b>154.00</b>	<b>178.80</b>	<b>198.30</b>

(a) See Appendix II. (b) From 1983 'Adults' included persons under 21 who were paid as adults. (c) This table relates only to full-time non-managerial employees therefore a substantial proportion of employees in this group are not included.

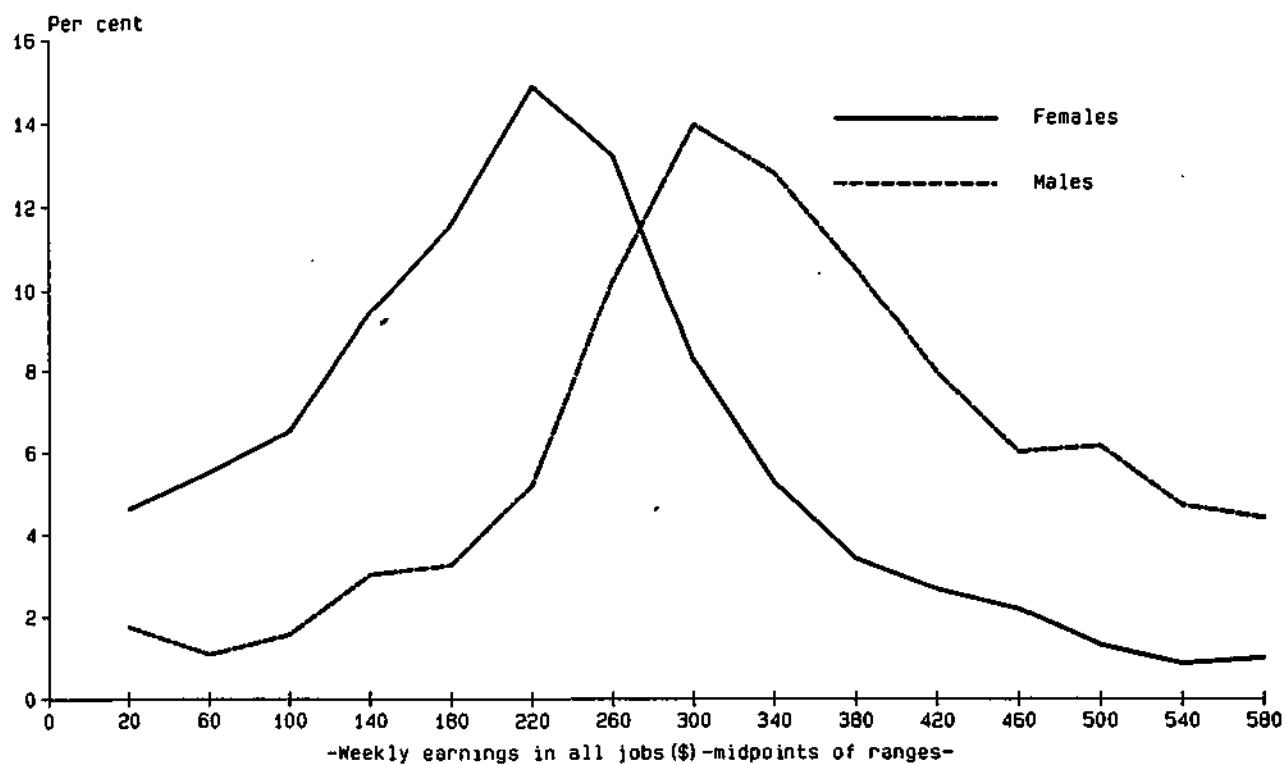
Source: *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0)

CHART 6.1. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYEES, PERCENTAGE INCREASE, MAY 1983 TO MAY 1985



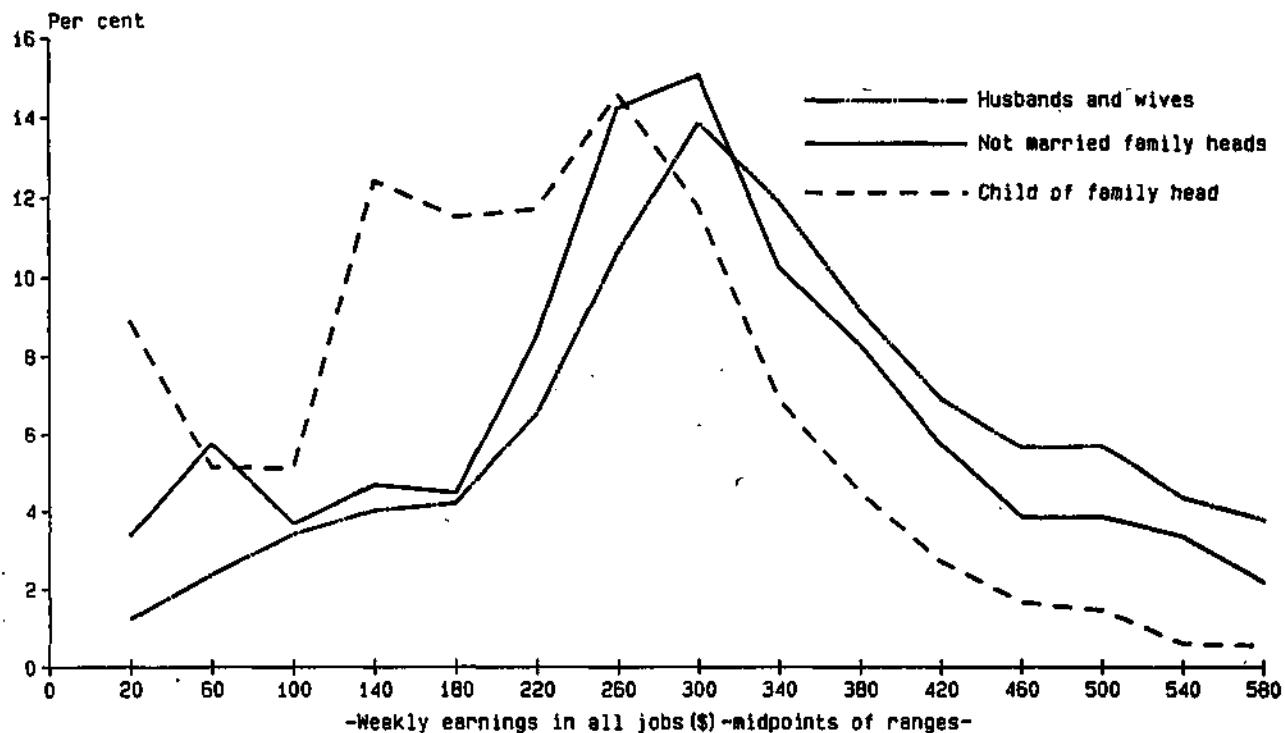
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0).

CHART 6.2. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AUGUST 1985



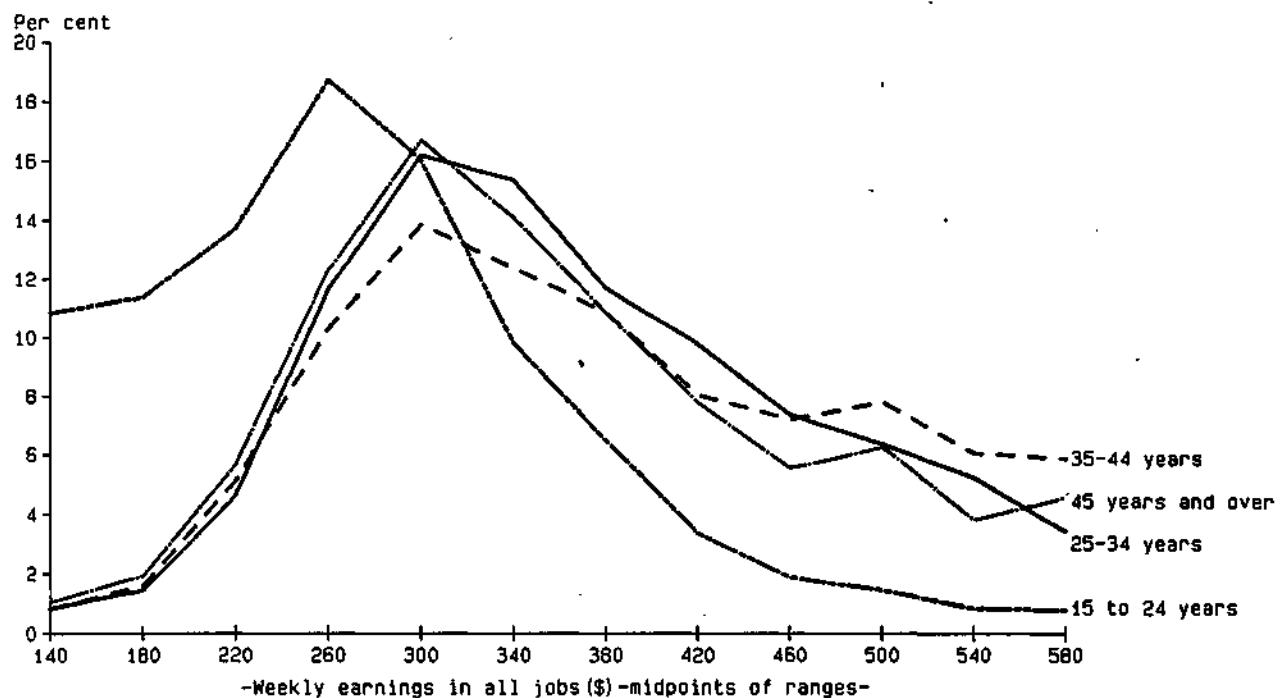
Source: Weekly earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985, (6310.0).

CHART 6.n. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY STATUS  
AUGUST 1985



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia, August, 1985 (\$310.0).

CHART 6.o. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES: DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP.  
AUGUST 1985



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia, August, 1985 (\$340.0).

TABLE 6.6. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES(a): DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

Weekly earnings (\$)		Age group (years)								Total
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	20 and over	
MALES										
Under 40		39.4	6.5	*	*	*	*	3.6	17.8	57.2
40 and under	80	18.2	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	17.4	35.5
80	120	25.8	8.0	6.4	3.7	*	*	*	25.9	51.7
120	160	65.2	11.3	7.0	6.0	6.0	*	*	35.0	100.1
160	200	54.3	18.1	12.2	7.7	6.5	4.4	4.2	53.2	107.4
200	240	35.0	42.9	33.0	24.2	19.0	9.7	7.5	136.2	171.2
240	280	26.8	90.1	87.2	54.3	44.9	19.7	13.2	309.4	336.3
280	320	17.8	93.2	133.2	89.9	68.7	36.2	22.0	443.1	460.9
320	360	5.7	65.0	139.2	97.7	65.8	31.2	17.4	416.4	422.1
360	400	*	49.0	113.1	87.5	56.9	26.1	11.9	344.5	347.2
400	440	*	28.1	95.2	67.8	44.4	17.7	6.8	260.0	261.8
440	480	*	15.6	75.4	60.0	30.3	12.5	3.9	197.6	198.5
480	520	*	14.3	65.2	68.5	39.1	11.1	4.5	202.7	203.3
520	560	*	8.0	57.6	53.5	25.0	7.8	*	154.8	155.2
560	600	*	6.6	38.6	56.2	29.9	9.3	4.2	144.8	145.3
600 and over		*	8.7	64.0	89.4	56.9	18.4	6.7	244.1	245.1
<i>Total</i>		295.9	471.4	933.6	770.5	500.8	209.4	117.2	3,002.9	3,298.8
FEMALES										
Under 40		51.2	5.7	17.4	13.1	8.0	*	3.9	51.0	102.2
40 and under	80	31.7	8.4	32.9	27.0	16.0	3.9	*	90.6	122.3
80	120	24.1	13.3	36.2	44.5	18.3	5.4	*	120.5	144.6
120	160	62.0	20.2	40.7	49.3	27.1	5.7	3.5	146.6	208.6
160	200	56.9	27.0	38.3	47.0	23.7	7.8	4.4	148.3	205.2
200	240	38.8	61.4	47.9	57.2	39.4	8.3	*	217.3	256.1
240	280	16.8	99.8	80.9	69.4	43.5	13.2	6.1	312.9	329.8
280	320	5.7	80.7	87.9	65.0	39.0	11.0	*	286.8	292.6
320	360	*	46.5	64.7	34.7	24.9	5.9	*	180.2	182.6
360	400	*	26.4	42.7	26.8	13.0	4.1	*	115.3	116.5
400	440	*	10.1	34.1	17.6	9.2	*	*	74.5	75.6
440 and over		*	14.8	69.9	56.0	27.1	8.1	*	177.4	178.3
<i>Total</i>		292.8	414.4	593.6	507.7	289.4	78.4	37.9	1,921.5	2,214.2
PERSONS										
Under 40		90.5	12.2	20.7	15.0	10.3	*	7.5	68.8	159.4
40 and under	80	49.9	14.4	35.9	29.2	18.2	5.0	5.3	108.0	157.9
80	120	49.9	21.3	42.6	48.2	21.3	7.2	5.8	146.5	196.4
120	160	127.2	31.5	47.8	55.3	33.2	8.0	5.8	181.5	308.7
160	200	111.2	45.1	50.5	54.7	30.2	12.2	8.6	201.5	312.6
200	240	73.8	104.2	80.9	81.4	58.5	18.0	10.6	353.5	427.3
240	280	43.7	189.9	168.1	123.8	88.5	32.9	19.2	622.4	666.0
280	320	23.5	173.9	221.1	154.8	107.6	47.2	25.4	729.9	753.4
320	360	8.1	111.6	203.9	132.5	90.7	37.1	20.8	596.6	604.6
360	400	3.9	75.4	155.8	114.3	69.9	30.3	14.1	459.8	463.6
400	440	*	38.3	129.3	85.4	53.6	19.7	8.3	334.6	337.4
440	480	*	22.0	98.6	77.3	40.3	14.4	3.9	256.6	257.7
480	520	*	17.1	86.0	83.4	46.6	13.3	4.8	251.2	251.8
520	560	*	9.3	69.3	63.6	29.1	8.7	3.6	183.6	184.2
560	600	*	8.8	44.5	62.2	33.0	10.7	4.5	163.7	164.4
600 and over		*	10.7	72.3	97.0	59.2	20.0	7.0	266.3	267.6
<i>Total</i>		588.7	885.8	1,527.2	1,278.2	790.2	287.8	155.1	4,924.4	5,513.0

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985* (6310.0).

TABLE 6.7. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES(a) : DISTRIBUTION BY MARITAL STATUS  
AUGUST 1985  
('000)

Weekly earnings(\$)	Males			Females			Persons		
	Married	Not-married	Total	Married	Not-married	Total	Married	Not-married	Total
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES									
Under 120	11.0	32.9	43.9	10.8	21.9	32.7	21.8	54.8	76.6
120 and under 160	12.6	70.7	83.3	10.8	65.7	76.5	23.4	136.4	159.8
160 "	22.5	70.8	93.4	23.1	75.0	98.1	45.7	145.8	191.4
200 "	68.3	93.1	161.5	77.4	95.9	173.3	145.7	189.0	334.8
240 "	170.8	153.8	324.6	139.7	142.0	281.7	310.5	295.7	606.2
280 "	291.2	160.8	452.1	138.8	123.5	262.3	430.1	284.3	714.4
320 "	292.6	125.4	418.0	87.4	81.7	169.1	380.0	207.1	587.1
360 "	242.7	101.8	344.4	53.0	53.6	106.6	295.7	155.4	451.1
400 "	187.4	72.3	259.7	34.2	35.4	69.6	221.6	107.7	329.3
440 "	149.9	45.2	195.2	29.4	24.2	53.5	179.3	69.4	248.7
480 "	154.7	44.1	198.8	27.5	17.8	45.2	182.2	61.9	244.1
520 "	121.5	30.2	151.8	15.6	11.4	27.0	137.1	41.6	178.7
560 "	114.9	28.0	142.9	8.4	9.2	17.6	123.3	37.2	160.5
600 and over	195.6	45.6	241.3	11.3	8.8	20.2	207.0	54.5	261.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,035.9</b>	<b>1,074.8</b>	<b>3,110.7</b>	<b>667.5</b>	<b>766.9</b>	<b>1,433.5</b>	<b>2,703.4</b>	<b>1,840.8</b>	<b>4,544.2</b>
PART-TIME EMPLOYEES									
Under 40	4.1	45.6	49.7	32.9	64.9	97.8	37.0	110.5	147.5
40 and under 80	6.2	23.4	29.6	66.2	49.5	115.7	72.5	72.9	145.3
80 "	5.0	16.2	21.2	95.1	27.8	122.9	100.1	44.0	144.1
120 "	5.7	11.1	16.9	105.1	27.0	132.0	110.8	38.1	148.9
160 "	5.2	8.8	14.1	88.4	18.7	107.1	93.7	27.5	121.2
200 "	5.4	4.4	9.8	65.1	17.6	82.8	70.6	22.0	92.6
240 "	5.7	6.0	11.7	36.9	11.2	48.1	42.6	17.2	59.8
280 "	4.2	4.6	8.8	24.6	5.7	30.2	28.8	10.3	39.1
320 "	*	*	4.1	11.2	*	13.4	13.7	3.8	17.5
360 and over	15.4	6.9	22.3	21.2	9.3	30.5	36.6	16.2	52.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>188.1</b>	<b>546.7</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>780.7</b>	<b>606.3</b>	<b>362.5</b>	<b>968.8</b>

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985* (6310.0).

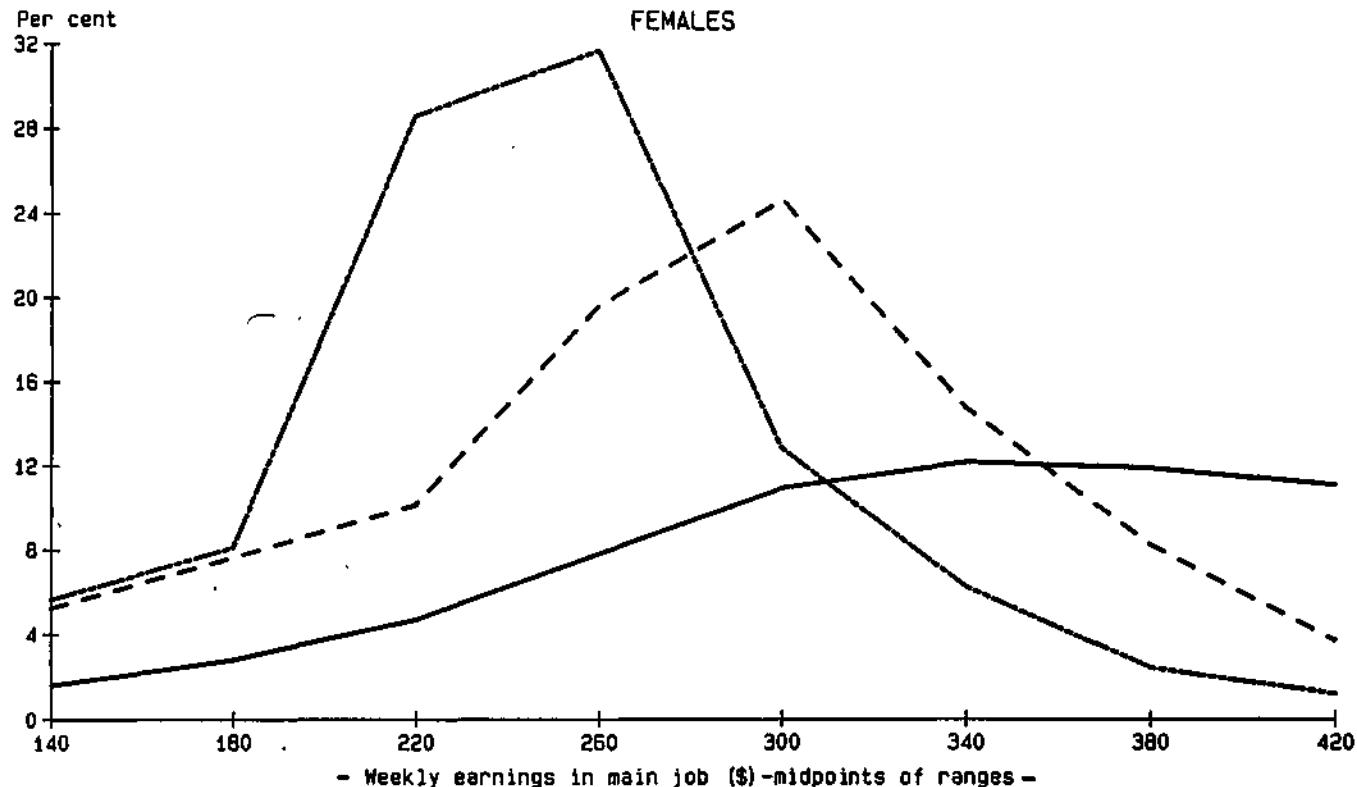
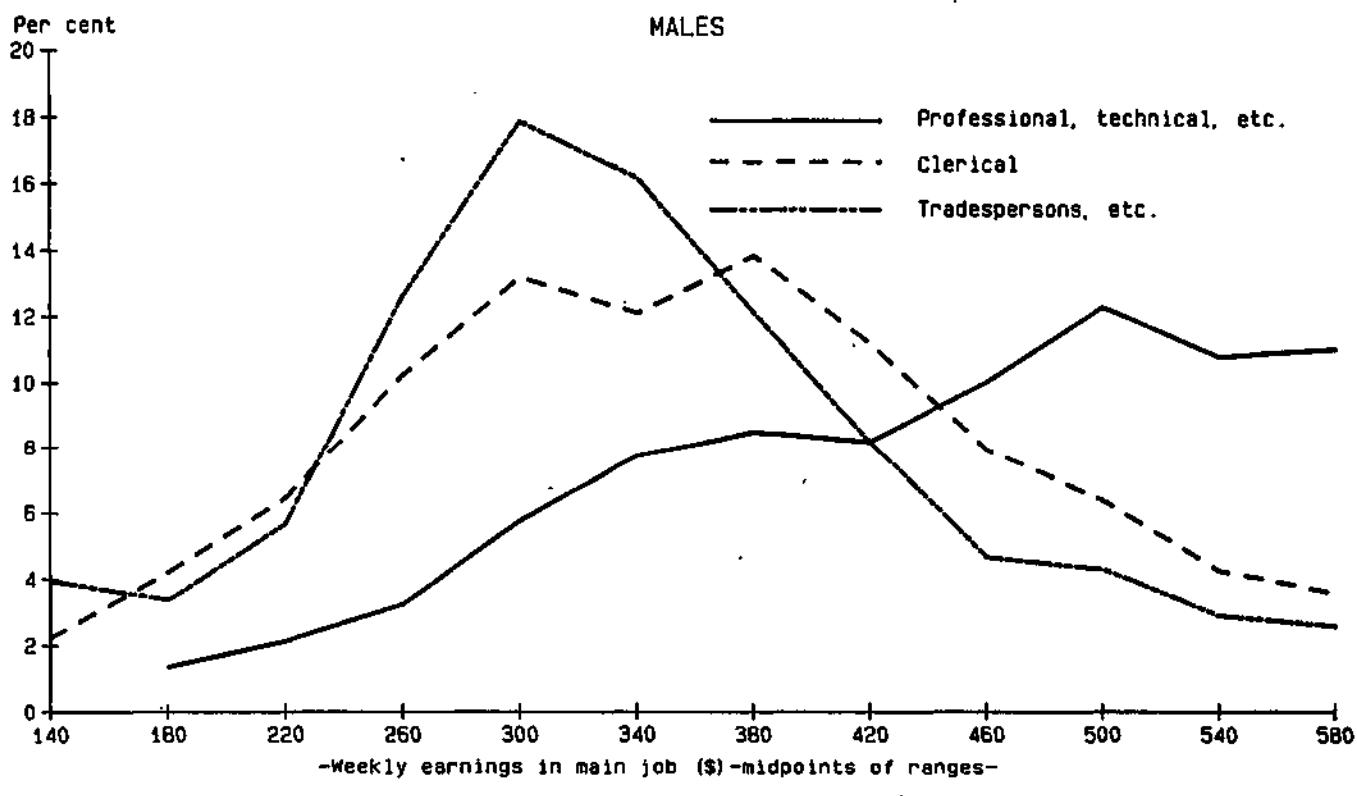
TABLE 6.8. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL EMPLOYEES(a) : DISTRIBUTION BY FAMILY STATUS, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

Weekly earnings(\$)	Family status																			
	Member of a family					Not a member of a family														
	Husband or wife		Total	Not-married family head	Child of family head	Other relative of family head	Total	Not a member of a family	Not family coded	Total										
With children aged 0-14 present																				
MALES																				
Under 40		*	3.8	5.6	*	40.7	*	47.4	5.3	4.4										
40 and under	80	*	5.8	8.9	*	20.1	*	29.9	3.6	*										
80	120	5.2	5.5	10.6	*	28.8	*	40.8	8.6	*										
120	160	8.4	9.5	18.0	*	63.7	*	85.3	10.5	4.3										
160	200	11.9	15.0	26.9	*	58.3	*	89.1	13.4	4.9										
200	240	42.6	29.5	72.1	*	60.0	5.5	139.2	22.4	9.6										
240	280	97.3	75.6	172.9	4.0	89.9	5.8	272.6	52.0	11.7										
280	320	159.4	129.4	288.8	7.7	77.1	5.9	379.5	65.2	16.1										
320	360	162.8	124.1	286.9	4.7	49.7	5.5	346.7	56.1	19.2										
360	400	134.9	101.9	236.8	4.4	34.9	*	279.2	52.0	16.0										
400	440	111.4	72.3	183.8	4.1	21.0	*	210.3	42.3	9.2										
440	480	94.9	54.5	149.4	*	12.7	*	166.1	27.3	5.2										
480	520	98.2	55.5	153.7	3.5	12.5	*	171.1	24.7	7.5										
520	560	80.7	41.9	122.7	3.7	4.6	*	131.2	20.2	3.8										
560	600	72.0	40.8	112.8	*	4.0	*	120.0	20.1	5.2										
600 and over		123.4	67.1	190.5	3.5	7.0	*	201.9	31.8	11.4										
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,208.2</b>	<b>832.2</b>	<b>2,040.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2,710.3</b>	<b>455.6</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>3,298.8</b>									
FEMALES																				
Under 40		24.6	9.2	33.8	5.7	50.2	*	90.1	7.2	4.8										
40 and under	80	48.2	19.0	67.1	10.1	32.0	*	110.0	5.9	6.5										
80	120	72.0	26.5	98.6	6.0	23.2	*	128.6	9.0	7.0										
120	160	67.4	43.9	111.3	7.6	63.2	*	183.1	15.9	9.6										
160	200	62.0	46.2	108.1	7.5	59.5	*	177.4	18.4	9.4										
200	240	68.6	69.1	137.6	13.6	59.9	*	213.0	29.1	14.1										
240	280	68.6	99.6	168.2	21.6	59.3	5.4	254.5	59.5	15.8										
280	320	65.0	90.4	155.4	19.4	43.1	*	221.2	56.3	15.1										
320	360	36.8	57.1	93.9	13.7	20.8	*	131.4	41.8	9.3										
360	400	21.3	35.5	56.8	10.6	10.6	*	78.7	32.4	5.3										
400	440	11.1	26.7	37.8	6.1	6.5	*	51.5	22.4	*										
440	480	14.6	17.3	31.8	3.9	4.3	*	41.0	15.3	*										
480	520	11.8	16.9	28.8	*	*	*	34.8	10.9	*										
520	560	6.6	9.5	16.2	*	*	*	20.1	7.4	*										
560	600	3.6	4.6	8.2	*	*	*	11.2	6.6	*										
600 and over		5.6	7.1	12.7	*	*	*	15.9	5.2	*										
<b>Total</b>		<b>587.6</b>	<b>578.7</b>	<b>1,166.3</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>439.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>1,762.5</b>	<b>343.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>2,214.2</b>									

(a) Estimates of wage and salary earners and their earnings obtained from this survey may differ from similar estimates derived from other sources.

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985* (6310.0).

CHART 6.p. WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES:  
 DISTRIBUTION FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS,  
 AUGUST 1985



Source: Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) Australia August 1985 (6310.0).

TABLE 6.9. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES WITH A SECOND JOB : EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB  
BY EARNINGS IN SECOND JOB, AUGUST 1985

Weekly earnings in main job	Males				Females				Mean weekly earnings in second job	
	Weekly earnings in second job		Mean weekly earnings in second job	Total	Weekly earnings in second job		Mean weekly earnings in second job			
	Under \$30	\$30 and over		Under \$30	\$30 and under \$80	\$80 and over				
	'000	'000	'000	\$	'000	'000	'000	'000	\$	
Under 120	*	*	5.0	59	5.6	7.9	4.7	18.2	61	
120 and under 200	*	4.0	6.1	79	*	4.8	4.0	11.3	73	
200 .. 240	*	*	*	61	*	*	*	5.8	74	
240 .. 320	*	7.8	9.0	87	*	3.7	4.5	8.9	93	
320 and over	4.6	27.0	31.6	95	*	*	4.8	9.6	93	
Total	11.2	43.2	54.4	87	12.3	21.5	20.0	53.8	76	
—dollars—										
Median earnings in main job	268	370	358	..	131	170	227	178	..	
Mean earnings in main job	288	381	362	..	157	188	235	199	..	

Source: *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1985* (6310.0).

TABLE 6.10. ALL INCOME RECEIPIENTS : PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME,  
AUSTRALIA, 1981-82

Principal source of income	Males	Married females	Other females	All females	All persons	
					1981-82	1978-79
NUMBERS ('000)						
Wages or salary	3,299.8	1,188.4	777.8	1,966.3	5,266.0	5,206.4
Own business, trade or profession	700.4	372.7	31.6	404.2	1,104.6	1,052.3
Government cash benefits	783.2	1,236.1	733.6	1,969.8	2,752.9	2,789.2
Superannuation	72.8	5.2	31.0	36.2	109.0	89.2
Interest, rent, dividend, etc.	156.1	351.4	72.2	423.5	579.7	385.7
Other	54.2	25.0	33.6	58.6	112.8	67.7
Total	5,066.4	3,178.8	1,679.8	4,858.6	9,925.1	9,590.4
PER CENT						
Wages or salary	61.2	37.4	46.3	40.5	53.1	54.3
Own business, trade or profession	13.8	11.7	1.9	8.3	11.1	10.9
Government cash benefits	15.5	38.9	43.7	40.5	27.7	29.1
Superannuation	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.9
Interest, rent, dividend, etc.	3.1	11.1	4.3	8.7	5.8	4.0
Other	1.1	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: *Income and Housing Survey—Income of Individuals, Australia* (6502.0).

## CHAPTER 7

### NON-WAGE BENEFITS

In Chapter 6, statistics were given on wages and salaries as a measure of the monetary remuneration paid for employment. In this chapter, attention is given to benefits other than wages, salaries and supplements, that may arise from employment. Such benefits may take a variety of forms including assistance with housing or medical expenses, participation in superannuation schemes and entitlements to sick and annual leave.

Information on these non-wage benefits is available from two household surveys. Data on the incidence of various types of benefit are obtained from a supplementary survey usually conducted during August. An irregular survey held as a supplement to the ABS monthly labour force survey obtains information on the amount and timing of paid annual and long-service leave.

**CHART 7.a. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED  
AUGUST 1983, AUGUST 1984 AND AUGUST 1985**  
BENEFIT RECEIVED

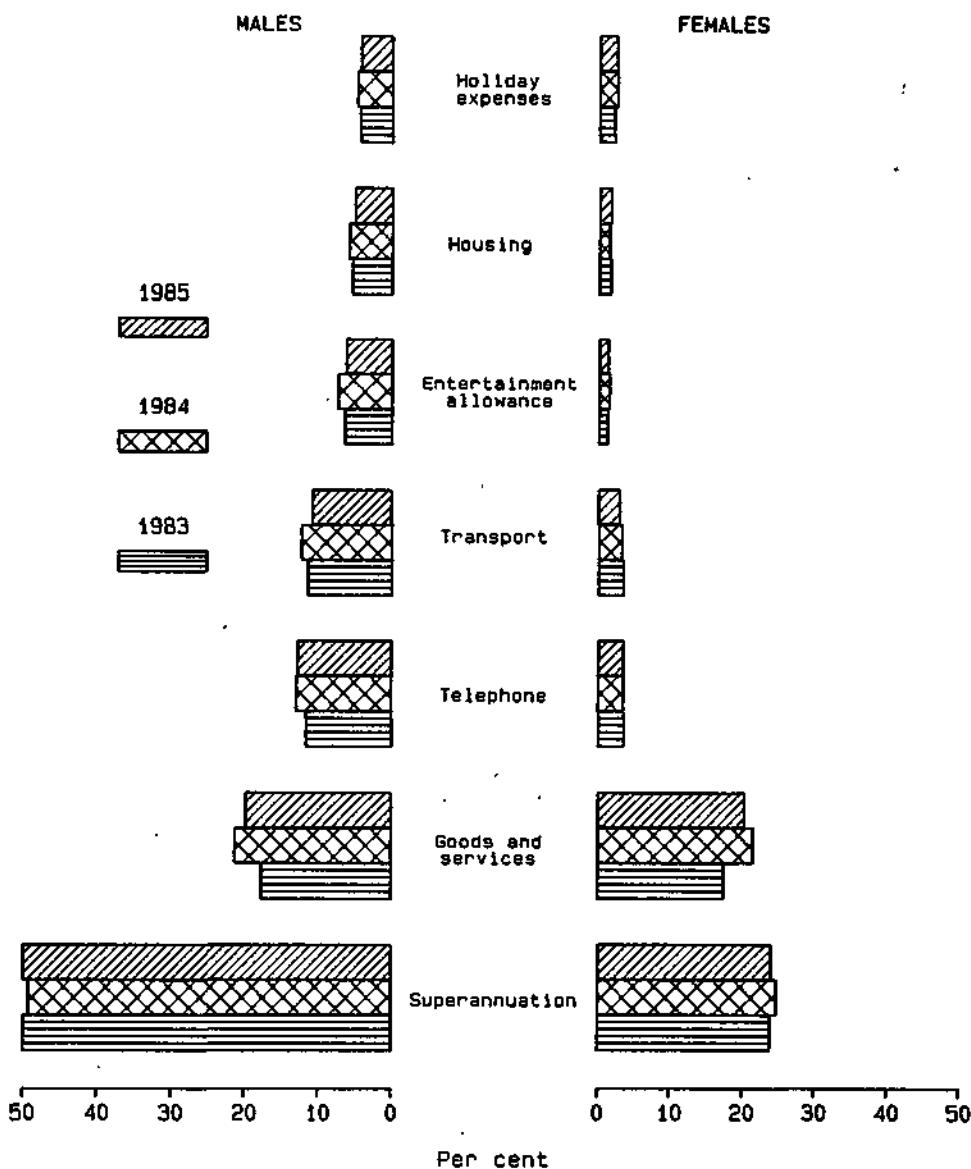


TABLE 7.1. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND AGE, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	Age group (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
MALES								
<i>Total employees</i>	295.9	471.4	933.6	770.5	500.8	209.4	117.2	3,298.8
No benefits	58.8	40.0	41.3	26.3	17.1	8.4	11.5	203.3
One or more benefits	237.2	431.4	892.2	744.2	483.7	201.1	105.7	3,095.5
Holiday expenses	4.1	17.8	54.6	47.3	24.7	10.2	4.1	162.7
Low-interest finance	*	9.4	39.7	28.5	15.7	*	*	99.1
Goods and services	61.0	111.0	201.5	150.3	81.6	32.1	17.2	654.8
Housing	6.0	17.8	57.2	49.1	25.6	6.8	6.0	168.5
Electricity	4.4	10.3	26.2	26.3	12.6	4.5	*	87.7
Telephone	4.0	17.2	108.6	154.9	94.2	30.6	14.8	424.3
Transport	4.6	26.0	98.5	127.9	68.0	20.2	11.8	357.0
Medical	5.9	14.8	42.4	36.5	19.8	5.4	4.2	129.0
Union dues	*	11.1	35.4	32.7	16.0	*	*	104.7
Club fees	*	4.5	20.9	24.8	13.1	4.9	*	71.7
Entertainment allowance	*	6.9	57.4	78.0	44.3	12.0	8.6	207.3
Shares	*	3.9	18.8	21.8	13.7	5.6	*	66.5
Study leave	5.7	16.0	30.5	14.8	*	*	*	70.1
Superannuation	28.7	138.3	478.2	481.3	328.7	133.7	58.8	1,647.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	5.2	*	*	*	11.0
Sick leave	211.5	405.3	858.2	710.4	461.8	195.4	96.8	2,939.3
Annual leave	212.7	410.2	864.5	717.6	465.5	195.8	99.0	2,965.3
Long-service leave	125.4	305.0	721.5	615.9	411.2	177.0	82.7	2,438.6
FEMALES								
<i>Total employees</i>	292.8	414.4	593.6	507.7	289.4	78.4	37.9	2,214.2
No benefits	68.1	42.6	106.0	115.6	52.1	12.9	9.4	406.7
One or more benefits	224.6	371.8	487.7	392.2	237.2	65.5	28.5	1,807.5
Holiday expenses	6.2	16.8	15.6	9.1	5.0	*	*	55.1
Low-interest finance	*	16.8	14.0	4.3	*	*	*	39.2
Goods and services	87.7	102.7	111.2	77.2	49.4	15.1	5.6	449.0
Housing	*	7.3	10.5	10.0	3.7	*	*	36.2
Electricity	*	*	6.9	9.4	*	*	*	25.6
Telephone	*	6.3	23.7	26.1	12.1	4.9	*	78.1
Transport	*	7.6	22.6	22.5	9.1	*	*	66.7
Medical	5.0	18.6	17.6	8.5	5.3	*	*	57.1
Entertainment allowance	*	3.9	11.8	7.5	4.4	*	*	28.6
Study leave	4.0	5.7	10.3	7.3	*	*	*	30.4
Superannuation	22.2	107.2	166.9	121.4	83.0	23.1	7.4	531.2
Sick leave	182.2	348.9	432.8	337.3	208.6	56.2	21.8	1,587.8
Annual leave	180.4	345.7	432.2	338.5	212.6	56.8	23.6	1,589.9
Long-service leave	108.8	265.6	345.3	268.2	178.8	47.2	18.7	1,232.5
PERSONS								
<i>Total employees</i>	588.7	885.8	1,527.2	1,278.2	790.2	287.8	155.1	5,513.0
No benefits	126.9	82.6	147.3	141.9	69.2	21.2	20.9	610.0
One or more benefits	461.8	803.2	1,379.9	1,136.3	721.0	266.6	134.2	4,903.0
Holiday expenses	10.2	34.6	70.2	56.3	29.7	12.2	4.6	217.8
Low-interest finance	3.7	26.2	53.7	32.8	17.2	*	*	138.3
Goods and services	148.7	213.7	312.8	227.6	131.1	47.2	22.8	1,103.7
Housing	9.0	25.0	67.8	59.1	29.3	7.6	6.9	204.7
Electricity	5.9	13.6	33.1	35.7	15.5	5.1	4.3	113.3
Telephone	5.8	23.5	132.3	181.0	106.3	35.4	18.0	502.4
Transport	5.4	33.6	121.1	150.5	77.1	22.4	13.7	423.7
Medical	10.8	33.4	60.0	45.1	25.0	6.3	5.4	186.1
Union dues	4.4	15.3	43.1	36.8	17.6	4.1	*	124.6
Club fees	*	7.7	24.3	28.7	13.4	5.5	*	84.2
Entertainment allowance	*	10.9	69.2	85.5	48.8	12.5	8.9	235.9
Shares	*	5.8	24.6	27.4	16.2	6.1	*	83.5
Study leave	9.7	21.7	40.9	22.1	5.8	*	*	100.5
Superannuation	50.9	245.6	645.1	602.7	411.7	156.8	66.3	2,179.0
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	8.1	*	*	*	16.2
Sick leave	393.8	754.2	1,291.0	1,047.7	670.4	251.6	118.5	4,527.1
Annual leave	393.1	755.8	1,296.7	1,056.2	678.1	252.6	122.7	4,555.2
Long-service leave	234.2	570.6	1,066.7	884.1	589.9	224.2	101.4	3,671.0

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985* (6334.0).

TABLE 7.2. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	Occupation								Total	
	Pro- fessional, technical etc.	Adminis- trative, executive and managerial	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, fisher- persons, timber- getters etc.	Transport and communi- cation	Trades- persons etc.(a)	Service, sport and recreation		
MALES										
<i>Total employees</i>	494.4	270.0	318.8	214.4	127.1	221.1	1,451.5	201.6	3,298.8	
No benefits	13.6	4.0	9.8	26.7	23.8	16.3	78.0	31.0	203.3	
One or more benefits	480.8	266.0	308.9	187.6	103.3	204.8	1,373.5	170.7	3,095.5	
Holiday expenses	15.2	17.4	27.8	6.3	*	31.3	55.9	6.6	162.7	
Low-interest finance	12.9	21.9	39.1	5.3	*	*	15.4	*	99.1	
Goods and services	58.9	74.8	56.8	71.9	32.4	42.1	288.7	29.2	654.8	
Housing	32.3	23.1	13.7	3.8	30.6	8.8	45.7	10.6	168.5	
Electricity	12.8	12.1	*	*	22.2	4.1	27.8	*	87.7	
Telephone	80.7	121.9	31.9	37.5	23.9	13.5	102.8	12.0	424.3	
Transport	58.2	120.1	17.4	62.8	15.9	11.0	68.0	3.6	357.0	
Medical	21.8	25.0	23.4	4.9	3.9	4.0	39.8	6.1	129.0	
Union dues	29.5	22.4	8.5	4.8	*	4.9	28.2	3.7	104.7	
Club fees	14.6	30.7	8.6	6.0	*	*	6.8	*	71.7	
Entertainment allowance	42.8	92.4	16.9	31.7	*	*	15.7	*	207.3	
Shares	10.1	19.4	6.4	5.5	*	*	17.8	*	66.5	
Study leave	23.2	6.0	16.1	4.2	*	*	14.4	*	70.1	
Superannuation	328.9	177.5	227.1	71.3	26.7	108.5	623.7	84.1	1,647.8	
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11.0	
Sick leave	459.4	250.7	304.6	166.7	86.3	195.6	1,320.1	155.9	2,939.3	
Annual leave	463.6	252.3	305.5	170.2	88.2	197.2	1,331.6	156.3	2,965.3	
Long-service leave	413.8	205.5	286.8	119.8	49.4	165.5	1,070.2	127.6	2,438.6	
FEMALES										
<i>Total employees</i>	446.6	48.1	814.8	253.3	22.3	38.2	210.4	380.5	2,214.2	
No benefits	59.9	*	97.4	65.9	8.7	9.6	32.6	130.0	406.7	
One or more benefits	386.7	45.6	717.5	187.4	13.7	28.6	177.8	250.4	1,807.5	
Holiday expenses	7.2	*	33.5	*	*	*	*	5.5	55.1	
Low-interest finance	*	*	33.7	*	*	*	*	*	39.2	
Goods and services	36.0	16.7	143.7	125.6	6.5	6.4	63.4	50.7	449.0	
Housing	8.9	*	11.0	*	3.8	*	*	5.3	36.2	
Electricity	3.5	*	9.4	*	*	*	*	*	25.6	
Telephone	11.8	7.1	38.0	7.4	*	3.9	*	5.5	78.1	
Transport	9.2	9.7	31.2	8.1	*	*	*	4.3	66.7	
Medical	11.4	*	32.2	3.9	*	*	*	4.0	57.1	
Entertainment allowance	6.9	5.9	11.3	*	*	*	*	*	28.6	
Study leave	11.6	*	13.7	*	*	*	*	*	30.4	
Superannuation	135.0	13.1	272.1	22.3	*	12.7	39.0	36.1	531.2	
Sick leave	362.0	37.8	655.7	126.1	8.3	26.2	159.5	212.3	1,587.8	
Annual leave	356.7	39.4	659.0	125.5	8.2	26.4	160.2	214.5	1,589.9	
Long-service leave	312.9	24.0	524.7	81.6	*	22.5	114.5	149.1	1,232.5	
PERSONS										
<i>Total employees</i>	941.0	318.1	1,133.6	467.6	149.4	259.3	1,661.9	582.1	5,513.0	
No benefits	73.6	6.6	107.2	92.6	32.5	26.0	110.6	161.0	610.0	
One or more benefits	867.4	311.5	1,026.4	375.0	116.8	233.4	1,551.3	421.1	4,903.0	
Holiday expenses	22.3	19.3	61.3	9.2	*	33.3	58.1	12.0	217.8	
Low-interest finance	15.0	23.3	72.8	5.6	*	*	15.9	*	138.3	
Goods and services	94.9	91.4	200.5	197.4	39.0	48.5	352.1	80.0	1,103.7	
Housing	41.1	24.5	24.7	6.4	34.3	10.2	47.5	15.9	204.7	
Electricity	16.3	14.1	12.5	5.2	25.3	5.1	28.9	5.9	113.3	
Telephone	92.5	129.0	69.9	44.9	26.9	17.3	104.3	17.6	502.4	
Transport	67.4	129.8	48.6	70.9	17.9	11.3	69.8	8.0	423.7	
Medical	33.3	27.3	55.6	8.8	4.5	4.6	41.9	10.1	186.1	
Union dues	35.2	24.4	15.7	6.7	*	5.1	28.5	6.0	124.6	
Club fees	17.5	32.7	14.1	7.0	*	*	7.5	*	84.2	
Entertainment allowance	49.7	98.3	28.2	35.2	*	*	15.8	4.3	235.9	
Shares	11.8	22.0	14.9	6.7	4.3	*	19.7	*	83.5	
Study leave	34.8	6.8	29.8	5.7	*	*	15.1	5.4	100.5	
Superannuation	463.9	190.6	499.2	93.6	27.5	121.2	662.7	120.2	2,179.0	
Children's education expenses	*	3.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	16.2	
Sick leave	821.3	288.4	960.2	292.7	94.7	221.8	1,479.6	368.3	4,527.1	
Annual leave	820.3	291.7	964.5	295.7	96.4	223.6	1,491.8	371.1	4,555.2	
Long-service leave	726.7	229.5	811.5	201.4	52.6	188.0	1,184.7	276.7	3,671.0	

(a) Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers.

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985* (6334.0).

TABLE 7.3. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED AND WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MAIN JOB, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	Weekly earnings(a) in main job (\$)									
	Under 120	120 and under 160	160 and under 200	200 and under 240	240 and under 280	280 and under 320	320 and under 400	400 and under 520	520 and over	Total
	MALES									
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>171.9</b>	<b>336.2</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>772.0</b>	<b>662.6</b>	<b>535.9</b>	<b>3,298.8</b>
No benefits	74.7	13.8	13.0	17.2	18.3	16.1	20.2	18.3	11.8	203.3
One or more benefits	72.0	88.5	94.4	154.7	317.9	447.8	751.9	644.3	524.1	3,095.5
Holiday expenses	*	*	*	4.4	10.2	19.0	37.5	42.0	45.6	162.7
Low-interest finance	*	*	*	*	5.5	10.9	23.1	27.1	28.2	99.1
Goods and services	29.2	15.7	23.5	38.1	65.0	100.3	162.3	128.3	92.4	654.8
Housing	9.1	3.7	4.6	9.7	13.9	16.2	28.1	32.8	50.3	168.5
Electricity	7.4	*	*	6.7	9.6	8.0	13.4	14.5	22.1	87.7
Telephone	10.7	5.3	6.7	12.3	19.4	34.4	83.7	113.4	138.4	424.3
Transport	7.8	6.1	4.9	11.6	17.1	35.1	83.5	90.0	100.9	357.0
Medical	4.4	*	*	4.4	4.9	10.8	24.6	29.2	45.9	129.0
Union dues	*	*	*	3.5	6.1	11.9	21.8	22.5	34.2	104.7
Club fees	*	*	*	*	*	4.9	10.4	19.0	29.0	71.7
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	4.0	6.8	12.0	37.6	55.5	85.8	207.3
Shares	*	*	*	*	*	4.5	15.0	17.7	21.0	66.5
Study leave	*	*	4.0	*	6.3	5.6	15.3	17.7	15.6	70.1
Superannuation	5.8	9.8	21.4	47.0	112.8	204.6	404.6	441.4	400.3	1,647.8
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.6	11.0
Sick leave	38.5	79.2	84.1	142.8	303.4	429.8	731.1	624.0	506.4	2,939.3
Annual leave	38.0	80.9	87.5	145.0	305.9	435.2	735.4	629.6	507.8	2,965.3
Long-service leave	18.0	42.6	55.3	99.4	225.2	347.9	621.4	564.6	464.2	2,438.6
FEMALES										
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>379.2</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>297.0</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>2,214.2</b>
No benefits	221.7	59.3	38.5	32.3	19.5	13.4	13.7	5.9	*	406.7
One or more benefits	157.5	150.9	164.3	223.2	312.9	276.8	283.3	173.4	65.1	1,807.5
Holiday expenses	*	*	3.8	5.4	7.6	11.1	12.5	7.9	*	55.1
Low-interest finance	*	*	*	*	7.6	10.3	7.6	4.2	*	39.2
Goods and services	72.3	45.3	46.9	63.2	82.7	57.9	52.2	22.5	6.0	449.0
Housing	8.4	3.9	*	*	3.5	3.7	5.6	3.9	*	36.2
Electricity	6.4	*	*	*	*	*	3.7	*	*	25.6
Telephone	15.1	7.4	6.8	6.0	7.5	8.4	11.6	9.8	5.4	78.1
Transport	9.0	5.0	4.7	5.5	6.3	9.7	11.6	10.3	4.7	66.7
Medical	4.5	*	4.3	4.0	10.3	11.1	9.1	8.0	*	57.1
Entertainment allowance	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.7	10.3	3.6	28.6
Study leave	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	6.5	5.7	*	30.4
Superannuation	7.3	11.3	24.2	46.0	85.9	103.6	122.4	90.6	39.9	531.2
Sick leave	69.4	116.7	135.2	196.6	296.9	266.5	273.8	170.6	62.0	1,587.8
Annual leave	69.6	117.7	138.6	197.5	294.9	267.5	272.8	169.4	61.9	1,589.9
Long-service leave	41.3	69.2	93.0	144.0	220.2	218.9	236.8	151.8	57.4	1,232.5
PERSONS										
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>525.8</b>	<b>312.4</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>427.4</b>	<b>668.6</b>	<b>754.1</b>	<b>1,069.0</b>	<b>841.9</b>	<b>603.4</b>	<b>5,513.0</b>
No benefits	296.4	73.1	51.5	49.5	37.8	29.5	33.8	24.2	14.2	610.0
One or more benefits	229.5	239.3	258.8	378.0	630.8	724.6	1,035.2	817.7	589.2	4,903.0
Holiday expenses	*	3.7	5.4	9.8	17.8	30.1	50.1	49.9	47.7	217.8
Low-interest finance	*	*	4.6	5.3	13.1	21.2	30.7	31.3	29.7	138.3
Goods and services	101.5	61.1	70.4	101.3	147.6	158.2	214.4	150.8	98.4	1,103.7
Housing	17.5	7.5	7.4	12.4	17.5	20.0	33.8	36.7	52.0	204.7
Electricity	13.7	5.8	5.9	8.7	12.1	9.9	17.1	16.7	23.3	113.3
Telephone	25.8	12.7	13.6	18.3	26.8	42.8	95.3	123.2	143.7	502.4
Transport	16.8	11.1	9.7	17.0	23.3	44.8	95.0	100.2	105.7	423.7
Medical	8.9	5.5	6.6	8.4	15.2	21.9	33.6	37.2	48.8	186.1
Union dues	4.6	*	*	4.9	8.6	15.4	26.2	25.5	35.8	124.6
Club fees	*	*	*	*	5.1	6.5	12.5	21.4	29.5	84.2
Entertainment allowance	3.6	*	*	5.3	8.4	15.2	42.3	65.8	89.4	235.9
Shares	4.1	*	*	4.5	5.4	7.2	17.7	18.7	23.0	83.5
Study leave	5.4	3.5	5.9	*	8.5	10.0	21.8	23.4	18.7	100.5
Superannuation	13.1	21.1	45.6	93.0	198.7	308.2	527.1	532.0	440.2	2,179.0
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.7	16.2
Sick leave	107.9	195.9	219.3	339.5	600.2	696.2	1,004.9	794.7	568.4	4,527.1
Annual leave	107.5	198.6	226.1	342.5	600.8	702.7	1,008.2	798.9	569.7	4,555.2
Long-service leave	59.4	111.8	148.3	243.3	445.4	566.7	858.2	716.3	521.6	3,671.0

(a) Refers to weekly earnings from last pay.

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985* (6334.0).

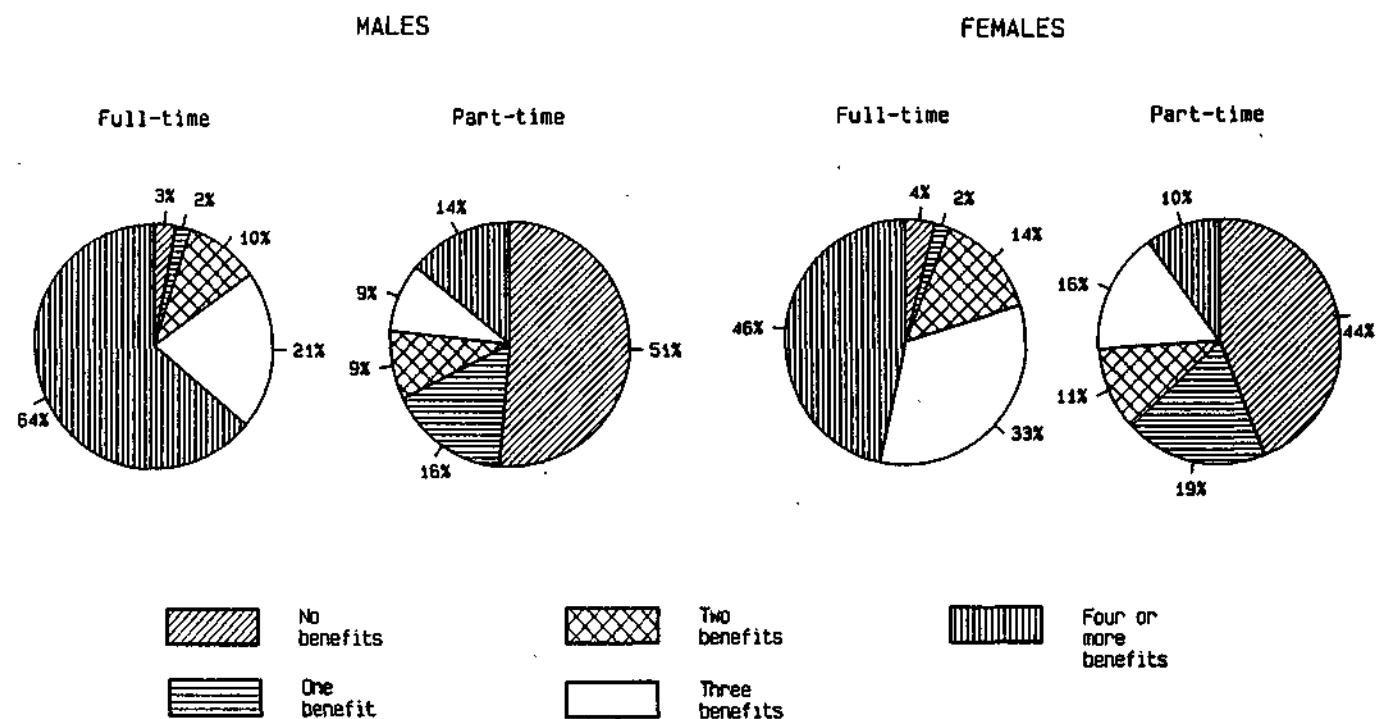
TABLE 7.4. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED, INDUSTRY AND WHETHER GOVERNMENT OR NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR, AUGUST 1985  
('000)

	<i>Agriculture, etc.</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manu- facturing</i>	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>Transport and storage</i>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>1,052.0</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>1,039.5</b>	<b>302.5</b>
No benefits	29.4	*	54.3	*	34.2	148.5	22.7
One or more benefits	89.6	96.7	997.7	136.4	269.9	891.1	279.8
Holiday expenses	*	15.0	14.3	*	4.0	20.4	91.0
Low-interest finance	*	4.4	10.6	*	*	5.8	4.7
Goods and services	35.7	20.1	266.9	21.4	25.9	423.9	57.6
Housing	36.2	24.1	13.1	7.6	10.0	19.2	12.2
Electricity	26.0	16.3	7.9	4.9	8.4	15.7	5.0
Telephone	27.5	10.5	77.1	15.3	42.1	94.4	28.3
Transport	18.6	5.5	83.9	*	36.1	129.2	27.2
Medical	4.4	18.1	36.0	*	6.3	28.6	5.0
Union dues	*	*	21.9	*	14.9	17.6	7.1
Club fees	*	*	14.3	*	5.2	15.8	4.1
Entertainment allowance	*	*	37.2	*	14.9	61.7	10.1
Shares	4.2	4.6	25.6	*	6.8	17.8	*
Study leave	*	*	11.8	5.7	*	10.4	*
Superannuation	18.3	68.8	437.7	105.0	96.0	234.5	148.3
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sick leave	67.6	95.1	957.0	135.9	238.7	760.9	267.5
Annual leave	69.3	95.6	964.6	135.4	244.7	766.7	269.1
Long-service leave	29.2	86.5	782.1	132.7	170.2	529.6	235.2

	<i>Com- munication</i>	<i>Finance, etc.</i>	<i>Public adminis- tration and defence</i>	<i>Community services</i>	<i>Recrea- tion, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Govern- ment</i>	<i>Non- govern- ment</i>
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>148.7</b>	<b>552.6</b>	<b>325.1</b>	<b>1,186.6</b>	<b>328.0</b>	<b>5,513.0</b>	<b>1,722.1</b>	<b>3,790.9</b>
No benefits	4.9	46.7	21.0	137.9	108.5	610.0	98.9	511.1
One or more benefits	143.8	505.9	304.1	968.7	219.5	4,903.0	1,623.2	3,279.8
Holiday expenses	6.4	33.9	7.5	15.8	5.4	217.8	112.9	104.9
Low-interest finance	*	96.0	*	6.2	*	138.3	50.2	88.0
Goods and services	28.8	73.3	8.0	67.9	74.2	1,103.7	158.3	945.4
Housing	5.8	21.9	7.4	40.8	6.3	204.7	64.6	140.0
Electricity	*	7.3	*	14.5	3.5	113.3	16.8	96.5
Telephone	50.6	75.4	17.4	49.9	13.8	502.4	127.6	374.8
Transport	*	73.1	6.4	25.6	15.7	423.7	34.2	389.5
Medical	*	57.0	*	23.2	3.9	186.1	39.4	146.7
Union dues	*	34.4	*	14.2	5.2	124.6	13.2	111.4
Club fees	*	29.5	*	5.5	3.7	84.2	9.3	74.9
Entertainment allowance	*	71.2	3.8	15.7	13.2	235.9	20.0	215.8
Shares	*	18.0	*	*	*	83.5	*	83.2
Study leave	*	16.0	13.3	28.9	*	100.5	52.3	48.2
Superannuation	126.8	231.8	234.1	436.3	41.3	2,179.0	1,062.4	1,116.6
Children's education expenses	*	*	*	3.9	*	16.2	*	14.7
Sick leave	142.2	468.5	299.2	913.1	181.4	4,527.1	1,585.3	2,941.8
Annual leave	142.9	474.5	296.5	911.6	184.3	4,555.2	1,578.2	2,977.0
Long-service leave	141.3	371.1	289.3	798.0	105.9	3,671.0	1,518.0	2,153.1

Source: *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985* (6334.0).

CHART 7.b. ALL EMPLOYEES: NUMBER OF BENEFITS RECEIVED,  
AUGUST 1985



Source: Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985 (6334.0).

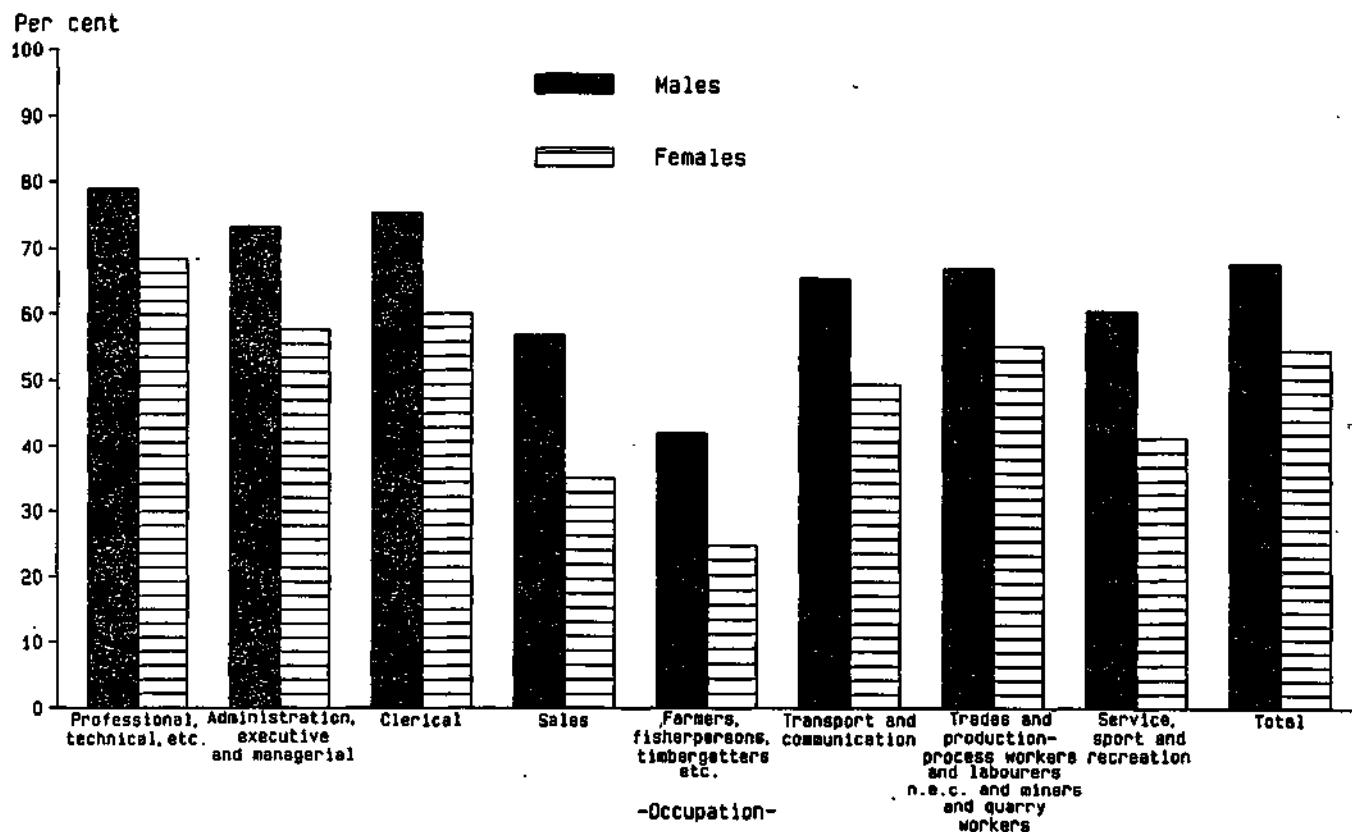
TABLE 7.5. ALL EMPLOYEES : NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LEAVE TAKEN

	Annual leave	Long-service leave	Total	Average number of weeks of annual leave(a)	Average number of weeks of long-service leave(a)	Average number of weeks of annual and/or long-service leave(a)
— '000 weeks —						
MALES						
August 1973 to July 1974	6,842.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	8,019.4	533.6	8,553.0	3.7	5.6	3.9
May 1983 to April 1984	8,363.0	579.0	8,942.0	3.7	5.2	4.0
FEMALES						
August 1973 to July 1974	3,097.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	4,332.0	106.1	4,438.1	4.2	7.0	4.3
May 1983 to April 1984	4,708.2	222.0	4,930.2	4.0	6.8	4.2
PERSONS						
August 1973 to July 1974	9,940.6	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	12,351.4	639.7	12,991.1	3.9	5.8	4.0
May 1983 to April 1984	13,071.2	801.1	13,872.3	3.8	5.6	4.0

(a) The average number of weeks of annual and/or long-service leave taken by employees who took one or more weeks annual and/or long-service leave.

Source: Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia (6317.0).

CHART 7.c. ALL EMPLOYEES: OCCUPATION AND PROPORTION WHO TOOK ANNUAL LEAVE AND/OR LONG-SERVICE LEAVE (a) FROM MAY 1983 TO APRIL 1984



(a) Employees who took one or more weeks annual and/or long-service leave as a proportion of all employees.

Source: Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984 (6317.0).

TABLE 7.6. ALL EMPLOYEES: TYPE OF LEAVE TAKEN ('000)

	Leave(a) taken							Took annual leave(a)	Took long-service leave(a)
	Took less than one week	Annual leave only	Long-service leave only	Both types of leave	Total	Total			
						MALES	FEMALES		
MALES									
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,029.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	1,037.1	2,077.8	18.0	76.7	2,172.5	3,209.6	2,154.5	94.7	
May 1983 to April 1984	1,067.7	2,150.7	20.0	90.8	2,261.5	3,329.2	2,241.5	110.8	
FEMALES									
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,636.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	818.2	1,028.9	*	12.4	1,044.1	1,862.3	1,041.3	15.2	
May 1983 to April 1984	973.2	1,142.7	6.6	25.9	1,175.2	2,148.4	1,168.5	32.5	
PERSONS									
February 1968 to January 1969	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,665.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August 1973 to July 1974	1,902.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,804.0	2,901.1	n.a.	n.a.
May 1978 to April 1979	1,855.3	3,106.6	20.8	89.2	3,216.6	5,071.9	3,195.8	110.0	
May 1983 to April 1984	2,041.0	3,293.4	26.6	116.7	3,436.7	5,477.7	3,410.0	143.3	

(a) Of one week or more.

Source: Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia (6317.0).

TABLE 7.7. ALL EMPLOYEES: NUMBER OF WEEKS OF LEAVE TAKEN AND SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS FROM MAY 1983 TO APRIL 1984

	Number of weeks								Average number of weeks(a)	
	Less than one	1	2	3	4	5-7	8 and over	One or more		
	—'000—									
<b>Industry—</b>										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	81.5	6.8	15.3	9.1	11.9	4.2	*	48.5	130.0	3.0
Mining	22.8	7.9	10.6	13.7	18.7	19.2	5.6	75.6	98.5	4.0
Manufacturing	326.9	50.8	122.7	183.6	302.1	91.4	18.0	768.7	1,095.6	3.6
Electricity, gas and water	28.7	8.5	24.8	24.7	36.7	20.1	6.6	121.4	150.0	3.9
Construction	123.3	14.6	39.9	32.3	49.9	16.9	*	156.3	279.6	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	502.5	50.8	141.9	106.2	179.2	43.2	8.2	529.5	1,031.9	3.2
Transport and storage	99.9	12.1	31.6	29.9	66.8	52.9	13.5	206.9	306.7	4.3
Communication	31.9	4.8	14.4	11.9	46.8	21.1	3.8	102.9	134.8	4.0
Finance, property and business services	193.3	31.7	78.0	67.6	114.2	40.8	10.1	342.3	535.6	3.4
Public administration and defence	94.4	19.2	52.6	45.9	71.5	30.7	8.3	228.3	322.6	3.6
Community services	327.1	34.3	92.4	89.6	158.9	134.5	227.2	736.9	1,064.0	5.9
Recreation, personal and other services	208.6	14.0	30.2	19.3	38.3	14.8	*	119.5	328.1	3.3
<b>Occupation—</b>										
Professional, technical, etc.	237.2	43.1	95.5	92.5	135.2	103.0	206.0	675.2	912.4	5.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	95.4	24.9	61.6	46.7	70.0	26.9	7.3	237.3	332.7	3.3
Clerical	398.6	67.8	168.9	150.8	227.6	86.8	24.4	726.2	1,124.9	3.5
Sales	249.0	16.1	49.9	44.4	71.9	19.4	3.7	205.3	454.3	3.4
Farmers, fisherpersons, timber-getters, etc.	101.5	8.9	19.7	11.6	19.0	4.7	*	66.7	168.2	3.1
Transport and communication	96.1	6.8	23.1	23.2	61.1	41.7	10.3	166.2	262.3	4.3
Trades and production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c., and miners and quarry workers	563.6	71.6	188.8	223.7	418.4	142.7	33.1	1,078.3	1,641.9	3.6
Service, sport and recreation	299.7	16.5	46.9	40.6	91.7	64.8	20.8	281.3	581.0	4.2
<b>Marital status—</b>										
Married	1,082.8	155.1	405.2	417.4	713.6	337.4	221.3	2,250.0	3,332.8	4.1
Not-married	958.2	100.4	249.2	216.3	381.2	152.5	87.0	1,186.6	2,144.9	3.8
<b>Age (years)—</b>										
15-19	396.4	22.5	50.9	38.5	73.4	14.7	*	202.0	598.4	3.1
20-24	352.2	44.8	120.3	108.2	172.3	66.0	21.1	532.7	884.9	3.5
25-34	506.0	78.6	192.7	177.4	277.3	152.4	110.5	988.9	1,494.9	4.2
35-44	403.5	57.8	149.7	158.3	242.7	118.8	89.5	816.7	1,220.1	4.2
45-54	243.6	36.9	91.5	101.6	207.9	88.1	52.9	578.9	822.6	4.2
55-59	81.4	9.8	31.5	34.7	82.4	35.4	22.1	216.0	297.3	4.4
60-64	35.8	4.4	15.3	13.4	32.7	12.3	10.1	88.2	124.0	4.4
65 and over	22.1	*	*	*	6.0	*	*	13.4	35.5	3.7
Males	1,067.7	162.1	429.9	419.2	747.1	332.8	170.4	2,261.5	3,329.2	4.0
Females	973.2	93.4	224.5	214.5	347.8	157.1	137.9	1,175.2	2,148.4	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,041.9</b>	<b>255.5</b>	<b>654.4</b>	<b>633.7</b>	<b>1,094.9</b>	<b>489.9</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>3,436.7</b>	<b>5,477.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>May 1978 to April 1979</b>	<b>1,855.3</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>543.5</b>	<b>588.5</b>	<b>1,160.2</b>	<b>431.2</b>	<b>276.1</b>	<b>3,216.6</b>	<b>5,071.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>

(a) The average number of weeks of annual and/or long-service leave taken by employees who took one or more weeks annual and/or long-service leave.

Source: *Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984* (6317.0).

## CHAPTER 8

### HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

It is widely recognised that statistics of hours of work and patterns of work are essential for the study of economic activity, productivity, working conditions, living standards and the quality of life of working people. In this chapter a range of data has been brought together on work patterns and hours of work. The data have been obtained from the labour force survey and the surveys of employers.

The ABS monthly labour force survey provides the principal source of information about actual, average and aggregate hours worked by employed persons. Hours worked data from this survey are provided for males and females, full-time and part-time employed persons, and by broad industry group. Data on hours worked are presented in Chart 8a, Table 8.1, Table 8.2 and Table 8.3.

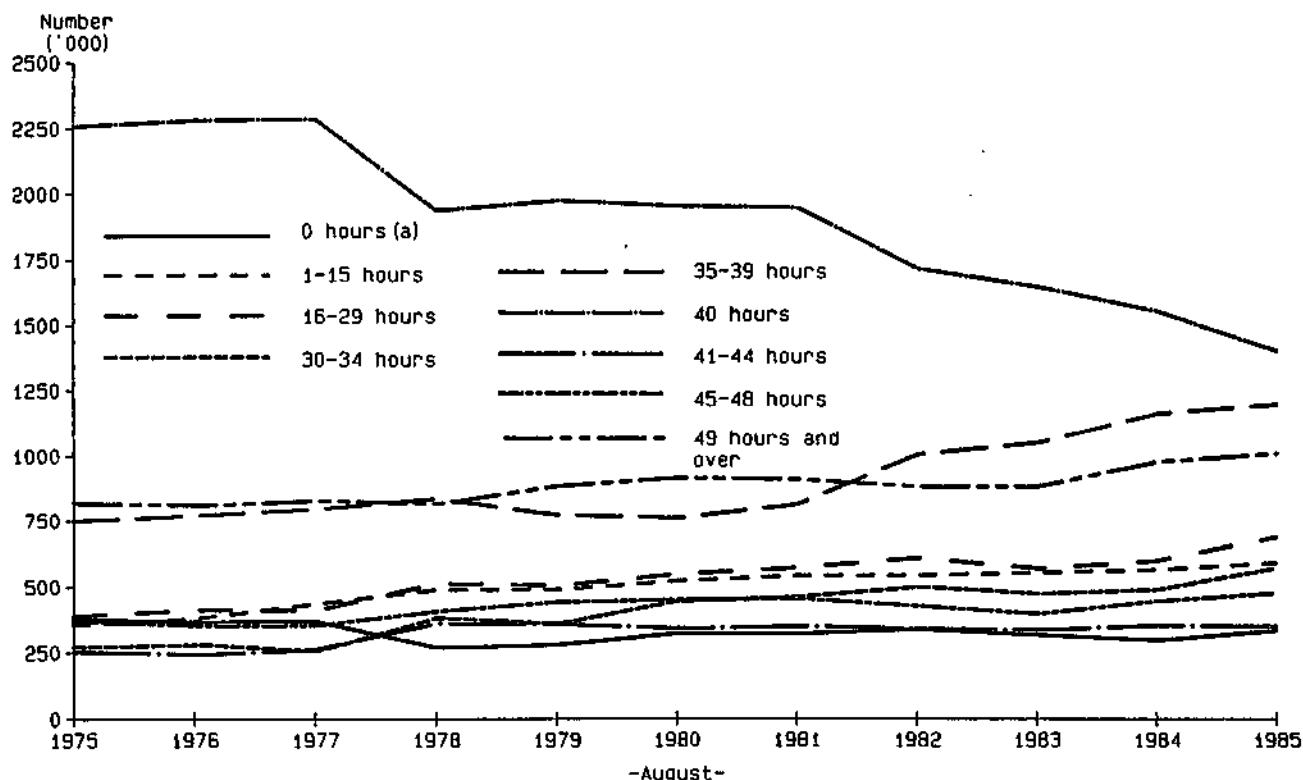
To supplement the statistics on hours worked collected in the labour force survey, data on hours paid for are collected from surveys of employers. Information on hours paid for is presented in Charts 8b, 8c and 8d. In addition, a quarterly survey of overtime hours paid for is conducted and data from this survey are presented in Chart 8e and Table 8.4.

Information on other aspects of hours of work has been obtained in a number of special surveys:—

- From a special household survey conducted in 1981, data have been obtained on the different types of working patterns of employees; in particular the number and characteristics of shiftworkers and nightworkers, the usual hours worked and days in the week usually worked.
- A survey conducted during the period March to May 1982 obtained information about preferences for working arrangements, such as number of hours worked, type of working week, start/finish times, etc.
- A survey of job satisfaction, conducted during the period February to May 1979 obtained information about employees' attitudes to working conditions, such as the overall level of satisfaction with the job and with the amount of pay received, and opinions on desirable changes to working conditions.

Some summary data from these surveys are presented in Tables 8.5, 8.6 and 8.7.

**CHART 8.a. HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYED PERSONS,  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985**



(a) Persons who had a job but were not at work.

Source: The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

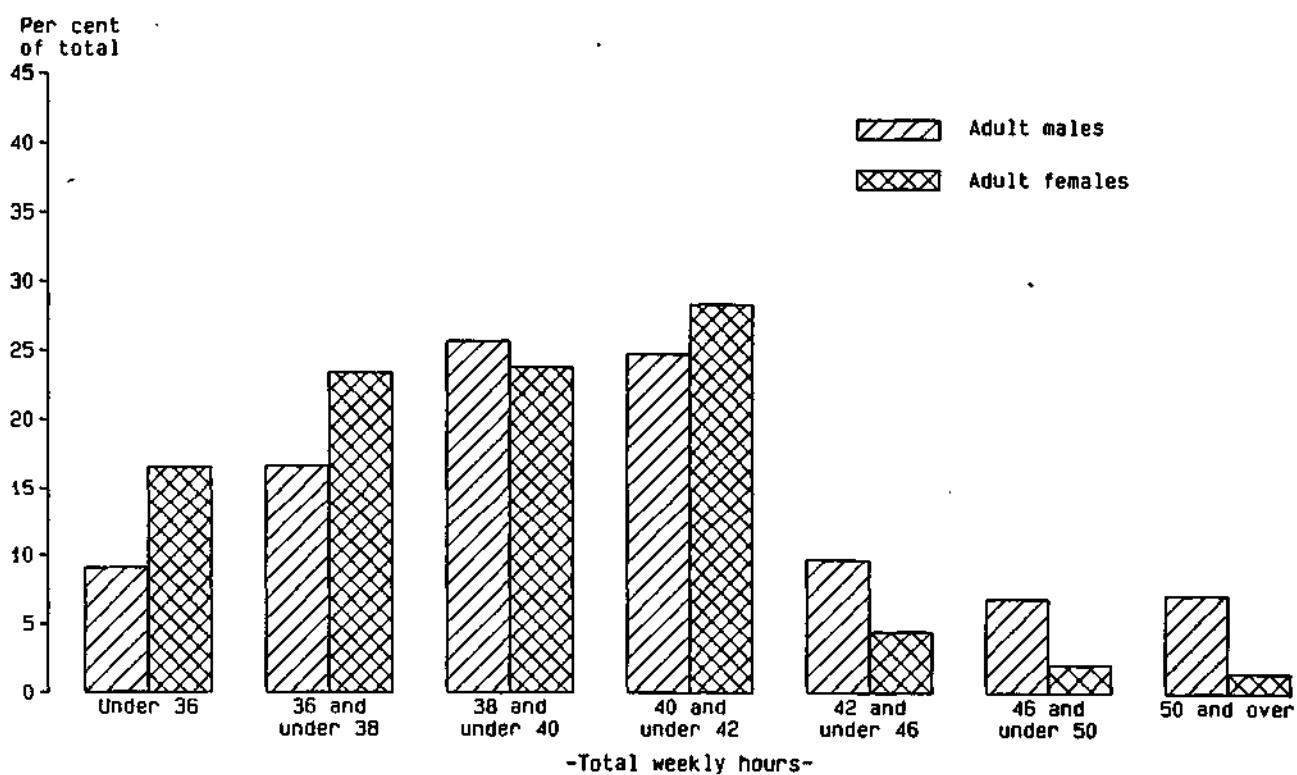
TABLE 8.1. EMPLOYED PERSONS: AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED  
AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

August	Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)			Average weekly hours worked				
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Wage and salary earners	Other(a)	Total
MALES								
1975	151.3	2.3	153.6	41.2	15.2	38.4	49.4	40.2
1976	151.0	2.6	153.6	41.2	15.2	38.2	48.9	40.0
1977	152.0	2.7	154.7	41.3	14.7	38.1	48.7	40.0
1978	150.9	3.5	154.4	41.4	16.9	38.6	47.2	40.1
1979	155.2	3.3	158.5	41.8	16.2	38.8	48.0	40.4
1980	156.5	3.4	159.9	41.5	16.4	38.3	48.2	40.1
1981	157.9	3.6	161.5	41.2	16.3	38.2	47.1	39.8
1982	154.7	4.0	158.7	40.9	16.7	37.9	46.7	39.4
1983	150.4	4.0	154.4	41.0	16.7	37.9	47.1	39.6
1984	156.6	3.9	160.5	41.6	16.1	38.4	46.9	40.0
1985	158.5	4.1	162.6	41.3	16.1	38.1	47.0	39.8
FEMALES								
1975	51.7	10.1	61.8	37.5	15.7	30.4	31.9	30.6
1976	51.8	10.9	62.7	37.8	15.8	30.3	31.3	30.4
1977	53.5	10.7	64.2	37.9	15.0	30.0	31.1	30.2
1978	53.2	11.8	65.0	37.9	15.7	30.3	29.1	30.2
1979	53.4	11.8	65.2	38.2	15.6	30.4	29.0	30.2
1980	56.0	12.6	68.6	37.9	15.4	29.9	29.9	29.9
1981	56.7	13.1	69.8	37.8	15.7	30.0	29.1	29.9
1982	56.3	13.1	69.4	37.4	15.4	29.5	29.2	29.5
1983	56.5	13.1	69.6	38.0	15.4	29.7	30.3	29.8
1984	59.0	14.3	73.3	38.1	15.8	29.9	29.9	29.9
1985	60.4	15.1	75.5	37.7	15.8	29.4	30.2	29.5
PERSONS								
1975	203.0	12.4	215.4	40.2	15.6	35.6	44.6	36.9
1976	202.8	13.5	216.3	40.3	15.7	35.3	44.2	36.7
1977	205.5	13.4	218.9	40.3	14.9	35.1	43.8	36.5
1978	204.1	15.3	219.4	40.5	16.0	35.5	42.0	36.5
1979	208.5	15.1	223.7	40.8	15.7	35.7	42.6	36.8
1980	212.5	16.0	228.5	40.5	15.6	35.1	42.8	36.4
1981	214.6	16.7	231.3	40.2	15.8	35.1	41.8	36.2
1982	210.9	17.2	228.1	39.9	15.7	34.7	41.5	35.8
1983	206.8	17.1	223.9	40.2	15.7	34.7	42.1	35.9
1984	215.6	18.2	233.8	40.6	15.9	35.1	42.0	36.2
1985	218.9	19.2	238.1	40.3	15.9	34.6	41.9	35.8

(a) Comprises employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

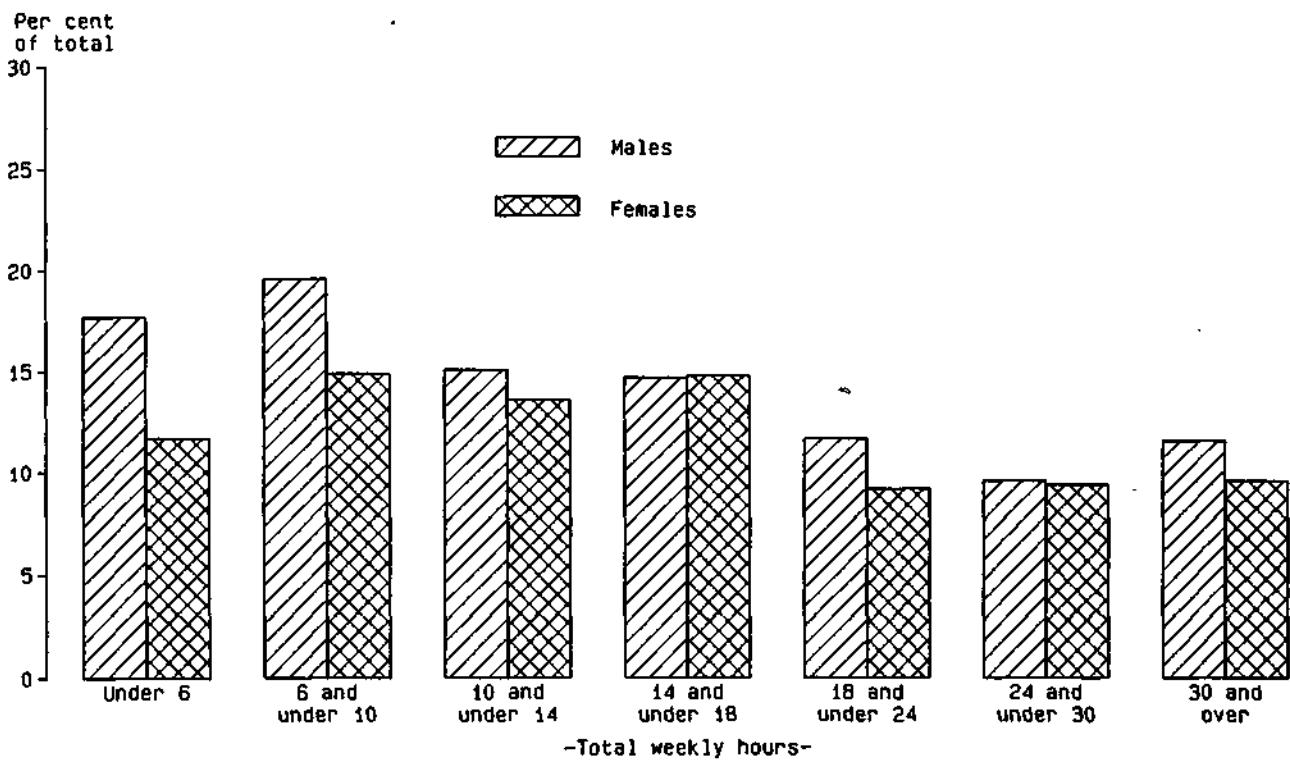
Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

CHART 8.b. HOURS PAID: NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULTS,  
DISTRIBUTION, MAY 1985



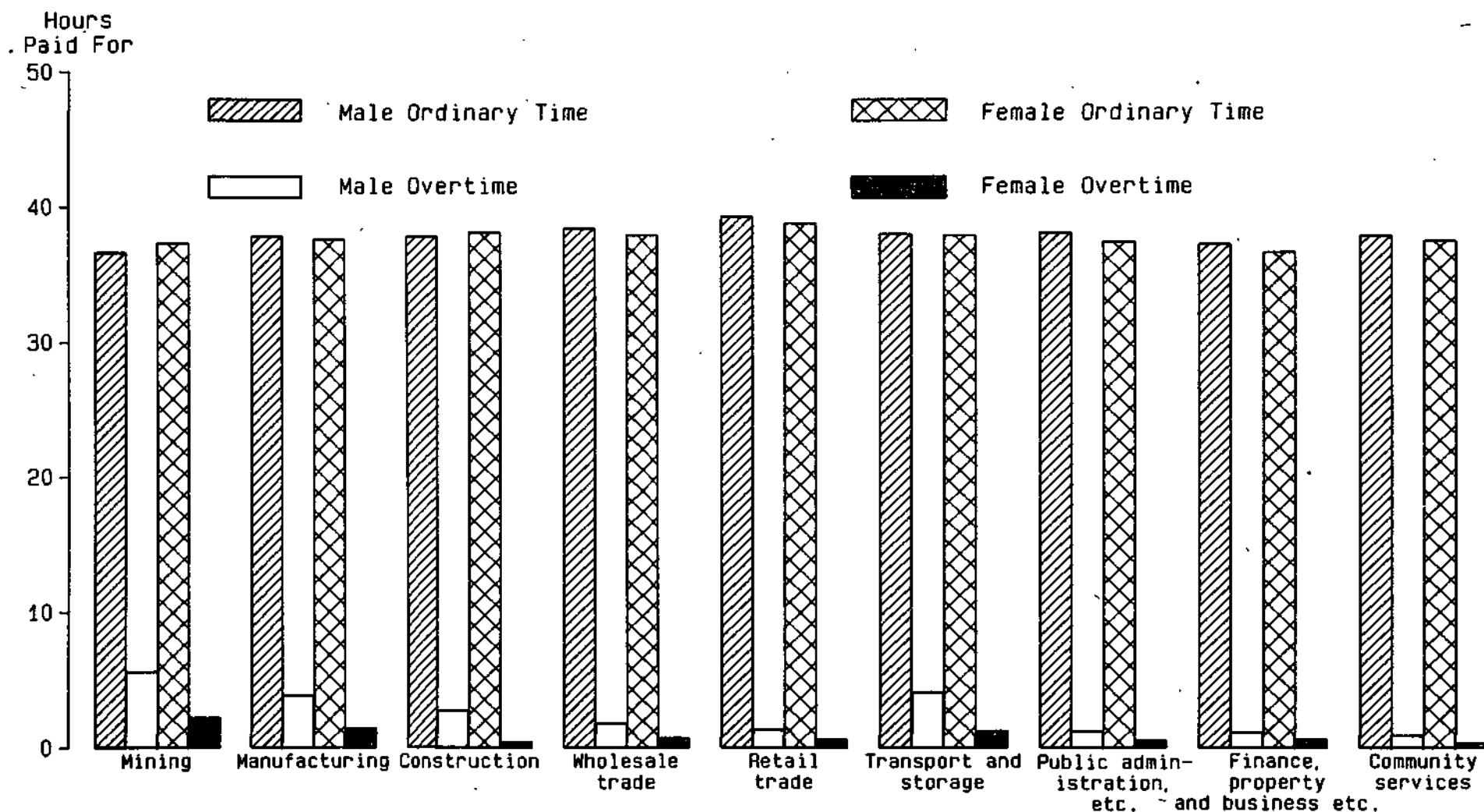
Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1985 (6306.0).

CHART 8.c. HOURS PAID: NON-MANAGERIAL PART-TIME EMPLOYEES,  
DISTRIBUTION, MAY 1985



Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1985 (6306.0).

CHART 8.d. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR ORDINARY TIME  
AND OVERTIME: NON-MANAGERIAL FULL-TIME ADULTS,  
MAY 1985



Source: Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, May 1985 (6306.0).

TABLE 8.2. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) : EMPLOYED PERSONS  
BY OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

Occupation	August										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
MALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	37.9	38.5	39.1	40.0	40.3	39.3	40.2	39.4	40.3	40.2	39.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	45.9	46.1	46.0	47.0	47.6	47.1	46.6	46.5	46.6	47.4	47.6
Clerical	36.7	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.0	35.4	35.6	35.6	36.4	36.4	36.3
Sales	40.5	39.9	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.6	40.7	39.4	41.1	41.2	40.4
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters, etc.	49.5	50.5	49.1	46.9	47.2	47.8	46.1	46.5	46.0	45.9	45.6
Miners, quarryworkers and related workers	37.4	36.6	37.0	37.1	37.8	33.4	37.7	38.6	36.5	35.1	39.5
Transport and communication	40.6	39.9	40.1	39.6	41.1	40.3	39.9	39.3	39.6	39.9	40.9
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	38.7	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.7	38.7	38.1	37.5	37.2	38.0	37.9
Service, sport and recreation	37.0	36.9	35.5	36.8	36.4	36.2	36.4	37.3	35.6	36.7	34.8
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>39.8</i>
MARRIED FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	26.8	27.6	27.0	29.1	29.6	28.1	28.6	28.5	29.1	29.0	28.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	36.8	38.8	40.0	38.1	37.5	38.1	35.9	38.0	37.6	38.7	38.6
Clerical	28.4	28.2	27.8	28.3	27.7	26.9	27.7	27.4	27.3	28.3	27.2
Sales	30.8	29.5	30.9	28.7	29.5	29.1	29.0	28.9	30.5	29.5	30.7
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters, etc.	30.3	32.2	30.2	28.0	30.0	29.6	29.0	25.7	29.2	27.8	28.3
Miners, quarryworkers and related workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication	29.5	28.2	28.1	29.3	27.1	29.2	27.5	25.5	26.2	28.1	24.7
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	33.9	33.4	33.6	32.9	32.3	33.4	32.5	32.2	32.1	32.5	31.1
Service, sport and recreation	25.5	24.9	24.8	24.3	24.9	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.1	23.7	23.6
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>27.8</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>28.0</i>
ALL FEMALES											
Professional, technical, etc.	29.3	30.6	30.1	31.8	32.3	30.8	31.6	31.1	32.1	31.7	31.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	39.3	39.2	41.7	38.1	38.0	38.9	37.7	38.6	39.4	39.7	39.3
Clerical	31.1	30.8	30.4	30.9	30.2	29.8	30.3	30.0	29.8	30.5	29.8
Sales	30.4	29.8	30.0	28.2	29.3	28.5	28.2	27.7	28.9	27.9	28.6
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters, etc.	31.9	33.0	31.1	29.4	31.1	30.9	30.4	26.9	29.9	29.2	29.9
Miners, quarryworkers and related workers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and communication	31.9	30.6	30.1	31.4	29.4	30.7	28.9	27.6	28.4	29.1	27.4
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	34.5	33.8	34.0	33.7	33.0	34.0	33.4	33.0	32.7	32.9	32.0
Service, sport and recreation	26.7	26.2	25.8	25.4	25.8	25.8	24.9	25.1	24.4	25.3	24.8
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>29.5</i>
PERSONS											
Professional, technical, etc.	34.3	35.1	35.0	36.3	36.7	35.3	36.4	35.6	36.6	36.3	35.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	45.2	45.4	45.5	45.9	46.4	46.0	45.3	45.4	45.6	46.2	46.1
Clerical	32.9	32.6	32.2	32.5	32.0	31.5	31.8	31.7	31.6	32.1	31.5
Sales	35.3	34.7	35.2	34.5	35.1	34.7	34.3	33.2	34.6	34.0	34.2
Farmers, fisherpersons, timbergetters, etc.	46.5	47.2	45.6	43.6	44.2	44.2	42.4	42.1	42.7	42.3	41.9
Miners, quarryworkers and related workers	37.4	36.6	37.0	36.8	37.7	33.4	37.5	38.5	36.4	34.9	39.3
Transport and communication	39.4	38.7	38.6	38.5	39.5	38.9	38.4	37.6	38.0	38.5	39.1
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	38.1	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.0	36.7	37.4	37.1
Service, sport and recreation	30.3	30.0	29.4	29.4	29.9	29.5	29.2	29.6	28.6	29.6	28.4
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>35.8</i>

(a) Includes persons who had a job from which they were absent for the whole of the survey week.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

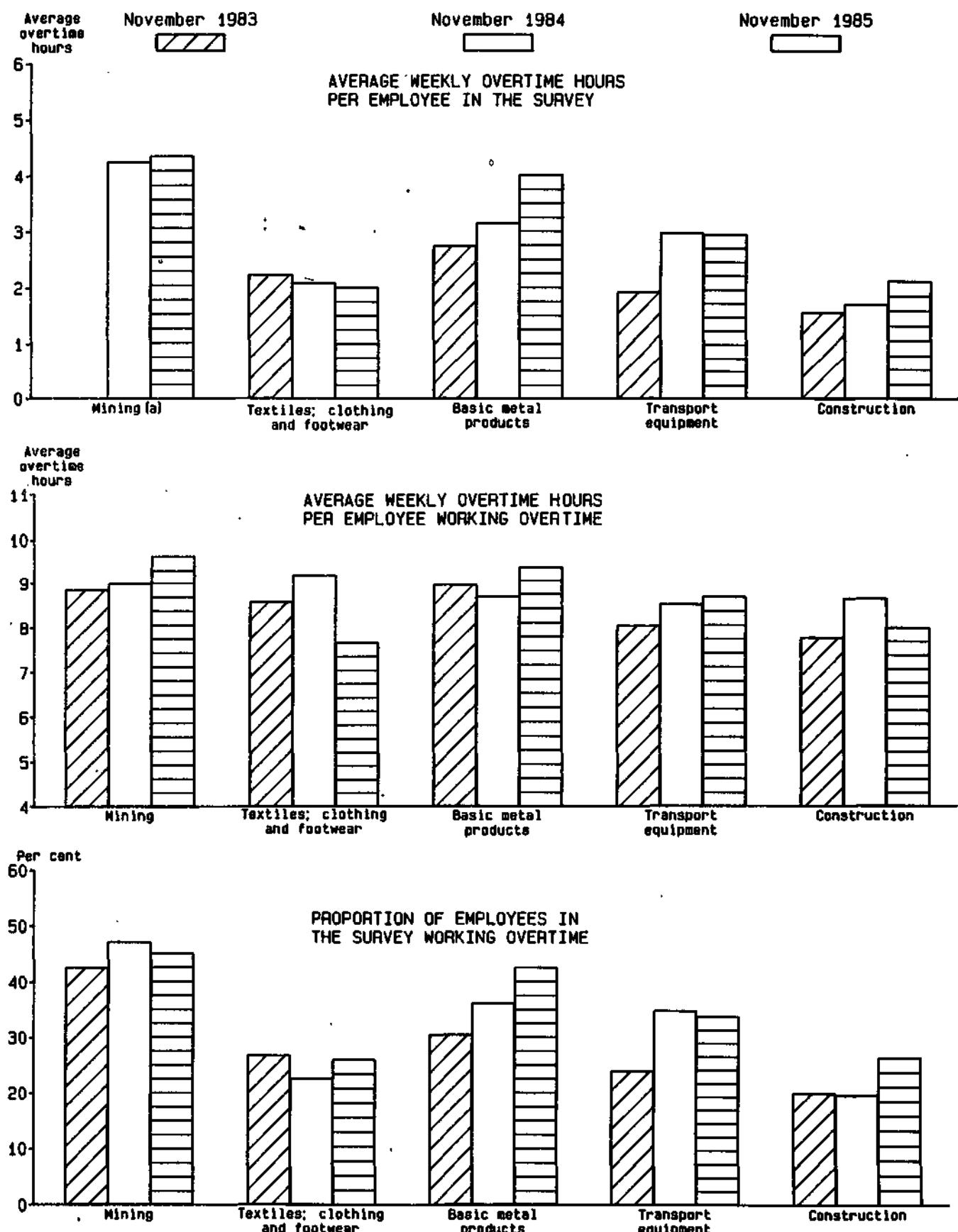
TABLE 8.3. AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED(a) : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY, AUGUST 1975 TO AUGUST 1985

Industry division or subdivision	August					
	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	51.4	49.7	47.8	47.9	48.0	47.8
Agriculture and services to agriculture	52.1	50.7	48.7	49.0	48.7	49.0
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	39.7	39.1	37.6	34.6	40.0	34.4
Mining	37.2	36.1	39.9	38.7	37.2	36.9
Manufacturing	39.2	39.5	39.2	38.5	38.4	39.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	39.2	39.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3
Metal products	39.0	39.2	39.1	38.2	37.7	39.6
Other manufacturing	39.2	39.7	39.4	38.5	38.5	39.4
Electricity, gas and water	36.5	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.3	35.5
Construction	39.7	38.8	38.3	38.1	37.9	38.9
Wholesale and retail trade	41.0	42.0	40.8	40.8	41.5	41.6
Wholesale trade	} n.a. {	41.0	40.9	40.2	41.1	40.8
Retail trade		42.5	40.7	41.2	41.7	42.0
Transport and storage	39.5	40.1	39.5	39.3	39.3	39.7
Communication	36.1	34.9	34.1	33.9	33.5	33.7
Finance, property and business services	39.9	38.6	39.5	38.7	39.7	40.7
Public administration and defence	36.3	35.6	36.1	35.2	35.5	36.2
Community services	37.0	38.3	39.1	38.9	39.2	39.1
Recreation, personal and other services	39.8	40.1	40.8	41.1	39.4	39.9
<i>Total employed</i>	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.0
MARRIED FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	29.8	28.6	28.3	26.3	28.8	27.5
Agriculture and services to agriculture	29.8	29.0	28.6	26.4	29.0	27.5
Manufacturing	33.4	33.4	33.2	31.7	32.1	32.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	32.1	32.3	33.6	29.8	32.5	31.9
Metal products	32.1	33.0	32.6	30.0	29.8	30.8
Other manufacturing	33.8	33.6	33.1	32.3	32.2	32.8
Electricity, gas and water	31.1	31.1	26.7	35.6	30.7	26.6
Construction	19.6	18.8	18.4	18.1	19.1	18.3
Wholesale and retail trade	30.1	29.2	28.6	29.1	29.4	29.5
Wholesale trade	} n.a. {	29.8	28.5	28.9	27.5	30.1
Retail trade		29.0	28.6	29.2	29.9	29.3
Transport and storage	26.9	27.4	26.7	26.0	24.1	28.9
Communication	29.8	28.8	28.6	27.0	28.1	29.8
Finance, property and business services	27.6	26.7	27.0	26.1	27.6	28.9
Public administration and defence	31.8	28.7	28.8	28.3	28.5	28.3
Community services	27.0	27.0	27.6	27.3	27.4	27.3
Recreation, personal and other services	25.6	24.9	25.5	26.4	25.5	26.7
<i>Total employed(b)</i>	29.1	28.2	28.2	27.8	28.2	28.5
ALL FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31.3	29.9	29.8	27.4	29.7	28.7
Agriculture and services to agriculture	31.3	30.2	30.2	27.5	29.7	28.7
Mining	32.9	31.5	32.1	34.7	36.8	32.2
Manufacturing	34.3	34.0	33.9	32.8	33.1	33.5
Food, beverages and tobacco	33.1	32.7	33.5	29.5	32.8	32.1
Metal products	32.8	33.6	34.0	32.0	31.8	32.3
Other manufacturing	34.7	34.3	34.0	33.6	33.4	34.0
Electricity, gas and water	33.8	34.2	30.7	33.3	31.4	32.2
Construction	22.1	21.4	21.5	21.2	21.5	21.2
Wholesale and retail trade	30.7	29.2	28.7	28.7	28.9	28.5
Wholesale trade	} n.a. {	31.8	31.4	31.2	30.8	32.0
Retail trade		20.6	28.0	28.1	28.5	27.7
Transport and storage	30.1	30.9	30.2	29.8	29.8	32.7
Communication	31.5	31.6	29.7	29.1	29.7	30.5
Finance, property and business services	31.2	30.3	30.9	29.7	30.5	31.1
Public administration and defence	33.1	29.9	30.6	30.3	30.6	31.1
Community services	29.1	29.9	30.3	29.9	30.1	29.9
Recreation, personal and other services	26.9	26.5	26.1	27.2	26.3	27.8
<i>Total employed</i>	30.6	29.9	29.9	29.5	29.8	29.9
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	47.5	45.0	43.1	42.7	43.7	43.2
Agriculture and services to agriculture	47.9	45.7	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.9
Forestry and logging, fishing and hunting	39.5	37.1	35.1	33.6	38.4	33.9
Mining	36.9	35.7	39.2	38.3	37.2	36.5
Manufacturing	37.9	38.1	37.9	37.1	37.1	37.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	37.6	37.4	36.9	36.3	37.4	37.3
Metal products	38.2	38.6	38.5	37.4	37.0	38.6
Other manufacturing	37.9	38.2	37.9	37.1	37.0	37.9
Electricity, gas and water	36.2	36.8	35.8	35.2	35.0	35.2
Construction	38.7	37.1	36.6	36.5	36.1	37.1
Wholesale and retail trade	36.7	36.5	35.6	35.6	36.0	35.9
Wholesale trade	} n.a. {	38.3	38.2	37.7	38.1	38.4
Retail trade		35.7	34.4	34.7	35.2	34.9
Transport and storage	38.2	38.7	38.1	37.8	37.9	38.6
Communication	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.7	32.6	34.7
Finance, property and business services	35.9	34.9	35.6	34.5	35.3	36.2
Public administration and defence	35.2	33.6	34.3	33.6	33.9	34.5
Community services	32.2	32.9	33.6	33.3	33.5	33.2
Recreation, personal and other services	31.9	32.0	32.6	33.1	31.9	33.4
<i>Total employed</i>	36.9	36.4	36.2	35.8	35.9	36.2

(a) Includes persons who had a job from which they were absent for the whole of the survey week. (b) Includes mining.

Source: *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

**CHART 8.e. OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR: SELECTED INDUSTRIES,  
NOVEMBER 1983 TO NOVEMBER 1985**



(a) Data not available for 1983

Source: Overtime, Australia (6330.0).

TABLE 8.4. AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR, INDUSTRY, 1983 TO 1985

Industry	November 1983	August 1984	November 1984	February 1985	May 1985	August 1985	November 1985
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE IN THE SURVEY							
Mining	*	4.11	4.24	4.05	4.47	4.19	4.35
Manufacturing	2.19	2.09	2.58	2.50	2.42	2.37	2.64
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.45	2.04	2.82	3.30	2.35	2.44	2.88
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2.23	1.98	2.08	2.34	2.19	1.68	2.00
Paper, printing, etc.	1.56	1.22	1.66	1.17	1.18	1.35	1.68
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.00	1.76	1.88	1.99	1.97	1.95	2.11
Basic metal products	2.75	3.14	3.16	3.29	3.48	3.34	4.02
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	2.33	2.03	2.70	2.37	2.36	2.44	2.61
Transport equipment	1.93	2.48	2.98	3.08	3.48	2.92	2.95
Other manufacturing	1.99	2.21	2.89	2.27	2.40	2.59	2.84
Electricity, gas and water	1.50	1.58	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.89
Construction	1.56	1.52	1.71	1.70	1.53	1.33	2.12
Wholesale trade	1.07	0.86	1.15	1.06	1.07	1.03	0.99
Retail trade	0.57	0.57	0.71	0.71	0.67	0.72	0.72
Transport and storage; communication	1.90	1.88	2.23	2.15	2.42	2.32	2.45
Public administration; community services	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.37	0.40
Other	*	0.46	0.41	0.55	0.60	0.59	0.73
All industries	1.09	1.06	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.18	1.30
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PER EMPLOYEE WORKING OVERTIME							
Mining	8.85	8.53	8.99	9.48	10.49	9.65	9.63
Manufacturing	7.82	7.19	7.98	8.33	7.67	7.56	7.78
Food, beverages and tobacco	6.92	5.98	7.67	7.86	6.30	6.46	7.25
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8.58	8.81	9.20	9.81	8.89	6.48	7.66
Paper, printing, etc.	6.92	5.71	6.87	7.28	5.98	6.16	7.06
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	7.61	8.12	7.67	9.15	8.95	7.76	7.99
Basic metal products	8.97	8.52	8.70	8.97	9.22	9.32	9.39
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	8.85	7.09	7.68	8.50	7.60	8.08	7.13
Transport equipment	8.05	8.06	8.53	8.75	9.27	8.75	8.69
Other manufacturing	7.03	6.96	8.16	7.45	7.12	7.43	8.19
Electricity, gas and water	6.89	7.17	7.77	7.85	7.27	7.31	7.07
Construction	7.78	8.78	8.65	8.37	7.25	6.68	8.00
Wholesale trade	5.85	6.21	6.96	6.29	6.41	6.04	6.22
Retail trade	3.91	3.78	4.07	4.22	3.47	3.70	4.08
Transport and storage; communication	7.04	7.16	7.99	7.13	7.57	7.33	7.83
Public administration; community services	5.61	5.68	5.53	5.70	5.72	5.43	5.68
Other	5.52	6.07	5.75	6.27	6.07	6.20	6.52
All industries	6.66	6.60	7.03	7.10	6.75	6.61	6.96
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SURVEY WORKING OVERTIME (per cent)							
Mining	42.62	48.19	47.24	42.74	42.63	43.39	45.23
Manufacturing	28.04	29.14	32.27	30.01	31.49	31.37	33.87
Food, beverages and tobacco	35.37	34.16	36.77	41.91	37.29	37.83	39.69
Textiles, clothing and footwear	26.81	22.50	22.64	23.80	24.67	25.91	26.05
Paper, printing, etc.	22.39	21.32	24.15	16.09	19.72	21.97	23.74
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	26.31	21.65	24.49	21.78	22.01	25.08	26.37
Basic metal products	30.62	36.91	36.36	36.63	37.71	35.82	42.77
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.	26.30	28.62	35.13	27.94	31.08	30.15	36.64
Transport equipment	24.03	30.79	34.97	35.18	37.56	33.32	33.92
Other manufacturing	28.35	31.79	35.35	30.49	33.70	34.88	34.63
Electricity, gas and water	21.70	22.05	23.92	22.85	24.56	24.39	26.76
Construction	20.04	17.29	19.74	20.26	21.10	19.89	26.53
Wholesale trade	18.27	13.76	16.58	16.80	16.74	17.10	15.95
Retail trade	14.52	15.22	17.36	16.74	19.31	19.52	17.60
Transport and storage; communication	26.91	26.30	27.93	30.12	31.90	31.67	31.27
Public administration; community services	7.70	7.37	7.57	7.28	7.08	6.86	7.12
Other	8.17	7.53	7.21	8.77	9.91	9.56	11.16
All industries	16.34	16.06	17.35	17.22	18.21	17.89	18.68

Source: *Overtime, Australia* (6330.0).

TABLE 8.5. EMPLOYEES WHO WERE SHIFTWORKERS : FREQUENCY OF CHANGE IN SHIFTS, OCCUPATION AND NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SHIFTS WORKED, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1981  
('000)

Frequency of change in shifts	Professional, technical, etc.	Clerical	Occupation group					Total	
			Transport and communi- cation	Tradespersons, production- process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	Service, sport and recreation	Other (a)			
2 SHIFTS									
Every day	9.9	*	*	*	6.1	*		20.0	
2-6 days	10.7	*	2.3	3.6	13.3	*		33.1	
7 days	6.6	6.2	9.8	23.5	12.6	6.5		65.1	
8-14 days	3.2	2.0	2.7	7.3	6.6	*		22.7	
15 days or more	3.9	*	2.8	8.2	5.8	*		23.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>		<b>164.5</b>	
3 SHIFTS OR MORE									
Every day	21.6	*	11.5	4.7	15.1	*		55.8	
2-6 days	10.6	*	6.4	13.3	13.5	3.7		48.8	
7 days	8.6	6.6	21.6	52.7	21.6	7.6		118.7	
8-14 days	3.2	*	2.8	4.7	3.6	*		15.5	
15 days or more	3.7	2.5	3.5	7.4	5.6	*		23.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>		<b>262.7</b>	
TOTAL									
Every day	31.5	*	12.7	5.7	21.2	3.1		75.9	
2-6 days	21.3	2.9	8.6	16.9	26.8	5.4		81.9	
7 days	15.1	12.7	31.4	76.2	34.2	14.1		183.8	
8-14 days	6.3	3.1	5.5	12.0	10.2	*		38.2	
15 days or more	7.6	4.4	6.3	15.6	11.4	2.2		47.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>126.3</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>		<b>427.1</b>	

(a) Includes administrative, executive and managerial; sales; farming, fishing and timbergetting; and mining and quarrying occupations.

Source: *Working Hours Arrangements, February to May 1981* (6338.0).

TABLE 8.6. EMPLOYEES(a) : PREFERENCE FOR PERMANENT OR CASUAL WORK AND USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK,  
MARCH TO MAY 1982  
('000)

Preference for permanent or casual work	Usual hours worked per week (in main job)								Total
	10-19	20-29	30-34	35	36-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
MALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	*	10.0	31.7	110.1	421.7	1,083.9	531.2	473.4	2,665.2
Preferred casual	*	*	*	9.8	33.2	102.3	46.7	62.7	258.5
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	4.2	17.7	9.2	17.5	52.1
Total	*	10.9	35.2	122.1	459.1	1,203.9	587.1	553.6	2,973.8
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	10.4	9.7	5.3	5.9	4.4	29.1	9.8	18.4	93.0
Preferred casual	6.1	7.8	5.4	*	*	21.4	6.8	19.8	72.5
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.4	18.0
Total	19.4	19.4	11.7	9.5	7.1	53.9	17.8	44.6	183.5
Total—									
Preferred permanent	13.6	19.7	37.0	116.0	426.0	1,113.1	541.0	491.8	2,758.2
Preferred casual	6.8	7.8	8.6	13.1	35.1	123.7	53.5	82.5	331.1
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	5.0	21.1	10.4	24.0	70.1
Total	23.4	30.3	46.9	131.6	466.2	1,257.8	604.9	598.2	3,159.3
FEMALES									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	47.5	79.4	80.0	110.1	271.9	621.2	120.4	55.6	1,386.0
Preferred casual	6.8	9.5	6.5	9.1	17.9	45.0	8.7	6.3	109.8
Could not decide	*	*	*	*	4.0	10.4	*	*	28.1
Total	55.8	92.2	89.8	121.3	293.8	676.6	130.3	64.2	1,523.9
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	57.5	47.4	19.0	7.7	8.5	16.8	4.7	*	163.4
Preferred casual	58.2	39.9	12.9	5.1	4.3	6.4	*	*	130.6
Could not decide	11.3	4.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.4
Total	127.0	91.7	33.0	13.7	14.9	24.2	6.9	4.1	315.4
Total—									
Preferred permanent	105.0	126.8	99.0	117.8	280.3	637.9	125.1	57.4	1,549.5
Preferred casual	65.0	49.4	19.4	14.2	22.2	51.3	10.8	8.1	240.4
Could not decide	12.8	7.7	4.3	*	6.2	11.6	*	*	49.5
Total	182.8	183.8	122.7	135.0	308.7	700.9	137.1	68.4	1,839.4
PERSONS									
Permanent worker—									
Preferred permanent	50.7	89.3	111.7	220.3	693.5	1,705.1	651.5	529.1	4,051.2
Preferred casual	7.6	9.5	9.6	19.0	51.1	147.2	55.4	68.9	368.2
Could not decide	*	4.2	*	4.2	8.2	28.2	10.5	19.9	80.2
Total	59.7	103.1	125.0	243.5	752.8	1,880.5	717.3	617.8	4,499.7
Casual worker—									
Preferred permanent	68.0	57.1	24.3	13.5	12.8	45.9	14.5	20.2	256.4
Preferred casual	64.3	47.7	18.3	8.3	6.2	27.8	9.0	21.6	203.2
Could not decide	14.3	6.2	*	*	*	4.5	*	6.9	39.4
Total	146.5	111.1	44.6	23.2	22.0	78.2	24.7	48.8	499.0
Total—									
Preferred permanent	118.7	146.5	136.0	233.8	706.4	1,751.0	666.1	549.3	4,307.6
Preferred casual	71.8	57.2	27.9	27.3	57.3	175.0	64.3	90.5	571.5
Could not decide	15.7	10.4	5.6	5.5	11.2	32.6	11.7	26.8	119.6
Total	206.2	214.1	169.6	266.6	774.9	1,958.7	742.0	666.6	4,998.7

(a) Employees who were permanent or casual workers and usually worked 10 hours or more per week.

Source: *Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982* (6341.0).

TABLE 8.7. EMPLOYEES(a): OVERALL LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION AND OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY TO MAY 1979  
(per cent)

Occupation group	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total
MALES						
Professional, technical, etc.	*	6.6	12.2	56.8	23.2	100.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	3.8	9.7	52.4	32.8	100.0
Clerical	2.9	7.2	16.8	53.3	19.8	100.0
Sales	*	8.1	12.3	52.0	24.1	100.0
Farming, fishing, timbergetting, etc.	*	*	*	59.3	28.1	100.0
Miners and quarryworkers	*	*	*	65.7	*	100.0
Transport and communication	*	5.3	10.4	59.7	22.5	100.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3.4	6.8	12.5	55.1	22.3	100.0
Service, sport and recreation	*	7.3	9.8	49.6	29.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
FEMALES						
Professional, technical, etc.	*	6.2	7.7	47.8	36.6	100.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*	41.9	36.4	100.0
Clerical	3.3	6.7	11.9	48.7	29.4	100.0
Sales	*	7.0	11.1	52.0	26.7	100.0
Transport and communication	*	*	*	41.2	33.4	100.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	6.1	7.1	15.4	52.2	19.2	100.0
Service, sport and recreation	*	6.2	8.4	54.7	29.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
PERSONS						
Professional, technical, etc.	1.4	6.4	10.3	52.9	29.0	100.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	4.1	9.8	51.5	33.1	100.0
Clerical	3.2	6.9	13.6	50.4	26.0	100.0
Sales	3.3	7.6	11.8	52.0	25.3	100.0
Farming, fishing, timbergetting, etc.	*	*	8.1	59.1	28.0	100.0
Miners and quarryworkers	*	*	*	65.7	*	100.0
Transport and communication	*	5.5	11.2	57.2	23.9	100.0
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	3.7	6.8	12.8	54.8	21.9	100.0
Service, sport and recreation	2.5	6.7	9.0	52.6	29.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Employees who usually worked 20 hours or more per week.

Source: *Working Conditions, Australia, February to May 1979* (6335.0).

## CHAPTER 9

### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The ABS produces statistics about industrial disputes, trade union membership, and the incidence of awards, determinations and collective agreements which cover some aspects of Australian industrial relations.

The industrial disputes statistics presented in this chapter are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities.

An industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

A trade union is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

Data on trade unions are obtained from two sources. An annual collection of trade unions is conducted to obtain information on membership. In addition, a special household survey was conducted from February to May 1982 to provide information on the characteristics of trade union members such as their age, industry and occupation of work, and earnings.

Statistics of the award coverage of employees were obtained as part of a sample survey conducted in May 1983, this survey being designed primarily to provide statistics of the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours of employees.

Employees covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

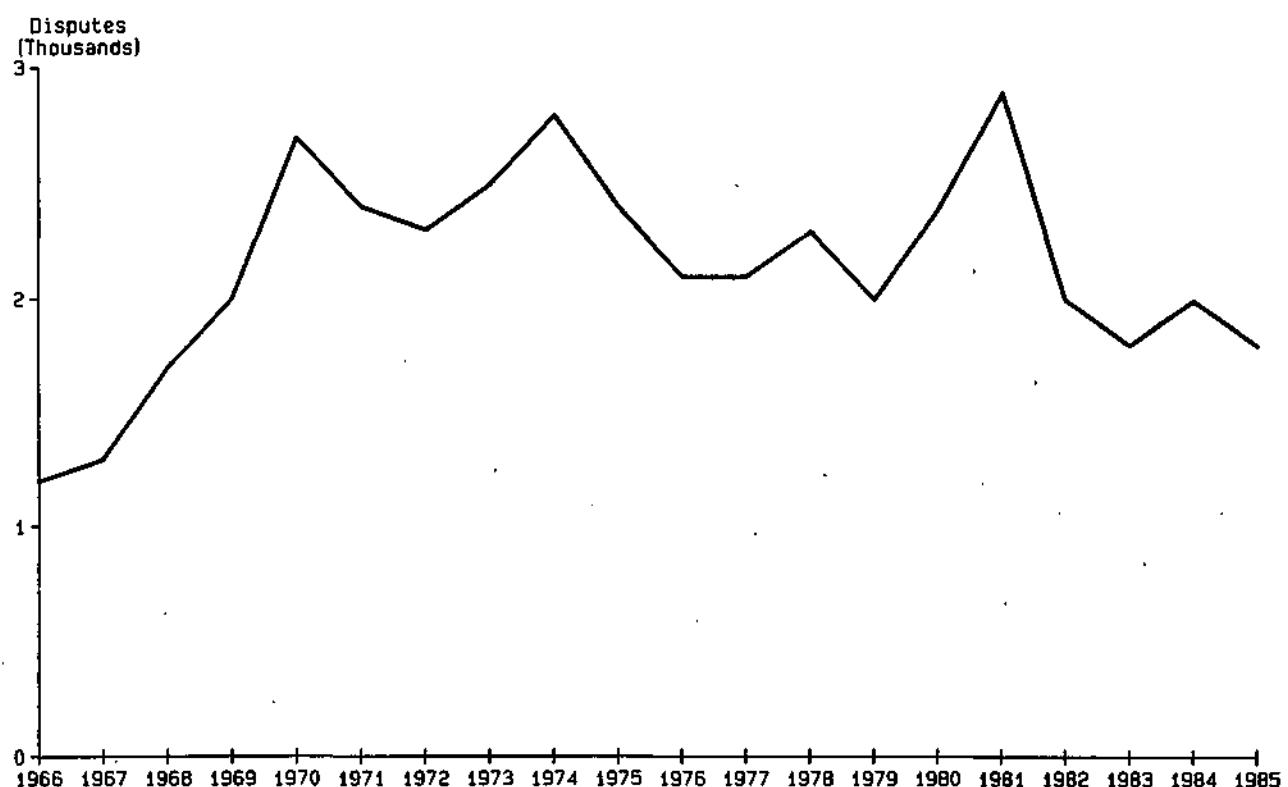
**TABLE 9.1. SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : 1975 TO 1985**

Period	Workers involved ('000)								
	Number of disputes		Directly		Indirectly		Total		Total working days lost ('000)
	Commenced during period	Total	Newly involved	Total	Newly involved	Total	Newly involved	Total	
1975	n.a.	2,432	n.a.	1,343.8	n.a.	54.1	n.a.	1,398.0	3,509.9
1976	n.a.	2,055	n.a.	2,137.3	n.a.	52.6	n.a.	2,189.9	3,799.2
1977	2,083	2,090	539.0	539.4	56.8	56.8	595.8	596.2	1,654.8
1978	2,276	2,277	1,011.9	1,011.9	63.7	63.7	1,075.6	1,075.6	2,130.8
1979	2,040	2,042	1,816.7	1,818.0	44.9	44.9	1,861.6	1,862.9	3,964.4
1980	2,420	2,429	1,102.0	1,108.9	63.2	64.0	1,165.2	1,172.8	3,320.2
1981	2,887	2,915	1,152.5	1,175.2	76.5	76.6	1,229.1	1,251.8	4,192.2
1982	2,045	2,060	667.1	697.4	24.2	25.5	691.3	722.9	2,158.0
1983	1,779	1,787	427.7	445.1	25.4	25.4	453.0	470.5	1,641.4
1984	1,958	1,965	520.0	529.2	31.1	31.1	551.1	560.3	1,307.4
1985	1,830	1,845	524.5	542.3	28.2	28.2	552.6	570.5	1,256.2

(a) Comprises workers involved in disputes that commenced during the period and additional workers involved in disputes that continued from previous periods.

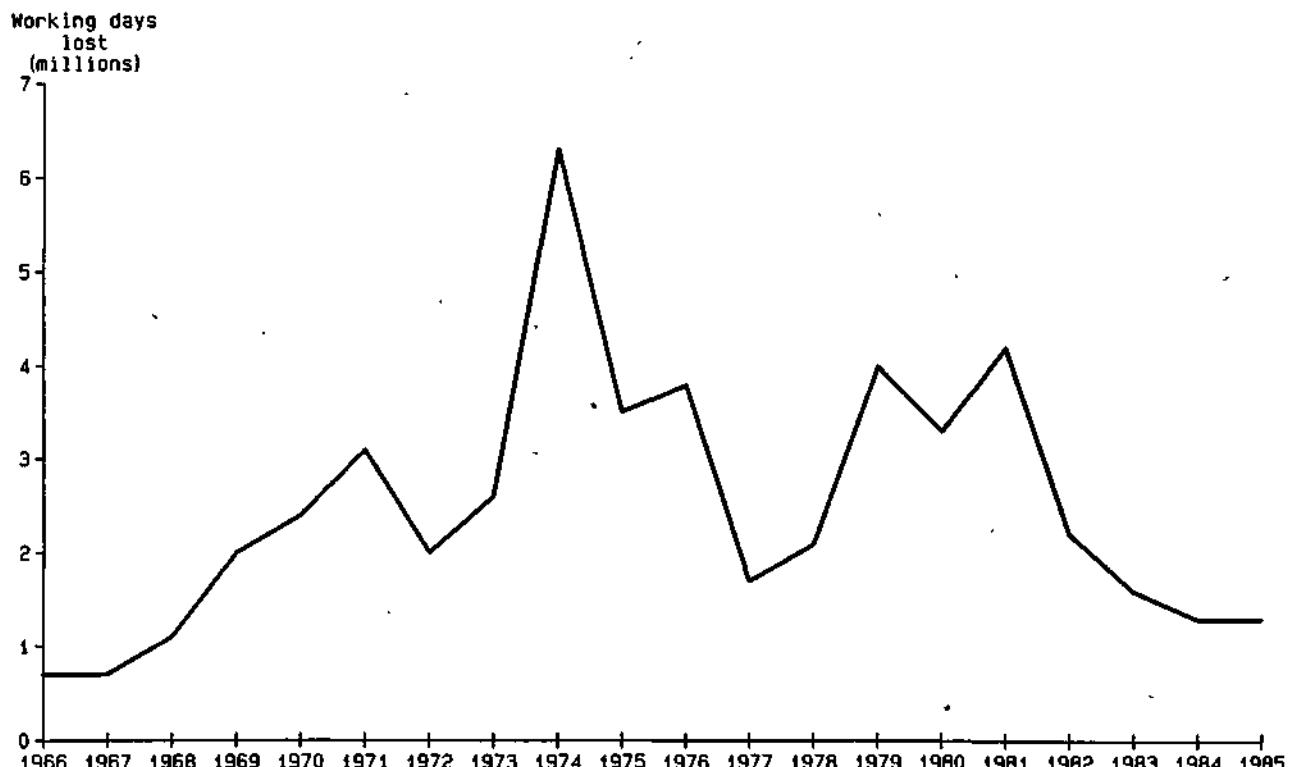
Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

CHART 9.a. NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES,  
1966 TO 1985



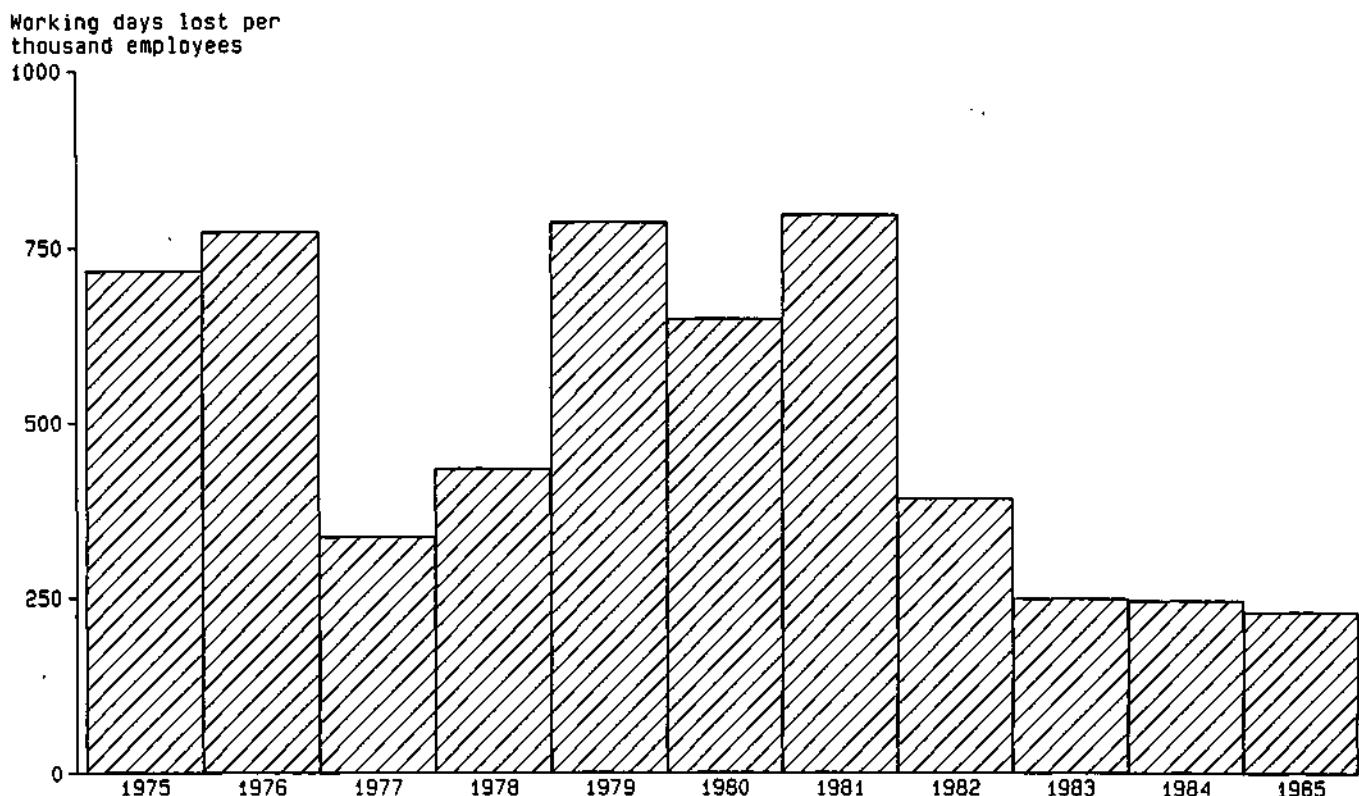
Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.b. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST,  
1966 TO 1985



Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.c. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST  
PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, 1975 TO 1985



Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

TABLE 9.2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, INDUSTRIES, 1975 TO 1985

Period	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				Other industries (a)	All industries		
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other					
	Coal	Other										
1975	14,991	1,576	2,376	674	1,255	2,581	379	230	717			
1976	6,602	3,952	1,467	1,245	1,433	2,276	1,010	292	773			
1977	4,145	3,182	398	679	591	2,625	450	101	336			
1978	5,669	2,415	1,460	747	378	8,418	435	74	434			
1979	8,744	5,412	1,818	1,147	1,044	8,106	1,126	270	787			
1980(b)	23,533	3,915	1,181	1,094	681	2,556	354	202	650			
1981	10,011	5,141	2,285	989	1,423	3,041	957	239	800			
1982	14,645	2,686	471	505	768	688		84	392			
1983	3,223	3,375	353	186	1,269	485		42	249			
1984	3,543	3,286	327	387	427	346		94	246			
1985	6,739	1,723	242	296	580	404		75	230			

(a) Excluding agriculture, etc. and private households employing staff. (b) For change in method of estimation see Appendix II.

Source: Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0).

CHART 9.d. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING DURING THE YEAR:  
WORKING DAYS LOST BY CAUSE, DURATION, AND METHOD OF  
SETTLEMENT, 1975 AND 1985

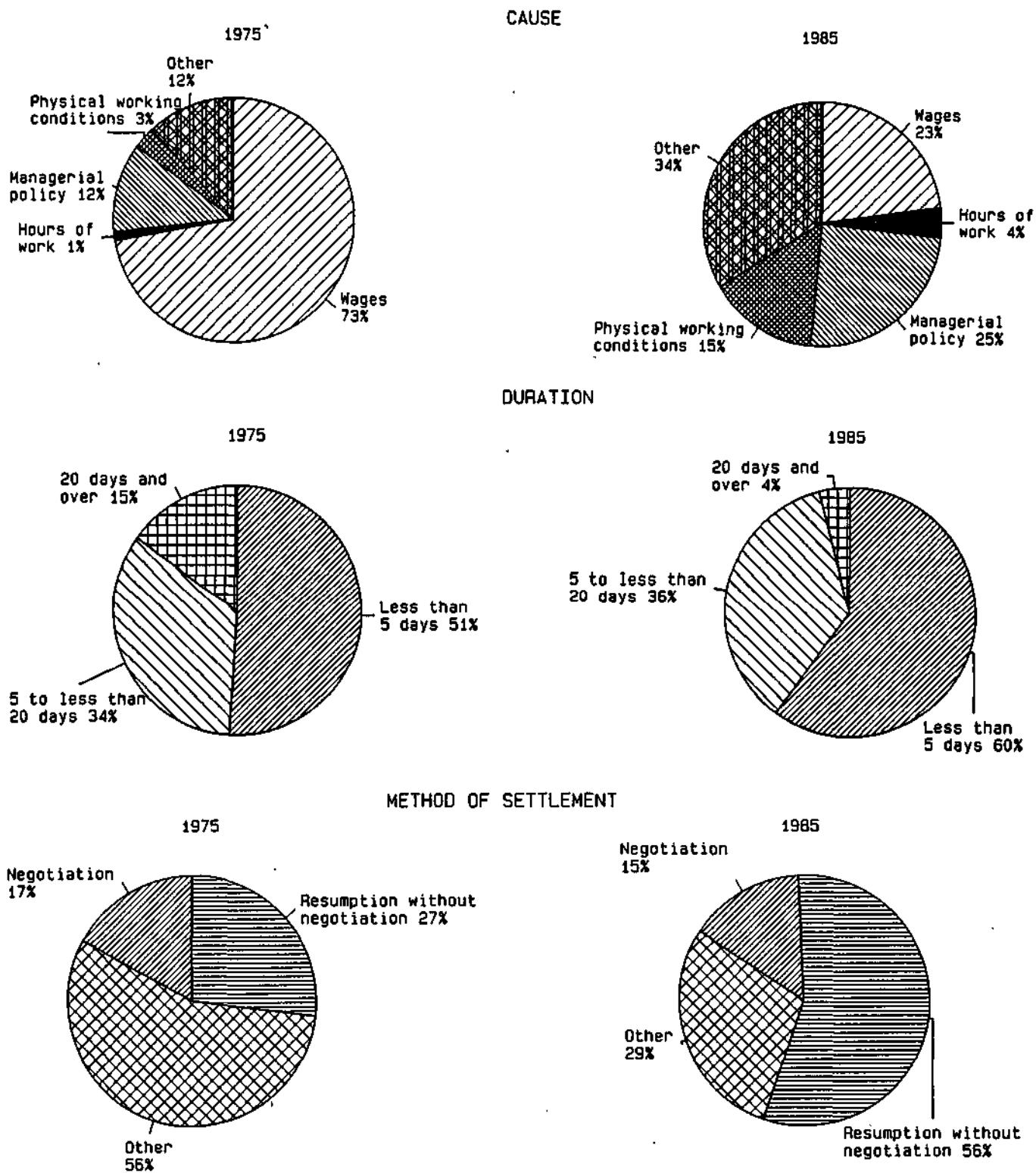


TABLE 9.3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a) : WORKING DAYS LOST, INDUSTRY AND CAUSE, 1980 AND 1985

Cause of dispute	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				All industries						
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services		Other industries							
	Coal	Other				Other	Other								
1980															
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)															
Wages	52.5	44.9	102.9	471.0	101.5	1.6	43.4	284.0	1,101.8						
Hours of work	4.5	6.6	98.7	54.6	15.0	25.3	4.5	21.6	230.6						
Managerial policy	27.5	114.3	170.7	131.6	42.3	22.1	47.3	146.0	701.8						
Physical working conditions	34.8	17.1	36.5	30.6	25.1	5.8	9.8	7.0	166.6						
Trade unionism	28.3	12.8	13.9	19.3	9.1	1.6	12.2	6.3	103.4						
Other	328.3	2.8	154.0	79.3	21.2	18.6	25.4	128.1	757.6						
Total	475.9	198.4	576.6	786.3	214.2	74.9	142.6	592.9	3,061.8						
1980															
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST															
Wages	11.0	22.6	17.8	59.9	47.4	2.1	30.4	47.9	36.0						
Hours of work	0.9	3.3	17.1	6.9	7.0	33.8	3.2	3.6	7.5						
Managerial policy	5.8	57.6	29.6	16.7	19.7	29.5	33.2	24.6	22.9						
Physical working conditions	7.3	8.6	6.2	3.9	11.7	7.7	6.9	1.2	5.4						
Trade unionism	5.9	6.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	2.1	8.6	1.1	3.4						
Other	69.0	1.4	26.7	10.1	9.9	24.8	17.8	21.6	24.7						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
1985															
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)															
Wages	47.4	9.7	16.8	56.6	12.0	2.6	8.7	147.6	301.3						
Hours of work	0.2	2.7	1.2	5.5	2.9	—	23.9	13.0	49.5						
Managerial policy	32.3	33.2	36.0	30.9	23.3	13.2	65.3	86.9	321.2						
Physical working conditions	26.4	34.3	43.3	11.9	24.1	2.9	34.1	16.5	193.6						
Trade unionism	92.9	22.2	8.3	4.8	42.9	5.9	10.7	29.2	216.9						
Other	18.6	4.5	11.2	89.0	69.4	9.4	12.6	7.3	221.9						
Total	217.8	106.5	116.8	198.7	174.5	34.1	155.3	300.5	1,304.3						
1985															
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST															
Wages	21.8	9.1	14.4	28.5	6.9	7.7	5.6	49.1	23.1						
Hours of work	0.1	2.5	1.0	2.8	1.7	—	15.4	4.3	3.8						
Managerial policy	14.8	31.2	30.8	15.6	13.4	38.8	42.0	28.9	24.6						
Physical working conditions	12.1	32.2	37.1	6.0	13.8	8.5	22.0	5.5	14.8						
Trade unionism	42.7	20.8	7.1	2.4	24.6	17.4	6.9	9.7	16.6						
Other	8.5	4.2	9.6	44.8	39.8	27.7	8.3	2.4	17.0						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						

(a) Disputes ending during the year. Disputes continuing into the next year are not included.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

TABLE 9.4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a) : WORKING DAYS LOST, INDUSTRY AND DURATION, 1980 AND 1985

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; Communication				All industries								
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other	Other industries									
	Coal	Other															
1980																	
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)																	
Up to 1 day	20.2	11.0	39.8	21.6	17.3	9.2	20.4	88.7	228.2								
Over 1 to 2 days	29.4	18.2	274.2	83.6	19.7	25.0	51.6	211.9	713.6								
Over 2 to 3 days	9.2	10.9	22.4	16.2	6.2	16.4	37.9	85.3	204.4								
Over 3 to less than 5 days	35.9	16.9	43.4	42.9	36.3	3.9	14.9	48.0	242.1								
5 to less than 10 days	5.3	52.0	59.2	151.5	46.9	16.9	13.4	62.5	407.7								
10 to less than 20 days	117.1	20.3	104.0	111.0	39.7	0.2	4.4	51.0	447.6								
20 to less than 40 days	17.6	22.8	33.7	336.2	40.8	3.5	—	45.6	500.2								
40 days and over	241.3	46.4	—	23.3	7.1	—	—	—	318.0								
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.9</b>	<b>198.4</b>	<b>576.6</b>	<b>786.3</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>592.9</b>	<b>3,061.8</b>								
1980																	
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST																	
Up to 1 day	4.2	5.5	6.9	2.7	8.1	12.3	14.3	15.0	7.5								
Over 1 to 2 days	6.2	9.2	47.6	10.6	9.2	33.4	36.2	35.7	23.3								
Over 2 to 3 days	1.9	5.5	3.9	2.1	2.9	21.9	26.7	14.4	6.7								
Over 3 to less than 5 days	7.5	8.5	7.5	5.5	16.9	5.2	10.4	8.1	7.9								
5 to less than 10 days	1.1	26.2	10.3	19.2	21.9	22.6	9.4	10.5	13.3								
10 to less than 20 days	24.6	10.2	18.0	14.1	18.5	0.3	3.1	8.6	14.6								
20 to less than 40 days	3.7	11.5	5.8	42.8	19.0	4.7	—	7.7	16.3								
40 days and over	50.7	23.4	—	3.0	3.3	—	—	—	10.4								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
1985																	
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)																	
Up to 1 day	18.9	10.9	22.1	17.9	45.4	7.4	20.6	25.5	168.7								
Over 1 to 2 days	24.9	21.3	13.8	11.1	14.3	21.1	12.9	94.5	213.8								
Over 2 to 3 days	4.6	7.3	15.4	8.1	42.2	5.2	3.2	25.4	111.6								
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8.6	23.1	22.6	93.2	5.9	0.1	60.7	67.7	282.0								
5 to less than 10 days	25.4	16.0	10.5	21.6	28.1	0.3	55.0	55.0	211.8								
10 to less than 20 days	122.7	26.4	22.5	25.2	28.4	—	2.7	32.0	260.0								
20 to less than 40 days	12.7	1.2	9.8	8.7	8.4	—	0.3	0.4	41.5								
40 days and over	—	0.4	—	13.0	1.7	—	—	—	15.0								
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>174.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>300.5</b>	<b>1,304.3</b>								
1985																	
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING DAYS LOST																	
Up to 1 day	8.7	10.2	18.9	9.0	26.0	21.7	13.3	8.5	12.9								
Over 1 to 2 days	11.4	20.0	11.8	5.6	8.2	61.9	8.3	31.4	16.4								
Over 2 to 3 days	2.1	6.9	13.2	4.1	24.2	15.2	2.1	8.5	8.6								
Over 3 to less than 5 days	3.9	21.7	19.3	46.9	3.4	0.3	39.1	22.5	21.6								
5 to less than 10 days	11.7	15.0	9.0	10.9	16.1	0.9	35.4	18.3	16.2								
10 to less than 20 days	56.3	24.8	19.3	12.7	16.3	—	1.7	10.6	19.9								
20 to less than 40 days	5.8	1.1	8.4	4.4	4.8	—	0.2	0.1	3.2								
40 days and over	—	0.4	—	6.5	1.0	—	—	—	1.2								
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

(a) Disputes ending during the year. Disputes continuing into the next year are not included.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (6322.0).

TABLE 9.5. TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER 1975 TO JUNE 1985

Number of separate unions	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total employees (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>End of December</i>						
1975	323	1,986.5	846.8	2,833.4	62	46
1976	322	1,956.8	843.3	2,800.0	61	45
1977	324	1,940.6	857.4	2,797.9	61	46
1978	330	1,969.2	861.5	2,830.8	62	46
1979	328	1,971.4	902.2	2,873.6	61	47
1980	325	2,009.5	946.3	2,955.9	61	47
1981	324	2,029.4	964.7	2,994.1	60	48
1982	322	2,024.4	988.0	3,012.4	62	49
1983	319	2,007.2	978.0	2,985.2	61	46
1984	329	2,041.2	987.3	3,028.5	61	45
30 June 1985	323	2,121.6	1,032.6	3,154.2	63	47

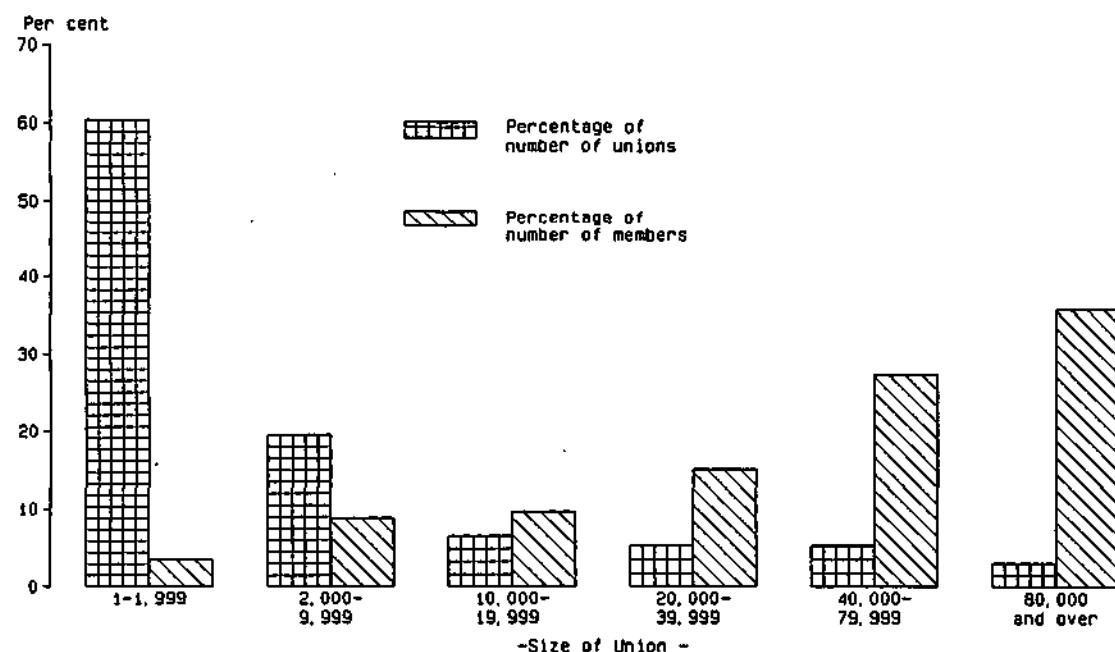
Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

TABLE 9.6. TRADE UNIONS : CLASSIFICATION BY SIZE OF MEMBERSHIP, DECEMBER 1975 AND JUNE 1985

Number of members	Number of unions		Proportion of total unions (per cent)		Number of members ('000)		Proportion of total members (per cent)	
	December 1975	June 1985	December 1975	June 1985	December 1975	June 1985	December 1975	June 1985
Under 100	40	35	12.3	10.8	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.1
100 and under 250	37	42	11.4	13.0	5.8	6.7	0.2	0.2
250 and under 500	38	30	11.8	9.3	12.8	10.7	0.5	0.3
500 and under 1,000	44	47	13.6	14.6	31.8	33.9	1.1	1.1
1,000 and under 2,000	39	41	12.1	12.7	52.3	56.1	1.8	1.8
2,000 and under 5,000	46	41	14.2	12.7	151.5	128.9	5.3	4.1
5,000 and under 10,000	21	22	6.5	6.8	159.6	149.4	5.6	4.7
10,000 and under 20,000	21	21	6.5	6.5	316.0	301.3	11.1	9.6
20,000 and under 30,000	8	10	2.5	3.1	196.7	234.8	6.9	7.4
30,000 and under 40,000	7	7	2.2	2.2	241.1	242.1	8.5	7.7
40,000 and under 50,000	7	10	2.2	3.1	313.3	452.3	11.1	14.3
50,000 and under 80,000	8	7	2.5	2.2	485.8	408.6	17.1	13.0
80,000 and over	7	10	2.2	3.1	864.8	1,127.7	30.5	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,833.4</b>	<b>3,154.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

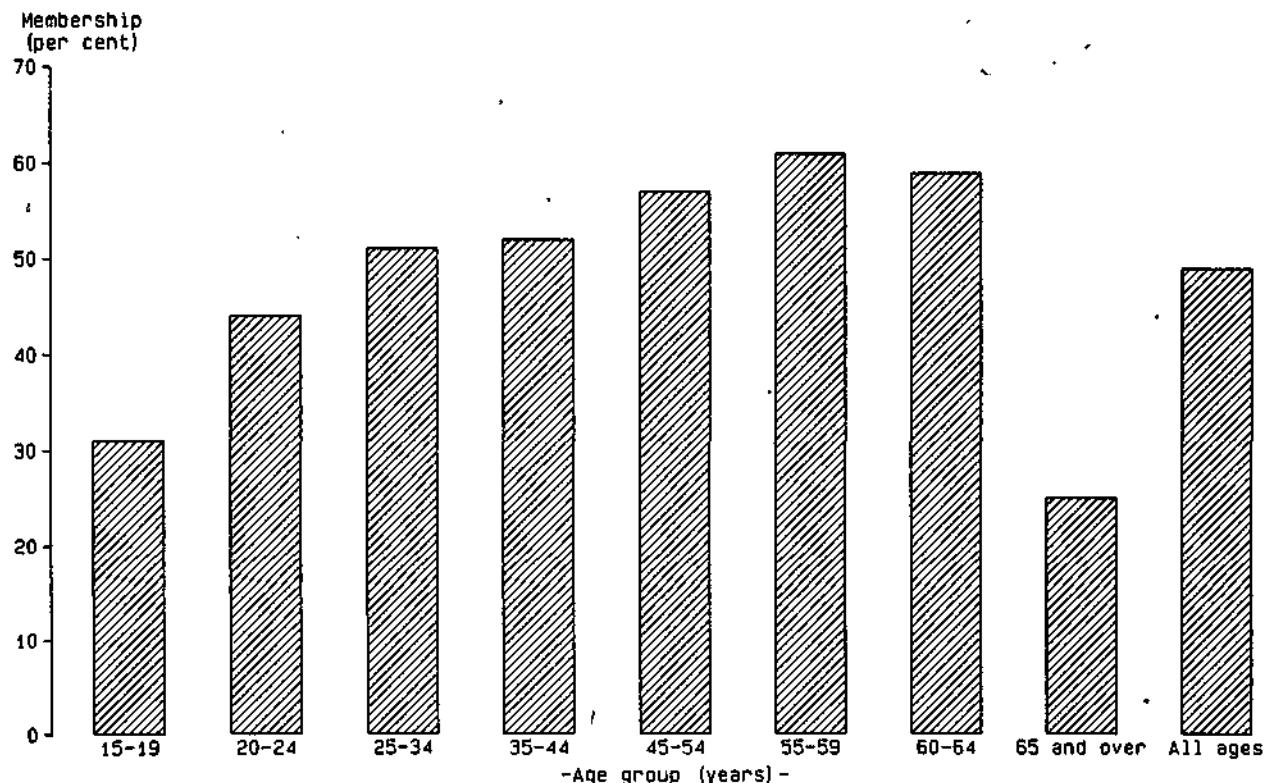
Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

CHART 9.e. TRADE UNIONS: PERCENTAGE OF UNIONS AND MEMBERS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF UNION, JUNE 1985

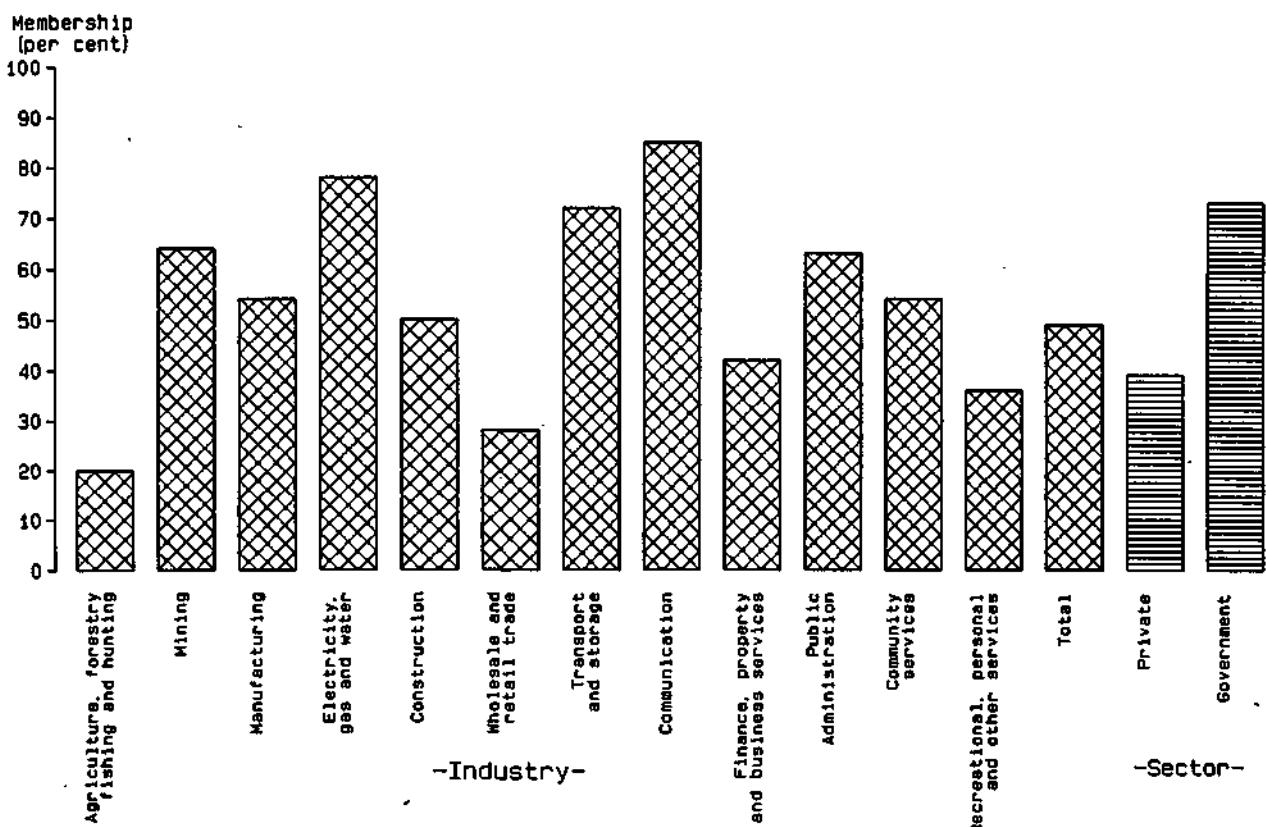


Source: Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0).

CHART 9.f. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: AGE, MARCH TO MAY 1982



Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, March to May 1982, (6325.0).

CHART 9.g. TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP: INDUSTRY AND SECTOR  
MARCH TO MAY 1982

Source: Trade Union Members, Australia, March to May 1982 (6325.0)

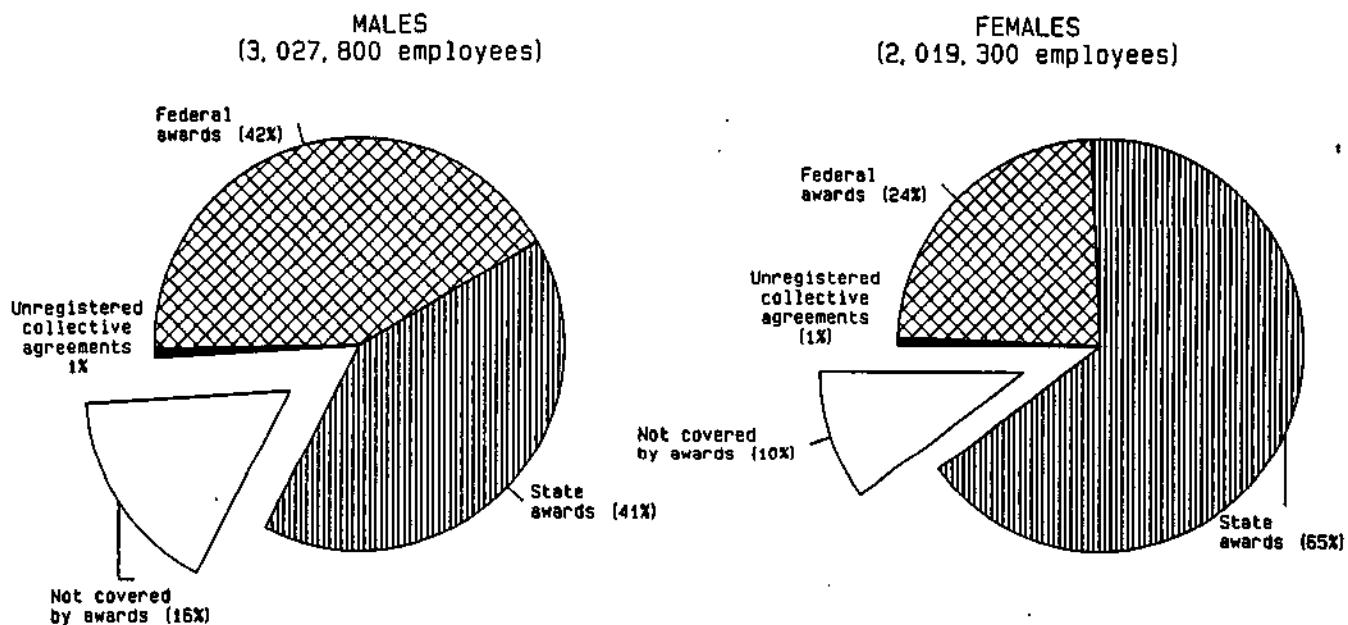
TABLE 9.7. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : EMPLOYEE CATEGORIES, MAY 1983

Employee category	Number of employees '000	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.
		Federal	State	Total(a)	
		— per cent —			
MALES					
Adults	2,753.8	42.5	39.4	82.5	17.5
Managerial, executive, etc.	417.1	22.4	19.4	42.1	57.9
Non-managerial	2,336.7	46.1	43.0	89.8	10.2
Full-time	2,150.2	47.5	42.3	90.5	9.5
Part-time	186.2	29.4	51.5	81.4	18.6
Juniors	274.0	37.9	55.9	94.2	5.8
Full-time	215.8	45.5	50.3	96.0	4.0
Part-time	58.2	*	76.6	87.6	12.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,027.8</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>
Managerial, executive, etc.	417.1	22.4	19.4	42.1	57.9
Non-managerial	2,610.7	45.3	44.3	90.3	9.7
Full-time	2,366.0	47.4	43.0	91.0	9.0
Part-time	244.7	24.8	57.5	82.8	17.2
FEMALES					
Adults	1,724.5	24.3	63.5	88.4	11.6
Managerial, executive, etc.	108.1	11.4	44.9	56.9	43.1
Non-managerial	1,616.4	25.2	64.7	90.6	9.4
Full-time	1,048.7	29.8	63.0	93.5	6.5
Part-time	567.8	16.7	67.8	85.1	14.9
Juniors	294.8	19.7	77.0	96.9	*
Full-time	203.7	25.5	71.2	96.7	*
Part-time	91.1	*	90.1	97.2	*
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,019.3</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>10.3</i>
Managerial, executive, etc.	108.1	11.4	44.9	56.9	43.1
Non-managerial	1,911.2	24.4	66.6	91.5	8.5
Full-time	1,252.4	29.1	64.4	94.0	6.0
Part-time	658.8	15.4	70.9	86.8	13.2
PERSONS					
Adults	4,478.3	35.5	48.7	84.8	15.2
Managerial, executive, etc.	525.2	20.1	24.6	45.1	54.9
Non-managerial	3,953.1	37.6	51.9	90.1	9.9
Full-time	3,198.9	41.7	49.1	91.5	8.5
Part-time	754.2	19.8	63.8	84.2	15.8
Juniors	568.8	28.5	66.8	95.6	4.4
Full-time	419.5	35.8	60.4	96.3	3.7
Part-time	149.3	8.2	84.8	93.4	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,047.1</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>
Managerial, executive, etc.	525.2	20.1	24.6	45.1	54.9
Non-managerial	4,521.9	36.4	53.8	90.8	9.2
Full-time	3,618.4	41.0	50.4	92.1	7.9
Part-time	903.5	17.9	67.3	85.7	14.3

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements.

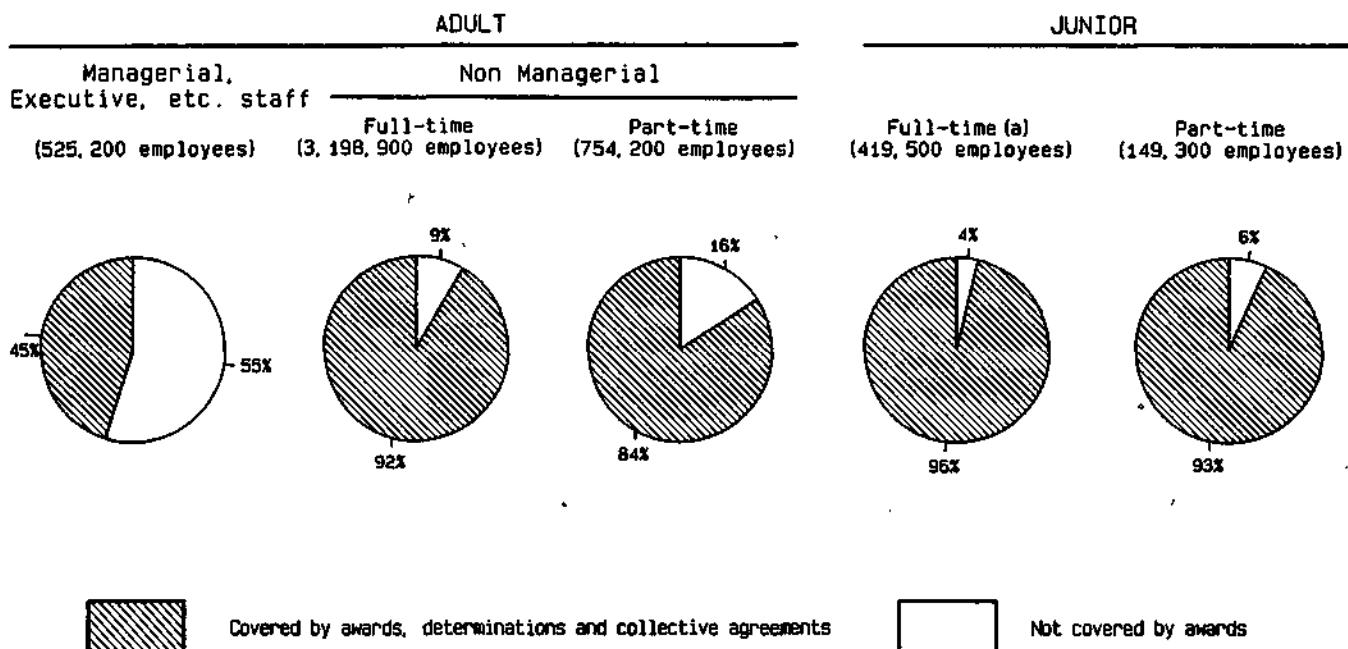
Source: *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1983* (6315.0).

## CHART 9.h. AWARD COVERAGE OF EMPLOYEES, MAY 1983



Source: Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1983 (6315.0).

## CHART 9.i. AWARD COVERAGE: EMPLOYEE CATEGORIES, MAY 1983



(a) Includes managerial, executive, etc. staff.

Source: Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1983 (6315.0).

TABLE 9.8. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION GROUP, MAY 1983  
(Per cent)

Occupation group	Males			Females		
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements	
	Federal	State	Total		Federal	State
Professional, technical and related workers	32.6	44.3	77.9	22.1	9.2	81.0
Nurses	*	95.5	98.7	*	*	95.7
Teachers	19.9	70.2	92.2	7.8	7.9	83.8
Draftsmen and technicians	55.3	31.1	87.0	13.0	*	70.6
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	19.8	12.9	33.1	66.9	5.9	37.6
Clerical workers	52.2	35.4	88.0	12.0	28.2	60.4
Sales workers	16.6	61.8	78.6	21.4	5.1	87.7
Farmers, fishermen and related workers	*	68.9	85.6	*	*	*
Miners, quarry and related workers	50.1	29.6	84.9	*	*	*
Workers in transport and communications	54.5	35.5	90.3	9.7	54.7	35.9
Tradespersons, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	52.9	38.6	92.1	7.9	59.7	35.2
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather goods makers and related workers	65.5	*	96.5	*	75.0	21.4
Machine toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	62.3	28.5	91.1	8.9	*	*
Electricians and related electrical and electronics workers	63.0	32.9	96.3	*	*	*
Metalmaking and related workers	67.0	29.4	96.9	*	90.5	*
Carpenters, cabinetmakers and related workers, building etc. tradespersons and construction workers	38.6	52.2	91.0	9.0	*	*
Packers, wrappers, labellers, storemen and freight handlers	45.4	47.2	93.9	*	42.2	55.9
Labourers, apprentices, factory workers n.e.c.	44.8	44.9	90.6	9.4	52.5	38.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	23.2	66.2	90.0	10.0	21.9	67.7
All occupations	42.0	40.9	83.6	16.4	23.7	65.4

Source: *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1983* (6315.0).

TABLE 9.9. INCIDENCE OF AWARDS : ALL EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, MAY 1983  
(Per cent)

Industry	Males			Females		
	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements			Not covered by awards, etc.	Covered by awards, determinations and collective agreements	
	Federal	State	Total(a)		Federal	State
Mining	45.6	32.3	80.3	19.7	*	*
Manufacturing	50.9	32.6	84.2	15.8	42.8	44.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	32.2	53.0	85.8	14.2	32.0	60.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	63.5	*	81.6	*	65.3	25.6
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	53.9	26.9	83.4	16.6	34.4	44.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	37.3	29.5	69.2	30.8	*	57.6
Metal products, machinery and equipment	61.8	24.7	86.8	13.2	45.2	44.3
Basic metal products	36.2	50.8	88.3	*	*	*
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	63.7	19.0	82.7	17.3	41.0	49.1
Transport equipment	75.6	17.2	92.8	*	*	94.9
Other	38.4	43.5	82.3	17.7	*	51.5
Electricity, gas and water	42.1	56.7	99.4	*	*	*
Construction	45.1	35.9	81.7	18.3	*	57.7
Wholesale trade	28.4	37.2	66.3	33.7	15.2	66.5
Retail trade	28.5	53.9	82.6	17.4	6.3	84.7
Transport and storage	58.4	30.7	89.4	10.6	53.6	34.0
Communication	99.9	..	99.9	*	99.9	..
Finance, property and business services	40.8	27.9	69.1	0.9	39.5	47.3
Public administration and defence	52.1	46.5	98.9	*	64.0	34.4
Community services	17.4	68.8	87.1	12.9	7.3	83.4
Recreation, personal and other services	31.6	45.5	77.8	22.2	30.2	57.9
All industries	42.0	40.9	83.6	16.4	23.7	65.4

(a) Includes small numbers of employees covered by unregistered collective agreements.

Source: *Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia, May 1983* (6315.0).

## CHAPTER 10

### INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

In many countries, statistics on labour are based on standard concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). However, these definitions are applied by individual countries in different ways according to national circumstances with the result that the statistics are often not comparable.

For labour force statistics this problem is further compounded by the variety of collection methodologies and counting rules used in different countries. Some countries, including Australia, conduct regular household and employer surveys while others obtain their statistics as administrative by-products. The survey approach is generally preferred as it provides better coverage and a close adherence to the international recommendations.

International comparisons of labour force statistics are compiled by a number of organisations including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and ILO. These organisations make some adjustments to figures supplied by the various international statistical organisations in order to make the data more comparable and in greater conformity with ILO standards.

The following tables have been derived from the ILO and OECD, and where possible data are presented for the period 1975 to 1985. The figures given for Australia may differ slightly from those given earlier in this publication because of the adjustments made to the Australian series to allow for international comparability and to conform with ILO standards.

**TABLE 10.1. ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984**  
(Million)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	13.89	215.97	111.52	61.83	55.98	52.71	55.44	22.73	8.19	3.09
1976	14.03	218.04	112.77	61.53	55.96	52.89	56.70	23.03	8.22	3.12
1977	14.19	220.24	113.88	61.40	55.92	53.08	56.73	23.30	8.25	3.13
1978	14.36	222.59	114.92	61.33	55.90	53.38	56.13	23.54	8.28	3.13
1979	14.51	225.06	115.88	61.36	55.95	53.61	56.29	23.77	8.29	3.14
1980	14.70	227.74	116.80	61.57	56.01	53.80	56.42	24.07	8.31	3.14
1981	14.92	230.02	117.66	61.68	56.35	54.18	56.50	24.37	8.32	3.16
1982	15.18	232.31	118.44	61.64	56.34	54.48	56.64	24.66	8.33	3.18
1983	15.40	234.50	119.26	61.42	56.38	54.73	56.83	24.90	8.33	3.23
1984	15.54	236.68	120.02	61.18	56.49	54.95	56.98	25.15	8.34	3.26

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1988*; *OECD 1985*; *OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1986*.

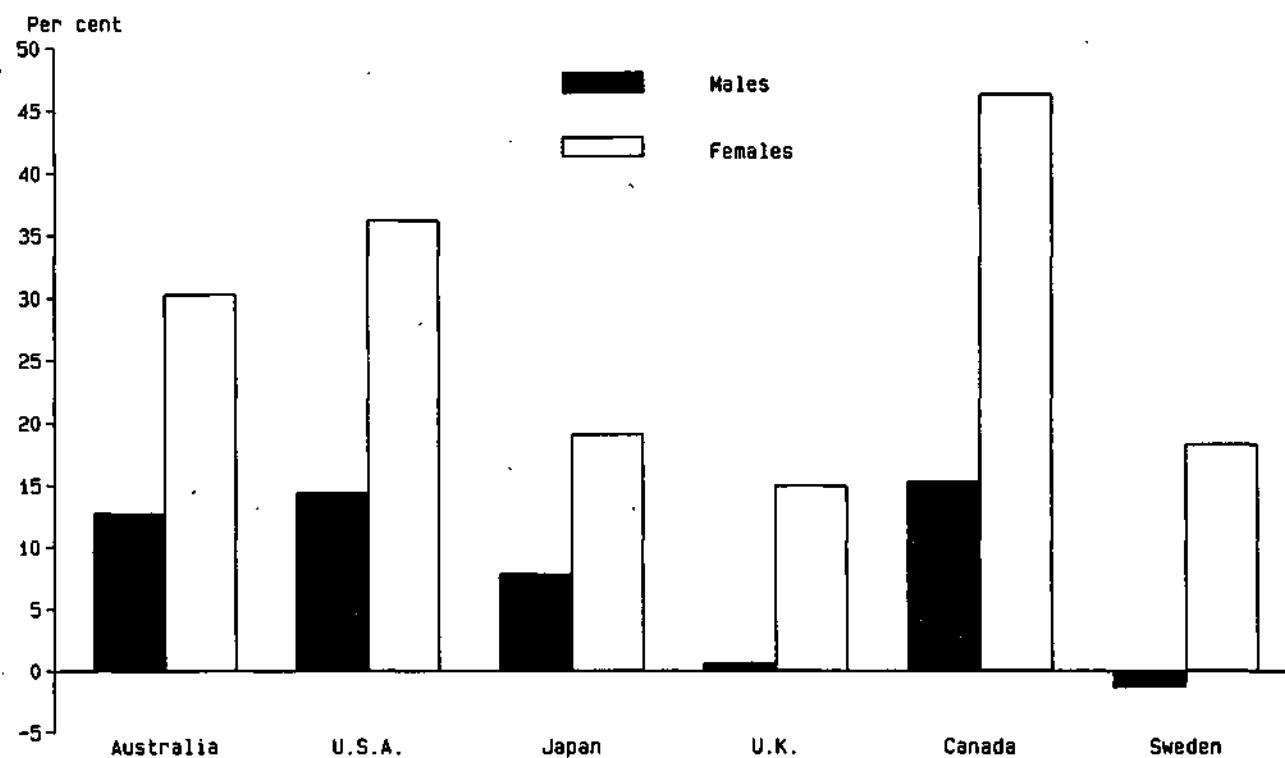
**TABLE 10.2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985**  
('000)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	6,169	93,775	53,230	26,359	25,541	21,796	20,824	9,974	4,129	1,217
1976	6,244	96,158	53,780	26,119	25,756	22,018	21,168	10,203	4,155	1,239
1977	6,358	99,009	54,520	26,044	25,882	22,324	21,494	10,500	4,174	1,258
1978	6,384	102,251	55,320	26,162	26,023	22,491	21,615	10,895	4,209	1,267
1979	6,460	104,962	55,960	26,383	26,295	22,689	21,964	11,231	4,268	1,287
1980	6,644	106,940	56,500	26,660	26,496	22,818	21,997	11,573	4,318	1,293
1981	6,751	108,670	57,070	26,838	26,384	22,955	22,256	11,904	4,332	1,319
1982	6,895	110,204	57,740	26,933	26,433	23,173	22,349	11,958	4,357	1,321
1983	6,984	111,550	58,890	26,948	26,253	23,115	22,614	12,183	4,375	1,342
1984	7,109	113,544	59,270	26,914	26,688	23,251	22,810	12,400	4,392	1,358
1985	7,309	115,461	59,630	n.a.	27,097	n.a.	22,979	12,639	4,424	n.a.

(a) Annual averages.

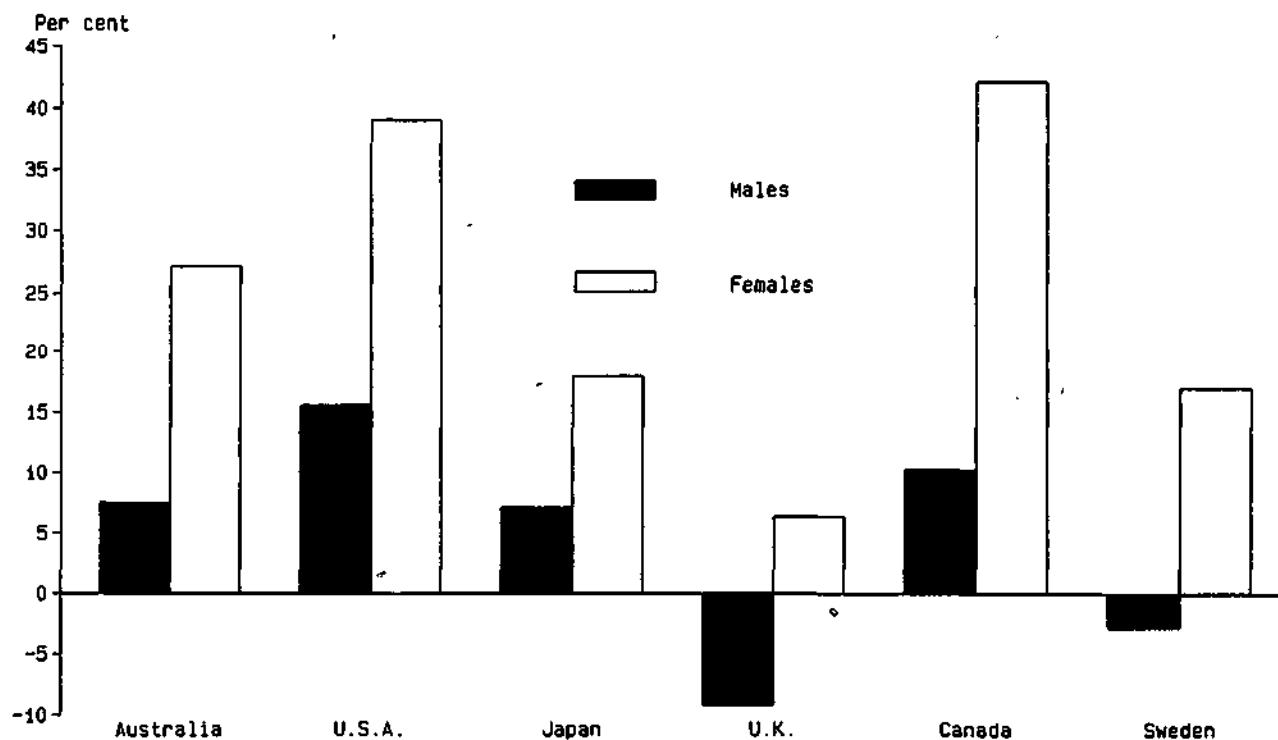
Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983*; *OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1986*.

CHART 10.a. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES



Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963 to 1983; OECD Quarterly Statistics, 1/1986.

CHART 10.b. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE  
BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985 BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES



Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963 to 1983; OECD Quarterly Statistics, 1/1986.

TABLE 10.3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE : PARTICIPATION RATES, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	61.4	58.0	63.1	54.3	59.5	53.9	48.9	59.7	63.6	56.4
1976	61.0	58.4	63.0	53.7	59.7	54.0	49.4	59.7	63.7	56.4
1977	61.5	59.1	63.2	53.2	59.7	54.3	49.8	60.1	63.6	56.6
1978	60.5	59.9	63.4	53.0	59.7	54.3	49.5	61.1	63.8	56.5
1979	59.4	60.5	63.4	53.0	59.8	54.3	49.7	61.8	64.3	57.0
1980	60.4	60.6	63.3	52.9	59.7	54.1	49.8	62.5	64.6	56.5
1981	60.1	60.8	63.9	52.8	59.0	53.9	50.1	63.1	64.5	56.7
1982	60.3	60.9	63.4	52.6	58.8	54.2	49.0	62.4	64.5	56.2
1983	59.9	60.9	64.0	52.8	58.8	53.2	49.2	62.7	64.4	55.9
1984	60.2	61.3	63.9	53.0	n.a.	n.a.	50.0	63.0	64.3	56.1

(a) Annual averages.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, I/1985*.

TABLE 10.4. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984  
(per cent)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	58.6	53.1	61.9	52.1	57.6	51.6	46.0	55.6	62.5	56.2
1976	58.1	53.9	61.7	51.5	56.8	51.2	46.0	55.4	62.3	56.2
1977	58.0	54.9	61.9	51.1	56.6	51.6	46.2	55.2	62.5	56.5
1978	56.7	56.3	62.0	51.0	56.6	51.4	45.9	56.0	62.4	55.6
1979	56.0	56.9	62.1	51.2	57.0	51.0	45.9	57.2	63.0	55.9
1980	56.9	56.3	62.0	51.2	56.3	50.6	46.0	58.9	63.3	55.2
1981	56.8	56.2	62.0	50.3	53.3	49.8	45.8	58.4	62.9	54.1
1982	56.0	55.0	61.9	49.0	52.6	49.5	44.5	55.5	62.5	54.2
1983	53.9	55.1	62.4	48.4	52.1	48.6	44.3	55.2	62.2	52.8
1984	54.8	56.7	62.2	48.5	n.a.	n.a.	44.8	55.9	62.3	52.9

(a) Annual averages.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, I/1985*.

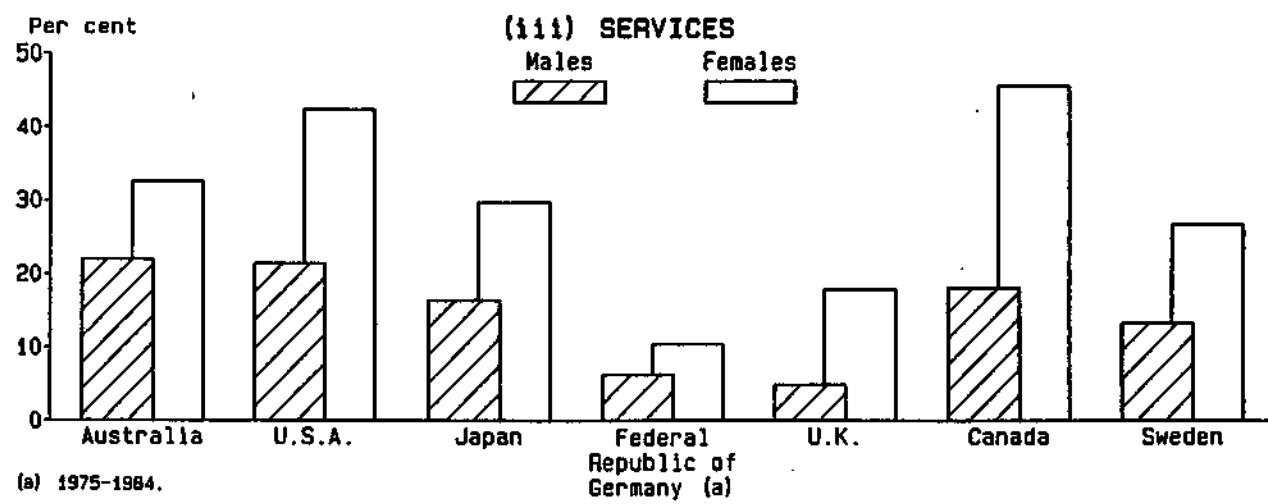
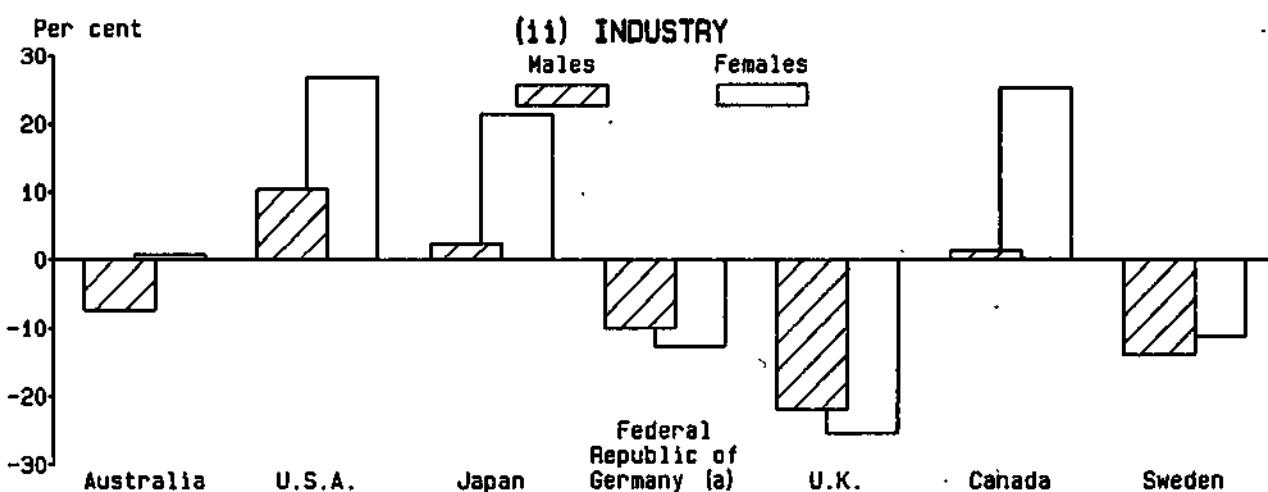
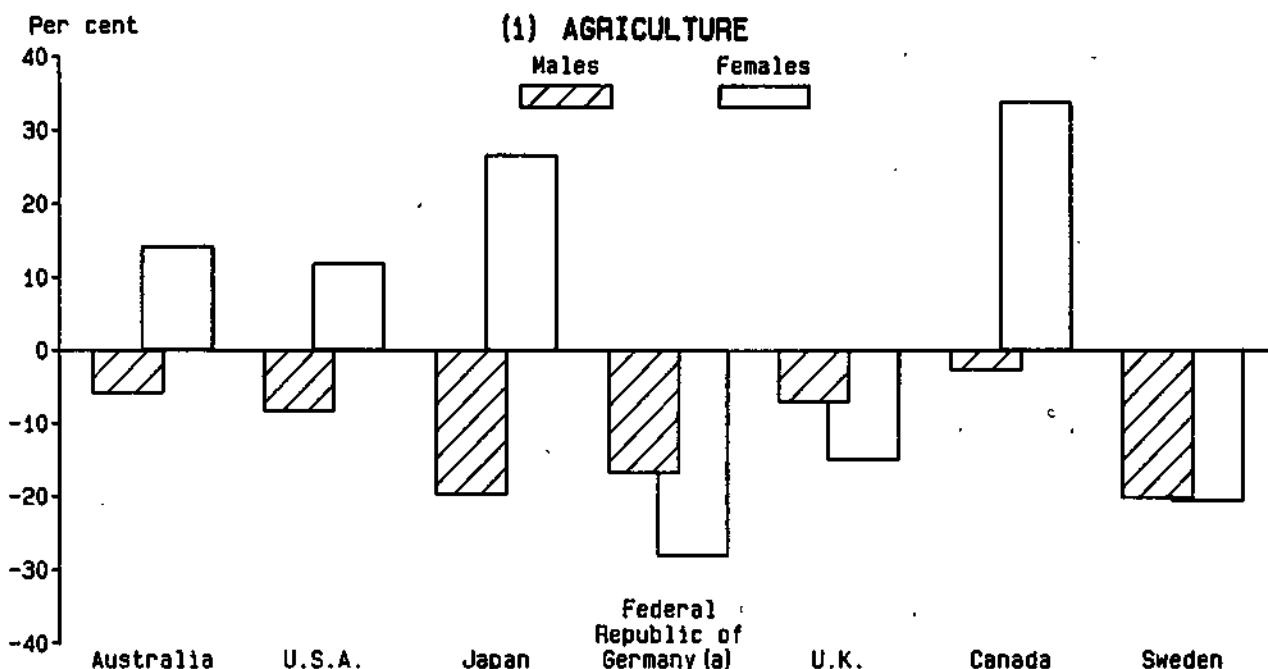
TABLE 10.5. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985  
('000)

Year(a)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
1975	5,841	85,846	52,230	25,285	24,703	20,885	19,594	9,284	4,062	1,214
1976	5,898	88,752	52,710	25,059	24,491	21,027	19,742	9,477	4,088	1,235
1977	5,995	92,017	53,420	25,014	24,522	21,202	19,948	9,651	4,099	1,254
1978	5,970	96,048	54,080	25,169	24,680	21,285	20,044	9,987	4,115	1,246
1979	6,042	98,824	54,790	25,507	25,061	21,317	20,266	10,395	4,180	1,262
1980	6,247	99,303	55,360	25,771	24,983	21,347	20,313	10,708	4,232	1,264
1981	6,356	100,397	55,810	25,566	23,939	21,226	20,361	11,006	4,225	1,258
1982	6,403	99,526	56,380	25,100	23,663	21,254	20,297	10,644	4,220	1,274
1983	6,289	100,834	57,330	24,649	23,470	21,154	20,350	10,734	4,224	1,266
1984	6,471	105,005	57,660	24,822	23,658	20,939	20,418	11,000	4,255	1,271
1985	6,676	107,150	58,070	n.a.	23,918	n.a.	20,508	11,311	4,299	n.a.

(a) Annual averages.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, I/1985*.

**CHART 10.c. CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 1975 AND 1985, SEX AND ECONOMIC SECTOR BY SELECTED COUNTRIES**



(a) 1975-1984.

Source: OECD Labour Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1986.

TABLE 10.6. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985  
(per cent)

Year	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden	New Zealand
AGRICULTURE(a)										
1975	6.8	4.1	12.7	7.0	2.7	10.2	16.7	6.1	6.4	10.7
1976	6.5	3.9	12.2	6.7	2.8	9.8	16.4	5.9	6.2	10.5
1977	6.7	3.7	11.9	6.4	2.7	9.4	15.8	5.7	6.1	10.7
1978	6.3	3.7	11.7	6.1	2.7	9.1	15.4	5.7	6.1	11.2
1979	6.6	3.6	10.2	5.8	2.6	8.9	14.9	5.7	5.8	11.1
1980	6.5	3.6	10.4	5.6	2.6	8.7	14.2	5.4	5.6	10.9
1981	6.5	3.5	10.0	5.5	2.6	8.6	13.4	5.4	5.6	11.2
1982	6.4	3.6	9.7	5.5	2.7	8.3	12.4	5.2	5.6	11.5
1983	6.6	3.5	9.3	5.6	2.7	8.1	12.4	5.5	5.4	11.3
1984	6.2	3.3	8.9	5.6	2.6	7.8	11.7	5.3	5.1	11.3
1985	6.2	3.1	8.8	n.a.	2.6	n.a.	11.2	5.2	4.8	n.a.
INDUSTRY(b)										
1975	33.5	30.6	35.9	45.4	40.6	38.7	39.1	29.3	36.5	35.8
1976	33.2	30.8	35.8	44.9	39.7	38.1	38.3	29.7	35.4	35.8
1977	32.4	30.9	35.4	44.7	39.6	37.6	38.4	28.8	34.3	35.9
1978	31.2	31.1	35.0	44.4	36.2	36.9	38.1	28.7	33.0	34.2
1979	31.2	31.3	34.9	44.4	38.7	36.3	37.7	28.9	32.5	33.6
1980	30.9	30.5	35.3	44.2	37.6	36.0	37.8	28.5	32.2	33.8
1981	30.3	30.1	35.3	43.5	35.5	35.3	37.5	28.3	31.3	32.3
1982	29.8	28.4	34.9	42.7	34.7	34.6	37.1	26.5	30.3	32.9
1983	28.5	28.0	34.8	42.0	33.6	33.8	36.1	25.5	29.9	32.5
1984	28.1	28.5	34.8	41.6	33.1	32.9	34.0	25.9	29.8	32.3
1985	27.7	28.0	34.9	n.a.	32.3	n.a.	33.6	25.5	29.9	n.a.
SERVICES(c)										
1975	59.7	65.3	51.5	47.6	56.7	51.1	44.2	64.6	57.1	53.5
1976	60.3	65.3	52.0	48.4	57.5	52.1	45.2	64.4	58.3	53.7
1977	60.9	65.4	52.8	49.0	57.7	53.0	45.8	65.4	59.6	53.5
1978	62.4	65.2	53.3	49.5	58.1	54.0	46.5	65.5	60.9	54.6
1979	62.2	65.2	53.9	49.8	58.7	54.7	47.4	65.4	61.7	55.4
1980	62.6	65.9	54.2	50.3	59.9	55.3	47.9	66.0	62.2	55.3
1981	63.2	66.4	54.7	51.0	61.8	56.2	49.2	66.3	63.1	56.5
1982	63.8	68.0	55.4	51.8	62.6	57.2	50.5	68.2	64.1	55.7
1983	64.9	68.5	56.0	52.5	63.8	58.1	51.5	69.0	64.7	56.2
1984	65.7	68.2	56.3	52.8	64.3	59.3	54.2	68.8	65.1	56.4
1985	66.2	68.8	56.4	n.a.	65.1	n.a.	55.2	69.3	65.3	n.a.

(a) Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing. (b) Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; construction. (c) Transportation, communication, public utilities, trade, finance, public administration, private household services and miscellaneous services.

Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, I/1986.*

TABLE 10.7. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : STANDARDISED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1985  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
1975	4.8	8.3	1.9	3.6	4.3	4.0	5.8	6.9	1.6
1976	4.7	7.6	2.0	3.7	5.7	4.4	6.6	7.1	1.6
1977	5.6	6.9	2.0	3.6	6.1	4.9	7.0	8.0	1.8
1978	6.2	6.0	2.2	3.5	6.0	5.2	7.1	8.3	2.2
1979	6.2	5.8	2.1	3.2	5.1	5.9	7.6	7.4	2.1
1980	6.0	7.0	2.0	3.0	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.4	2.0
1981	5.7	7.5	2.2	4.4	9.9	7.3	8.3	7.5	2.5
1982	7.1	9.5	2.4	6.1	11.4	8.1	9.0	10.9	3.1
1983	9.9	9.5	2.6	8.0	12.6	8.3	9.8	11.8	3.5
1984	8.9	7.4	2.7	8.5	13.0	9.7	10.2	11.2	3.1
1985	8.2	7.1	2.6	8.6	13.2	10.1	10.5	10.4	2.8

(a) Unemployment estimates conforming to ILO definitions and estimates of the total labour force have been used to calculate these rates. National rates will differ where coverage of unemployment differs from that of the ILO, or when a denominator other than the total labour force is used. (b) Annual averages.

Source: *OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1986*.

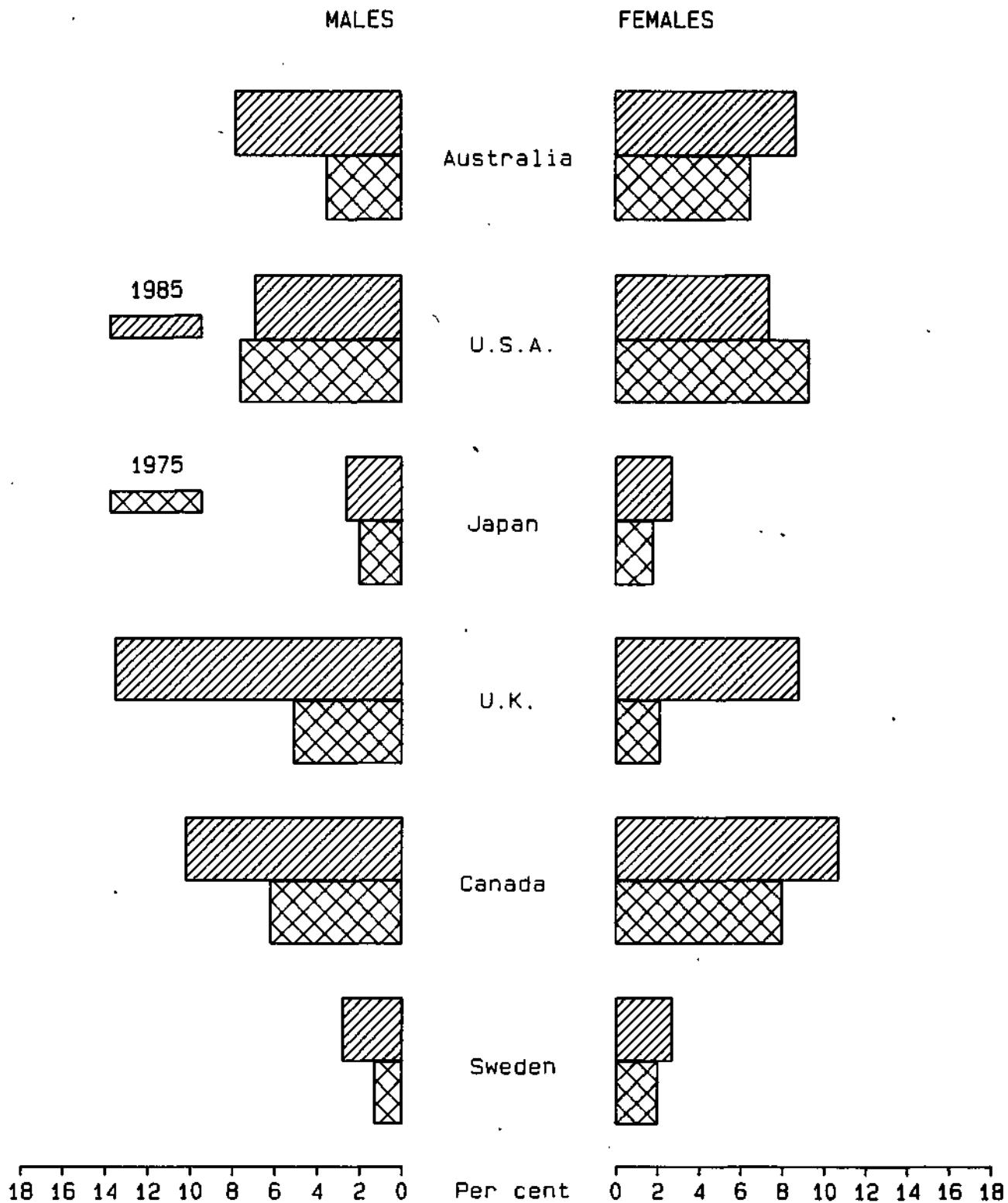
TABLE 10.8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a) : AGE, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984  
(per cent)

Year(b)	Australia	U.S.A.	Japan	Federal Republic of Germany	U.K.	France	Italy	Canada	Sweden
<b>PERSONS AGED UNDER 25 YEARS</b>									
1975	9.0	15.2	3.0	5.2	8.6	7.9	12.8	12.0	3.8
1976	9.8	14.0	3.1	4.8	11.8	10.1	14.5	12.7	3.7
1977	12.2	13.0	3.5	5.0	12.8	11.1	23.9	14.4	4.4
1978	12.6	11.7	3.8	4.5	12.0	11.0	24.8	14.5	5.5
1979	12.2	11.3	3.4	3.4	10.6	13.3	25.6	13.0	5.0
1980	12.3	13.3	3.6	3.9	14.1	15.0	25.2	13.2	5.1
1981	10.9	14.3	4.0	6.5	18.1	17.0	27.4	13.3	6.3
1982	12.9	17.0	4.4	9.6	23.1	20.2	29.7	18.7	7.6
1983	17.9	16.4	4.5	10.8	23.2	21.1	32.0	19.9	8.0
1984	16.1	13.3	4.9	10.1	21.8	26.1	n.a.	17.9	6.0
<b>PERSONS AGED 25 YEARS AND OVER</b>									
1975	3.0	6.0	1.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.5	5.0	1.2
1976	2.9	5.4	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.2	1.6	5.1	1.2
1977	3.3	4.9	1.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	5.8	1.3
1978	3.9	4.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.4	6.1	1.6
1979	3.5	3.9	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.1	3.7	5.4	1.5
1980	3.6	5.0	1.8	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.5	5.4	1.4
1981	3.7	5.4	2.0	4.1	7.5	4.9	4.0	5.6	1.8
1982	4.5	7.3	2.2	5.8	8.5	5.5	4.2	8.4	2.3
1983	7.1	7.4	2.4	7.0	8.9	5.8	4.8	9.4	2.6
1984	6.0	5.7	2.4	7.2	9.2	6.7	n.a.	9.3	2.6

(a) National rates. (b) Annual averages.

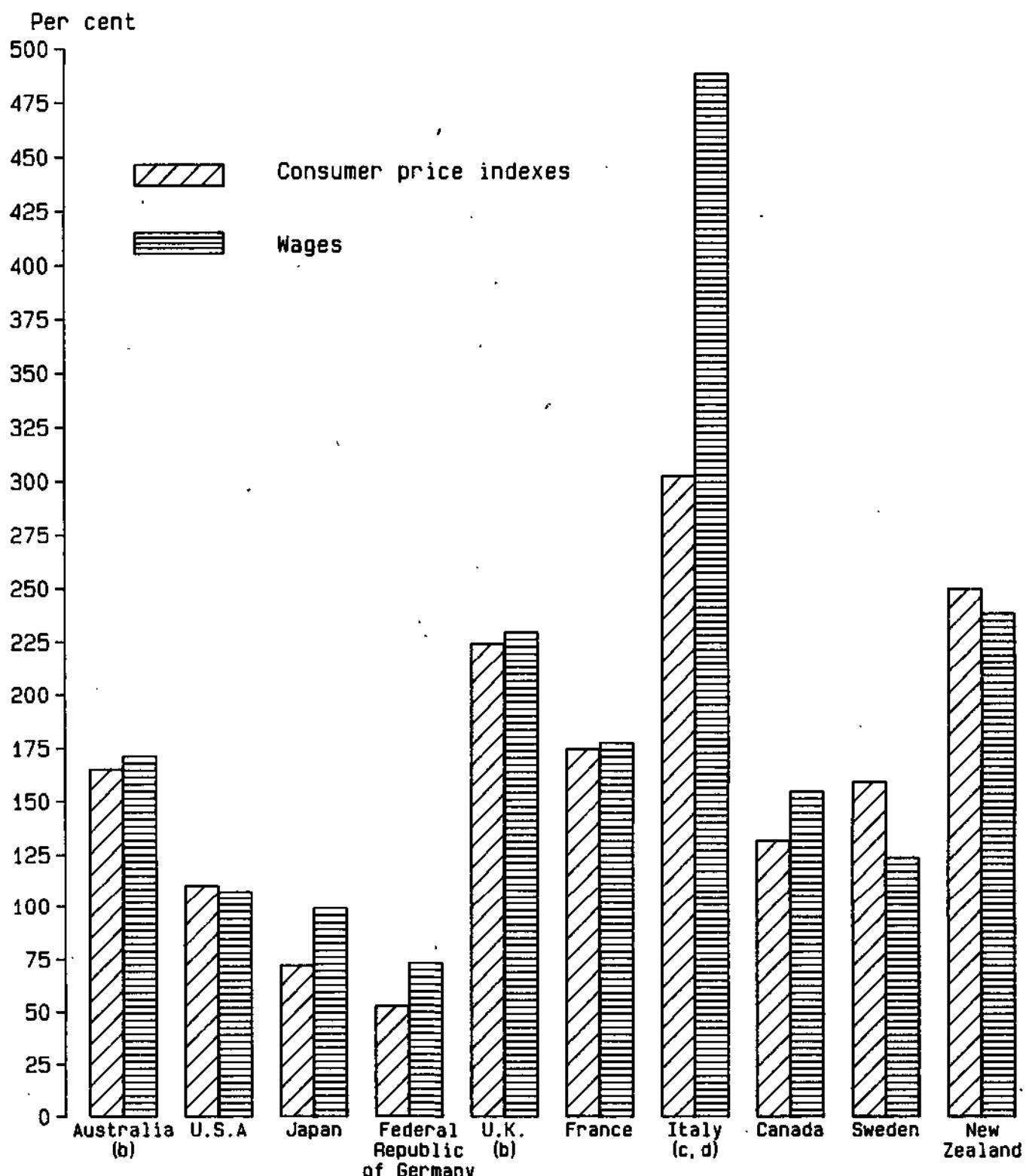
Source: *OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Statistics, 1/1986*.

CHART 10.d. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
BY SEX, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 AND 1985



Source: OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-1983; OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, 1/1986

CHART 10.e. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES AND WAGES (a), SELECTED COUNTRIES 1974 TO 1984



(a) Wages in Manufacturing unless otherwise stated. (b) Male wages. (c) Percentage changes are for 1974 to 1983. (d) Wages in non-agricultural activities.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1984; ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1/1985.

TABLE 10.9. INDEXES OF WAGES(a) : AGRICULTURE AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
1975 TO 1984  
(Base: 1976 = 100.0)

Year	Australia (b)(c)	U.S.A. (d)(c)	Japan (e)(f)	Federal Republic of Germany (d)(c)	U.K. (b)(c)	France (c)	Italy (d)(c)	Canada (g)(h)	Sweden (i)	New Zealand (c)
AGRICULTURE										
1975	87.5	92.5	94.5	92.4	88.3	n.a.	80.1	87.4	87.1	n.a.
1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.
1977	105.5	108.9	115.3	109.1	109.2	n.a.	131.7	110.8	110.7	n.a.
1978	115.6	114.6	119.9	115.9	124.2	n.a.	155.6	117.4	117.4	n.a.
1979	121.9	127.4	124.3	124.7	146.0	n.a.	186.6	125.6	126.4	n.a.
1980	141.4	135.9	131.2	134.1	171.8	n.a.	229.1	133.8	140.5	n.a.
1981	157.8	n.a.	138.4	138.6	191.6	n.a.	279.1	143.5	151.6	n.a.
1982	170.3	n.a.	143.9	146.5	209.5	n.a.	326.8	151.0	158.5	n.a.
1983	n.a.	n.a.	147.9	152.3	230.0	n.a.	385.0	159.0	169.4	n.a.
1984	n.a.	n.a.	151.9	159.3	n.a.	n.a.	427.5	166.2	185.7	n.a.
NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES										
1975	87.9	93.2	88.5	93.9	89.8	86.5	83.9	89.2	n.a.	88.0
1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0
1977	110.8	108.0	109.7	107.4	108.3	112.9	125.4	109.6	n.a.	114.0
1978	118.4	117.1	117.5	113.3	124.1	126.4	153.3	116.4	n.a.	128.4
1979	128.6	126.7	123.8	119.6	144.7	141.6	181.8	126.4	n.a.	151.0
1980	145.3	137.0	131.5	127.8	172.7	164.5	221.7	139.2	n.a.	179.1
1981	165.1	149.2	139.4	135.3	191.9	189.7	272.2	155.0	n.a.	218.2
1982	193.3	158.0	144.2	141.9	209.9	214.7	317.1	171.4	n.a.	249.0
1983	201.7	165.0	148.5	146.9	226.3	242.4	366.4	171.3	n.a.	253.1
1984	218.0	171.4	155.0	150.3	240.9	257.6	n.a.	177.7	n.a.	271.2

(a) Wages data has been converted from original monetary values to an index. (b) Earnings per week, Agriculture. (c) Earnings per hour, Non-agricultural activities. (d) Hourly wage rates, Agriculture. (e) Earnings per day, Agriculture. (f) Earnings per month, Non-agricultural activities. (g) Daily wage rates, Agriculture. (h) Earnings per week, Non-agricultural activities. (i) Earnings per hour, Agriculture.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1985.

TABLE 10.10. AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK IN NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
1975 TO 1984

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (a)	Federal Republic of Germany (b)	U.K. (a)(c)	France (a)	Italy (a)(d)	Canada (b)	Sweden (a)	New Zealand (b)
MANUFACTURING										
1975	37.8	39.5	38.8	40.4	42.7	41.7	38.4	38.6	38.4	40.8
1976	37.7	40.1	40.2	41.4	43.5	41.7	38.4	38.7	38.3	40.4
1977	37.6	40.3	40.3	41.7	43.6	41.3	38.5	38.7	38.0	40.3
1978	38.1	40.4	40.6	41.6	43.5	41.0	38.6	38.8	37.8	40.1
1979	38.0	40.2	41.1	41.8	43.2	40.8	38.3	38.8	37.8	39.7
1980	38.0	39.7	41.2	41.6	41.9	40.7	38.7	38.5	37.7	39.6
1981	37.8	39.8	41.0	41.1	42.0	40.3	38.8	38.5	37.5	39.6
1982	36.9	38.9	40.9	40.7	42.0	39.3	38.5	37.7	37.7	39.2
1983	36.9	40.1	41.1	40.5	42.6	38.9	38.5	38.4	37.9	39.5
1984	37.7	40.7	41.7	41.0	42.8	38.7	n.a.	38.5	n.a.	40.4
TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES										
1975	35.4	36.1	39.7	40.5	43.6	42.7	38.6	n.a.	36.6	39.8
1976	35.2	36.1	40.3	41.6	44.0	42.5	38.6	n.a.	36.3	39.5
1977	35.0	36.0	40.3	41.7	44.2	41.9	38.7	n.a.	35.9	39.4
1978	35.9	35.8	40.5	41.6	44.2	41.5	38.8	n.a.	35.7	38.4
1979	35.5	35.7	40.7	41.9	44.0	41.2	38.4	n.a.	35.7	39.0
1980	35.0	35.3	40.6	41.6	43.0	41.1	38.8	n.a.	35.6	38.9
1981	35.0	35.2	40.4	41.2	43.0	40.8	38.8	n.a.	35.4	38.6
1982	34.5	34.8	40.3	40.7	42.9	39.6	38.7	n.a.	35.6	38.7
1983	34.6	35.0	40.4	40.5	43.3	39.3	38.7	n.a.	35.7	38.8
1984	35.0	35.3	40.7	40.9	43.4	39.1	n.a.	n.a.	36.0	39.3

(a) Hours actually worked. (b) Hours paid for. (c) Male employees. (d) Hours per day data converted into hours per week.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1985.

10.f. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: PROPORTION OF WORKING DAYS LOST  
IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES AND COUNTRIES, 1984

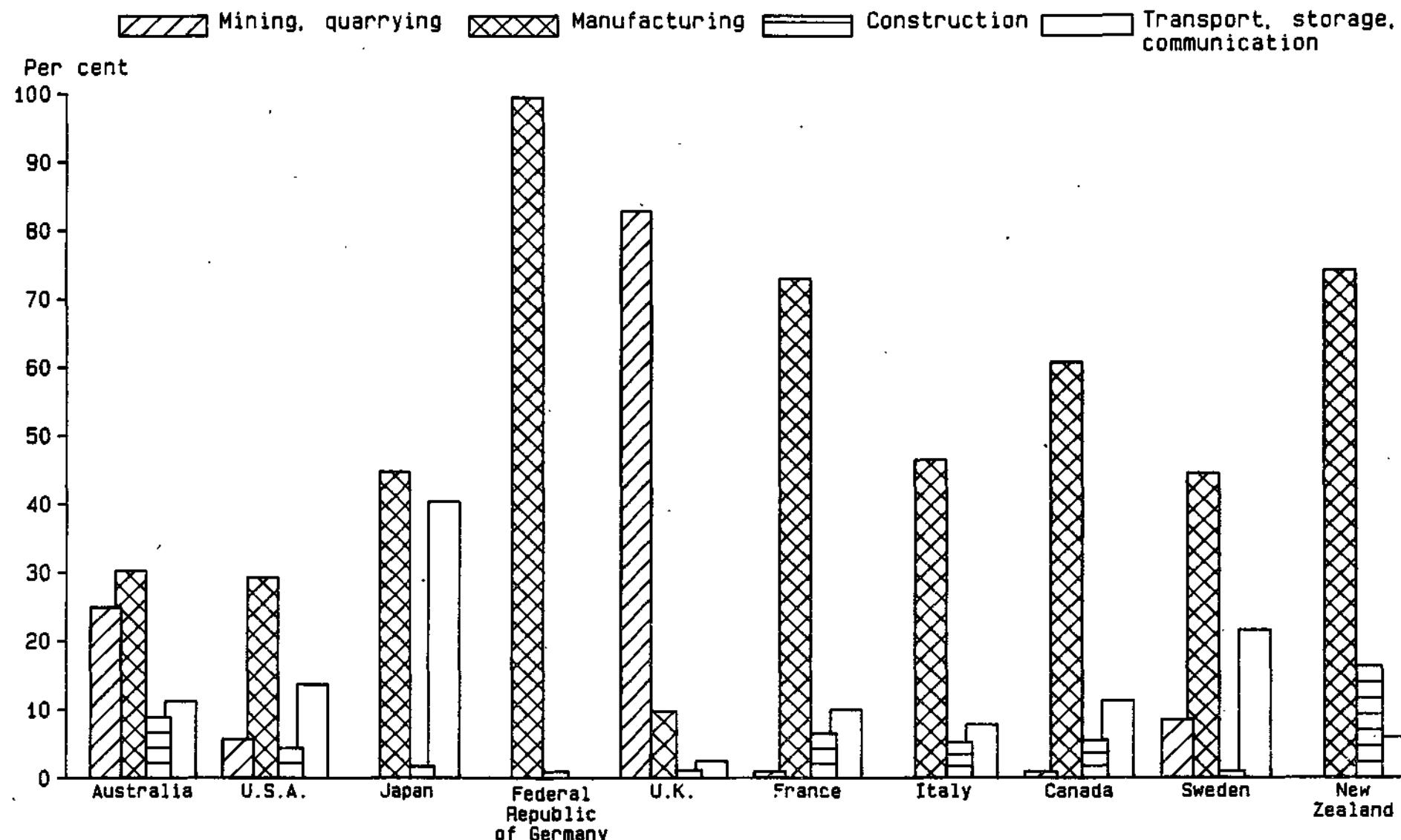


TABLE 10.11. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES : NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED AND WORKING DAYS LOST, SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1975 TO 1984

Year	Australia (a)	U.S.A. (b)	Japan (c)	Germany (d)	U.K. (e)	France (f)	Italy	Canada (a)	Sweden	New Zealand (g)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES										
1975	2,432	5,031	3,391	n.a.	2,282	3,888	3,601	1,171	86	428
1976	2,055	5,648	2,720	n.a.	2,016	4,348	2,706	1,039	73	487
1977	2,090	5,506	1,712	n.a.	2,703	3,281	3,308	803	35	562
1978	2,277	4,230	1,517	n.a.	2,471	3,195	2,479	1,058	99	411
1979	2,042	(h)235	1,153	n.a.	2,080	3,121	2,000	1,050	207	523
1980	2,429	187	1,133	n.a.	1,330	2,118	2,238	1,028	212	360
1981	2,915	145	955	n.a.	1,338	2,442	2,204	1,048	68	291
1982	2,060	96	944	n.a.	1,528	3,113	1,747	667	46	333
1983	1,787	81	893	n.a.	1,352	(i)3,360	1,565	645	92	333
1984	1,962	62	596	n.a.	1,206	(i)3,000	1,816	718	206	360
WORKERS INVOLVED ('000)										
1975	1,398.0	1,746.0	2,732.2	35.8	808.9	1,827.1	14,110.0	506.4	23.6	74.8
1976	2,190.1	2,420.0	1,356.0	169.3	668.0	2,022.5	11,898.0	1,570.9	8.7	201.1
1977	596.2	2,040.1	691.9	34.4	1,165.8	1,919.9	13,803.0	217.6	13.1	159.4
1978	1,075.6	1,622.6	650.0	487.1	1,041.5	704.8	8,774.2	401.7	8.3	157.9
1979	1,862.9	(h)1,020.9	449.5	77.3	4,607.8	967.2	16,237.0	462.5	32.3	158.2
1980	1,172.8	795.3	562.9	45.2	833.7	500.8	13,825.0	441.0	746.7	127.7
1981	1,251.8	728.9	247.1	253.3	1,512.5	329.0	8,226.6	338.6	99.2	135.0
1982	722.9	855.8	251.7	40.0	2,102.9	467.9	10,483.0	444.3	5.1	156.0
1983	470.5	909.4	224.1	94.1	573.8	(i)453.6	6,844.2	329.3	14.4	140.7
1984	557.6	376.0	155.1	537.3	1,464.3	(i)506.4	7,356.5	186.9	23.7	160.3
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)										
1975	3,509.9	31,237.0	8,015.8	68.7	6,012.0	3,868.9	27,189.0	10,909.0	365.5	214.6
1976	3,799.4	37,859.0	3,253.7	533.7	3,284.0	5,010.7	25,378.0	11,610.0	24.7	488.4
1977	1,654.8	35,822.0	1,518.5	23.7	10,142.0	3,665.9	16,566.0	3,307.9	87.2	436.8
1978	2,130.8	36,922.0	1,357.5	4,281.3	9,405.0	2,200.4	10,177.0	7,392.8	37.1	380.6
1979	3,964.4	(h)20,409.0	930.3	483.1	2,947.4	3,656.6	27,530.0	7,834.2	28.7	381.9
1980	3,320.2	20,844.0	1,001.2	128.4	11,964.0	1,685.9	16,457.0	8,975.4	4,478.5	373.5
1981	4,192.2	16,908.0	553.7	58.4	4,266.0	1,495.8	10,527.0	8,878.5	209.1	388.1
1982	2,158.0	9,061.2	538.1	15.1	5,313.0	2,327.7	18,563.0	5,795.4	1.6	330.0
1983	1,641.4	17,461.0	506.9	40.8	3,754.0	1,483.6	14,003.0	4,444.0	36.9	371.8
1984	1,302.4	8,498.8	354.1	5,617.6	27,135.0	1,357.1	8,703.3	3,873.7	31.3	424.9

(a) Excludes disputes in which time lost is less than 10 man days. (b) Excludes disputes lasting less than a full day or shift, and disputes involving less than six workers. (c) Excludes disputes lasting less than half a day. (d) Includes disputes lasting less than one day only if more than 10 working days lost. (e) Includes disputes lasting less than 1 day only if more than 100 working days lost. (f) Excludes agriculture and public administration. (g) Excludes public sector conflicts. (h) Excludes disputes involving less than 1,000 workers from 1979. (i) Monthly average converted to an annual average.

Source: ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1985.

## APPENDIX I

### DATA SOURCES

This appendix sets out the data sources for the tables and charts in each chapter of this publication. Also set out are the catalogue numbers for ABS data sources, as are Appendix II page references for the related technical notes.

<i>Title</i>	<i>ABS Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Appendix II Page No.</i>
<i>Chapter 1—Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Population</i>		
Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age	3201.0	150
Australian Demographic Statistics	3101.0	150
Overseas Arrivals and Departures	3404.0	150
Projections of the Population of Australia, 1984 to 2021	3222.0	151
Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960	6250.0	151
Internal Migration	3408.0	151
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	151
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	151
<i>Chapter 2—The Labour Force</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	152
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	153
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	154
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	154
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	6264.0	155
Persons Who Have Left The Labour Force	6267.0	156
Persons Who Intend to Retire from Full-time Work	6258.0	156
<i>Chapter 3—Employment and Underemployment</i>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	152
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	153
Labour Mobility	6209.0	157
Employed Wage and Salary Earners	6248.0	157
Civilian Employees	6213.0	158
Multiple Jobholding	6216.0	159
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Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment	6246.0	159
Underemployed Workers	6265.0	159
<i>Chapter 4—Unemployment</i>		
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Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	6222.0	160
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Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	154
Income and Housing Survey—Income of Individuals	6502.0	161
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<i>Chapter 5—Persons Not In The Labour Force</i>		
Persons Not in the Labour Force	6220.0	162
The Labour Force	6203.0	152
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0	154
Labour Force Experience	6206.0	153
Transition from Education to Work	6227.0	154
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	6235.0	154

**APPENDIX I—continued**  
**DATA SOURCES—continued**

<i>Title</i>	<i>ABS Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Appendix II Page No.</i>
<b><i>Chapter 6—Award Rates, Earnings and Income</i></b>		
Award Rates of Pay Indexes	6312.0	162
Average Weekly Earnings	6302.0	163
Consumer Price Index	6401.0	163
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	164
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	6310.0	165
Income and Housing Survey—Income of Individuals	6502.0	165
<b><i>Chapter 7—Non-Wage Benefits</i></b>		
Employment Benefits	6334.0	165
Annual and Long-Service Leave Taken	6317.0	165
<b><i>Chapter 8—Hours of Work, Work Patterns, Work Preferences and Job Satisfaction</i></b>		
The Labour Force	6203.0	152
Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours	6306.0	164
Overtime	6330.0	166
Working Hours Arrangements	6338.0	166
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<b><i>Chapter 9—Industrial Relations</i></b>		
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Trade Union Statistics	6323.0	169
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<b><i>Chapter 10—International Comparisons</i></b>		
OECD Labour Force Statistics, 1963-83	..	..
OECD Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, No. 1, 1985 and No. 1, 1986	..	..
ILO Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1984 and 1985	..	..
ILO Bulletin of Labour Statistics, 1985-1	..	..

## APPENDIX II

### TECHNICAL NOTES

Data for tables and charts included in the chapters of this publication have been obtained from a number of different sources. Information as to the method of collection, concepts and definitions used, etc. are contained in this appendix.

2. Reference might also be made to the publication *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0) which describes the concepts, methodology and sources of the ABS labour market data within the conceptual frameworks underlying the collection of these data. The Guide is structured according to subject matter topics similar to the chapter headings used in this publication.

3. Much of the data presented in the publication have been obtained from sample surveys, especially household surveys (such as the labour force survey and its supplementaries) and surveys of employers. Estimates for all surveys are subject to two sources of error:

- (a) *sampling error*—since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers or households they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all employers or households had been included in the survey.
- (b) *non-sampling error*—inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in the coding and processing of data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient operating procedures.

#### CHAPTER 1—SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

##### **Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)**

##### **Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)**

4. These publications contain estimated resident populations for the States, Territories and Australia. In addition, 3101.0 includes quarterly estimates of births, deaths, marriages, divorces and overseas migration. In presenting births and deaths statistics a distinction is made between State of registration and State of usual residence. Marriages and divorces are shown by State of registration only, and overseas migration statistics are shown by State of usual residence only.

5. The *estimated resident population* is the official population estimates series compiled according to the place of usual residence of the population.

6. An explanation of the 'usual residence' conceptual basis for population estimates is given in the ABS information paper entitled *Population Estimates: An Outline of the New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0), released on 29 March 1982. An ABS technical paper, *Methods and Procedures in the Compilation of Estimated Resident Population 1981 and in the Construction of the 1971-81 Time Series* (3103.0), was issued on 11 March 1983.

7. In this publication (6101.0), population estimates have generally been rounded to the nearest hundred. Neither rounded figures nor unrounded figures should be assumed to be accurate to the last digit shown.

8. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals.

##### **Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)**

9. This publication contains annual statistics of arrivals in, and departures from, Australia. Persons arriving in or departing from Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. These cards serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

10. *Permanent movement* comprises arrivals of settlers (i.e. persons who hold migrant visas, regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens), and permanent departures of Australian residents, including former residents (i.e. those who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia).

*Long-term movement* is defined as the arrivals of visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see above) and the temporary departures by Australian residents with the intention to stay, in Australia or abroad respectively, for twelve months or more, together with the departure of visitors and the return of Australian residents who had stayed, in Australia or abroad, for twelve months or more. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months are classified as *short-term*, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas. Some travellers state an intended or actual duration of stay of one year exactly. Such travellers are allocated to short-term or long-term in proportion to the number of travellers who stated an actual duration of stay of 11 months or one year one month respectively.

11. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Fully enumerated strata cover all movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year. All movements by air with a duration of stay equal to or less than one year are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

**Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1984 to 2021 (3222.0)**

12. This publication contains summary results of projections of the population of the States, Territories and Australia for the period 1984 to 2021, by age group, based on preliminary estimates of the population at 30 June 1984.

13. The projections published in this publication are not intended as predictions or forecasts; they are illustrations of population growth which would occur if certain selected assumptions of future demographic trends are realised. While these assumptions are based on an examination of past demographic trends and survey data on birth expectations, there is no certainty that these assumptions and expectations will or will not be realised. No attempt has been made to incorporate in these projections possible effects of economic depressions or booms, wars, natural disasters or other significant factors of this nature.

14. Alternative projections have been provided in recognition of the uncertainty of future movements in demographic trends, and to give users a range of options. The projections in this publication are also intended to serve both as a framework and a point of departure for other organisations and individuals working in the field of population projections.

15. The projections take as their starting point the preliminary estimated resident population of Australia by sex and single year of age at 30 June 1984. The four sets of projections are based on the following assumptions:

A and B: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 75,000 per year; total fertility rate declining to 1,930 per 1,000 women by 1989, and remaining constant thereafter.

C: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 100,000 per year; total fertility rate as for Series A and B.

D: Net overseas migration to Australia 50,000 for the three years to 1986-87, then 100,000 per year; total fertility rate declining to 1930 by 1989 then increasing to 2110 by 1995 and remaining constant thereafter.

**Characteristics of Migrants Aged 18 Years and Over at Time of Arrival and Who Arrived After 1960, Australia (6250.0)**

16. This publication contains information relating to migrants aged 18 years and over at the time they arrived in Australia and who arrived after 1960. Details cover the various categories of migrants, their country of last residence, family details, labour force status and State in which first settled. Definitions of labour force categories are given in paragraphs 32 to 36 below.

17. A *migrant* is a person who was not born in Australia and who was a permanent resident of Australia at the time of the survey. A migrant could be *sponsored* to come to Australia or arrive *unsponsored*.

18. Migrants who were *sponsored* include those who had family already in Australia who filled out papers for that person to come to Australia. These people are considered to have come to Australia under the Family Reunion criteria. Others who were sponsored had an employer or some other person or organisation, other than the Australian Government, fill out papers for that person to come to Australia.

19. Migrants who were *unsponsored* include those who came to Australia under special eligibility criteria. This category includes persons who came to Australia as migrants who did not require a visa, or who had some entitlement to come to Australia such as New Zealanders. Refugees were regarded as unsponsored and include any person who came to Australia under a refugee program. Other persons who were unsponsored include: persons who applied in their own country to come to Australia; Australians born overseas; persons who came to Australia on a temporary visa, on a working holiday, as a student, etc., and had since gained permanent residence.

20. If a wife arrived in Australia with her husband or within 12 months then the wife was considered to be a *wife accompanying husband*.

21. *Place of last residence* is the 'continent' on which a person stated he/she last lived.

22. *State in which first settled* is the State in which that person first lived for 12 months or more.

23. *State lived in before settling* is the State in which that person lived just before moving to State in which first settled.

**Internal Migration, Australia (3408.0)**

24. This publication presents estimates of interstate and intrastate movements of civilian population classified by age, sex, birthplace, employment status, reason for movement and duration of residence. These estimates are derived from an annual nationwide survey of a selected sample of households.

25. For the purposes of the survey, persons are classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence is different from that twelve months earlier. Persons whose usual residence was at the same address on both dates, but who moved away and returned during this period, are not counted as movers.

**Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)**

26. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 66 to 73 below.

**Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)**

27. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 59 to 65 below.

**CHAPTER 2—THE LABOUR FORCE**

**CHAPTER 3—EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT**

## CHAPTER 4—UNEMPLOYMENT

### CHAPTER 5—PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

28. Data pertaining to the labour force characteristics of the population as shown in Chapters 2-5 were obtained mainly from the ABS household surveys, especially the labour force survey and the various supplementary surveys. Data pertaining to employed wage and salary earners and job vacancies are obtained from employer based surveys.

#### The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

29. The labour force survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and cover about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

30. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

31. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on their *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

32. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the

end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or

- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

33. *Full-time workers* are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. *Part-time workers* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

34. *Hours of work.* The figures of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

35. The *employment/population ratio* for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

36. *Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
  - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then;

or (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

37. *Unemployed persons looking for first job* are those who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more. Prior to November 1977 it comprised persons who had never had a job.

38. The *unemployment rate* for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

39. *Duration of unemployment* is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for two weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been unemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

40. *Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation*—unemployed persons who had worked full-time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

41. The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.

42. The *labour force participation rate* for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Because it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace of persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force), labour force participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

43. *Persons not in the labour force* are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined above. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (school, university, etc.), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoria, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

44. Industry is classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1978* (1201.0 and 1202.0) and occupation according to the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981* (1206.0).

45. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as *married or not married*. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married.

46. Estimates from 1978 onwards are calculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of the results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates prior to 1978 conform to population estimates which take into account the results of the 1976 and earlier Censuses. Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in the estimation of labour force survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. To coordinate with the new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. The estimates from October 1982 in this publication are thus wholly according to place of residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of residence.

#### Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)

47. Data presented in this publication relate to the labour force experience of the civilian population aged 15 years and over during a given twelve month period. Information collected includes length of time people were working, looking for work or not in the labour force, the number of spells during which they were looking for work and other aspects of labour force experience. Similar data has been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

48. It is impracticable to obtain information, relating to a twelve month reference period, which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the labour force survey (for which the reference period is one week). The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of labour force experience, a person is assigned to a labour force category for each of the weeks in the year on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

49. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 50 and 51.

50. Persons who *worked* are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

51. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who, for those weeks, reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

52. Persons *out of the labour force* are those who, during any week, were neither working nor looking for work, as defined in paragraphs 50 and 51 above.

53. For the purposes of the Labour Force Experience Survey, a *job* is defined as:

- (a) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer in a particular locality; or
- (b) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

#### Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)

54. Information presented in this publication relates to attendance of persons aged 15 to 64 years at an educational institution and their labour force status in both the previous and current year. Similar data have been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1964. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey.

55. An *educational institution* is defined as any institution whose primary role is education. Included are schools, universities, colleges of advanced education, public and private colleges, etc. A *tertiary institution* is defined as any educational institution other than a school. Excluded, are institutions whose primary role is not education, for example hospitals.

56. Persons are regarded as *attending an educational institution full-time* if they consider themselves to be attending full-time or the institution which they are attending so classifies them.

57. *Leavers* from educational institutions are persons who were full-time students at some time in the previous year but are not currently full-time students. Estimates of leavers from educational institutions for periods prior to 1982 refer only to persons aged 15 to 25 and differ from those shown in this publication.

58. *Apprentices* include only those employed persons aged 15 to 34 years who indicate in the survey that they are apprentices. The *field of trade* is derived from information provided by apprentices on their occupation.

#### Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)

59. Data presented in this publication relate to the highest educational qualifications attained by the civilian population aged 15 years and over. Information relating to the educational attainment of persons in the labour force has been collected in an annual supplementary survey since 1979. Since 1982, information relating to the educational attainment of persons has been obtained from all civilians aged 15 and over. For persons with post-school qualifications the information sought included field of study and for those who did not complete their schooling, it included the age at which they left school.

60. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey. It should be noted that there are slight differences in the estimates for labour force categories. This is due to the different sizes of the samples used and the inability to obtain from a small number of persons the additional information required for the educational qualifications survey. Although the estimation procedures take account of these factors, estimates for some characteristics will be affected.

61. *Persons with a post-school qualification* are those who had left school and who answered 'Yes' to the question: 'Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'

62. *Classification of post-school qualifications*—respondents indicate which one of the following groups best describes their highest qualification:

- (a) *Degree*—a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate;
- (b) *Trade; technical or other certificate*—completion of an approved trade/technician apprenticeship or training course, other certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc.;
- (c) *Other*—completion of other post-secondary education e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

63. *Classification of field of study*—respondents with a degree; trade; or technical certificate (i.e. (a) or (b) in paragraph 62, above) indicate the field of study for their highest qualification.

64. *Highest level of secondary school available* refers to the highest level of secondary schooling (or equivalent) offered by the education system at the time the respondent left school.

65. *Still at school*—current school attendance is recorded only for persons aged 15 to 20 years.

#### Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)

66. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force status of family members, their relationship to the family head and family composition. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are given in paragraphs 32 to 36, above.

67. A dwelling may contain one or more households, and separate households are considered to exist within a dwelling when:

- (a) a group of one or more persons considered themselves to be a separate household from others in the dwelling;
- (b) regular provision was made for groups to take meals at different times or in different rooms; or
- (c) a dwelling contained one or more lodgers, who received accommodation, but no meals; each lodger was then considered to be a separate household.

A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members. A boarder who received both accommodation and meals is not considered to constitute a separate household.

68. *Marital status* is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as *married* if they are reported as being married (including *de facto*) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The *not-married* category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a *de facto* relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married.

69. The determination of family relationships and composition is complex, involving many factors. The following description outlines the major principles used for this survey. A *family* is defined to consist of two or more related persons usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head (as defined in paragraph 71, below) together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- (a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- (b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- (c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

70. The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

- (a) the term *relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption;

- (b) a family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife (referred to as *married-couple families*);
- (c) *other families* are families other than married-couple families as defined above. From the definition of married and not married in paragraph 68 it can be seen that the heads of other families must, by definition, be not married. In addition to one-parent families, this category includes families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister;
- (d) persons are defined as *not a member of a family* if they are not related to any other member of the household in which they are living. A person is considered to be *living alone* if he or she is the sole member of a household. Thus, a person who is the sole occupant of a self-contained flat attached to another dwelling is considered to be living alone;
- (e) the terms *usually reside* and *present* are synonymous, and refer to persons who were identified by the respondent as usual residents of the household at the time of the survey.

71. The *family head* of an *other family* is the parent in the case of a one-parent family or, in the case of other groups of related persons, it is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family. No family head is defined for a married-couple family.

72. *Dependent children* comprise all family members under 15 years of age and all family members aged 15 to 20 years who are full-time students.

73. Information about families in this survey was restricted to usual residents of private dwellings. In cases where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all family members (e.g. if a person is a member of the permanent defence forces and therefore excluded from the scope of the survey) their entire family was excluded.

#### **Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6264.0)**

74. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who had re-entered the labour force in the previous twelve months after a substantial period out of the labour force. Details of previous job, reason left previous job and time since previous job are given.

75. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

76. *Persons who had re-entered the labour force* are those persons who were working or looking for work in survey week, had a period out of the labour force of at least twelve months duration that finished within the last twelve months and had worked continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time.

77. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who had re-entered the labour force a person is assigned to labour force categories at various points in time on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

78. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 79 and 80.

79. Persons who *worked* are those persons who reported having either worked or been on paid leave.

80. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

81. Persons *out of the labour force* are persons who reported having neither worked nor looked for work as defined in paragraphs 79 and 80.

82. *Previous job* is the job, full-time or part-time, that a person who had re-entered the labour force reported having worked in continuously for at least twelve months at some earlier time (as referred to in paragraph 76).

83. *Time since previous job* is the total time since previous job as defined in paragraph 82.

84. *Persons with a post-school qualification* are those who have left school and answered 'yes' to the question:

'Since leaving school have you obtained a certificate, diploma, degree or any other qualification?'

85. *Classification of post-school qualifications*. Respondents indicate which one of the following groups best describes their highest qualification:

- (a) *Degree*: a bachelor degree (including honours), a graduate or post-graduate diploma, masters degree or a doctorate;
- (b) *Trade; technical or other certificate*: completion of an approved trade/technician apprenticeship or training course; other certificate or diploma in secretarial or business studies, administration, teaching, nursing, etc;
- (c) *Other*: completion of other post-secondary education, e.g. adult education, preparatory/bridging course or hobby course.

#### Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)

86. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of persons who were out of the labour force at the time of the survey and who had left the labour force during the previous twelve months. Data include whether permanent or temporary exit, expected time until re-enters the labour force and details of previous job.

87. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

88. Persons classified as *exits from the labour force* are those who were out of the labour force at the time of the survey and who had left the labour force during the twelve months prior to the survey.

89. *Temporary Exits* are persons who stated that they intended to work or look for work again.

90. *Permanent Exits* are persons who stated that they did not intend to work or look for work again or who stated that their main activity since leaving the labour force was 'permanently unable to work'.

91. Persons who were uncertain about working or looking for work again were classified as *undecided exits*.

92. It is impracticable to obtain information relating to a whole year which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the monthly labour force survey for which the reference period is one week. The definitions used in determining the labour force status of persons in the monthly survey depend on a detailed set of questions asked about a person's labour force activity during the reference period. For the survey of persons who left the labour force a person is assigned to a labour force category on the basis of a more limited set of questions. It is for this reason that the terms *worked* and *looked for work* are used in this survey rather than the rigidly defined terms *employed* and *unemployed* used in the monthly labour force survey.

93. Persons in the *labour force* are those persons who reported having either worked or looked for work as defined in paragraphs 94 and 95.

94. Persons who *worked* are those persons who reported having either worked or been on paid leave.

95. Persons who *looked for work* are those persons who reported having been out of work and looking for a job.

96. Persons *out of the labour force* are persons who reported having neither worked nor looked for work as defined in paragraphs 94 and 95.

#### Persons Who Intend to Retire from Full-time Work, Australia (6258.0)

97. Information presented in this publication relates to persons aged 45 years and over who intend to retire from full-time work, and includes intended age of retirement, life assurance coverage, current and intended housing arrangements and intended main source of income.

98. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as for the labour force survey.

99. A person who intended to retire from full-time work was a person who either was working full-time, was looking for full-time work, would like full-time work or intended to take up full-time work at some time and who intended to retire from full-time labour force activity.

100. A person who intended to retire from full-time work early was a person who intended to retire from full-time work at age 45 or more but before the age of 60, if female, or 65, if male. Persons who did not know at what age they intended to retire from full-time work were not classified as intending to retire from full-time work early.

101. A *retirement scheme* includes superannuation schemes, life assurance policies or similar schemes that provide a financial benefit when a person leaves full-time work.

102. A *superannuation scheme* is any fund, association or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire from full-time work. A *life assurance policy* is any endowment policy covering the life of a person which matures at a nominated age. For this survey, information was collected only for those policies which would provide money for a person when he or she retires from full-time work.

#### Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)

103. Information presented in this publication relates to the mobility of the civilian population aged 15 years and over with respect to duration of current job, number of jobs held and other information during a twelve month period. Similar data has been collected in a supplementary survey in most years since 1972.

104. It is impractical to obtain information relating to a twelve month period which is strictly comparable with that obtained in the labour force survey for which the reference period is one week (see paragraph 31, above). The definition of persons who worked in this publication differs to that shown in paragraph 32 for employed persons.

105. Persons who *worked* are those who, *for these weeks*, reported having either worked or been on paid leave. Periods of one week or more on strike or time off without pay are not classified as worked.

106. A *job* is defined as:

- (a) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or
- (b) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

107. *Locality*—in capital cities and major towns each suburb is considered to be a different locality.

108. *Job mobility* is defined as a change in job. A *change of job* may involve a change of employer without a change of job location; a change of location without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and location. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different location would entail a change of job for employees who move to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involves a move to premises in a different location would also constitute a change of job. It should be noted, however, that for a person who works at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) is considered to be his place of work.

#### Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)

109. This publication contains results of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings which was introduced in the September 1983 quarter. The survey is designed to obtain from employers, information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the Civilian Employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns, which was discontinued after April 1980.

110. Background information on the reasons for the introduction of the new survey is provided in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (6239.0) published on 8 July 1981. Further information on the differences in concepts, methodology and coverage of the old and new employment series is provided in *Information Paper: New Statistical Series—Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime* (6256.0) issued on 21 June 1984.

111. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter with data collected on monthly employment and quarterly earnings. For the first and last month of each quarter the number of persons is collected; for the mid month of each quarter, details of males and females, full-time and part-time, are collected. All wage and salary earners who received pay in the reference quarter are included except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of enterprises in the private sector primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) unpaid family helpers;
- (e) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.;
- (f) employees based outside Australia;
- (g) self-employed persons such as subcontractors, owner drivers and consultants.

112. For the *private sector*, a sample of approximately 20,000 private employers was selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State. Each statistical unit was classified to an industry which reflected the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State. In a small number of cases where an enterprise had significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit was created for each industry. The statistical units were stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample selected for each stratum.

113. For the *government sector*, statistical units were derived in the same way as for the private sector; data for all government units are collected in the survey.

114. *Number of employees* refers to all employees who received pay for any part of the relevant pay period. All permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees are included. Part-time and casual employees who may have worked only a few hours during the reference period are included. Employees on paid leave and those employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid by their employer are included. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay period are excluded.

115. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

116. *Part-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not full-time employees as described above.

117. *Government employees* comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government bodies engaged in providing services.

118. *Commonwealth government employees* are those employed by all government departments, agencies and authorities responsible to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies jointly run by Commonwealth and State governments are classified as Commonwealth.

119. *State government employees* are those employed by all State government departments and authorities responsible to State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility e.g. universities. Following self-government the Northern Territory administration has been classified as a 'State' government.

120. *Local government employees* are those employed by Municipalities and Shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation such as county councils in New South Wales.

121. To derive estimates for *employer size groups*, each of the approximate 20,000 statistical units selected in the private sector is allocated a size classification based on the number of employees actually reported. This size classification reflects the employment size of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory and not the employment size of an enterprise Australia wide. Over a period, the composition of these size categories will vary as changes in individual employment levels cause some enterprises to migrate from one size group to another. This will have some effect on changes over time in the distribution of employment by size of enterprise.

#### **Civilian Employees, Australia (6213.0)**

122. The figures generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of the data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households employing staff. This series was discontinued in April 1980, see paragraphs 109 and 110 above.

123. The estimates in this publication, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmark') derived for the purpose from population censuses and other sources.

124. The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to benchmark dates were obtained from three main sources:

- (a) payroll tax returns;
- (b) returns from government bodies; and
- (c) some other returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals).

The balance (i.e. unrecorded private employment), which accounted for 15 per cent of all employees, was estimated.

125. Although the series generally measures the short-term trends in employment in the defined field reasonably well, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods. Also, increases in payroll tax exemption levels may result in a reduction in the number of businesses liable for payroll tax and, as a consequence, increase the size of the unrecorded sector for which employment has to be estimated. Such a reduction is more significant in those industries, such as retail trade, in which there is a high proportion of businesses with few employees. With an increase in exemption levels a greater degree of estimation may be required in producing employment estimates for those industries.

126. Data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

127. In all States and Territories, most employers paying wages in excess of a designated exemption level were required to lodge payroll tax returns. Certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the various Payroll Tax Acts.

128. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) engaged in providing services.

129. The industry classification used in this publication is the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC), described in *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1 (1201.0).

#### Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)

130. Information presented in this publication relates to the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Similar data has been collected in a supplementary survey biennially since 1965.

131. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

132. *Multiple jobholders* are persons who during the survey week:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were absent because of holidays, sickness or any other reason; and
- (b) were an *employee* (i.e. employed as a wage or salary earner) in at least one of their jobs.

133. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, babysitters, etc., are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor are those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

134. The *main job* is defined as the job at which most hours are usually worked or, where an equal number of hours are usually worked at two or more jobs, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job.

135. *Proportion of labour force* refers to the number of multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

#### Career Paths of Persons With Trade Qualifications, Australia (6243.0)

136. Information presented in this publication enables the identification of persons with trade qualifications, including how and when they qualified, whether they had ever worked as a tradesperson, whether they use their trade skills in their current job, whether they ever left their trade (and if so, when and the reason why).

137. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

138. A *trades qualified person* is a person aged 18 years or more and:

- (a) who completed in Australia an apprenticeship in a *field of trade* e.g. welding, electrical, carpentry, cooking, dressmaking, etc.; or
- (b) has been recognised under the *Tradesman's Rights Regulation Act* in the metal or electrical fields.

139. *Works (or worked) as a tradesperson* comprises persons who work in own business as a tradesperson or who only use some trade skills plus employees who work as a tradesperson. Employees who only use some trade skills e.g. in supervisory roles (foremen, inspectors, etc.) or an advisory capacity (salesmen, buyers, etc.) are separately shown as *uses some trade skills*.

140. The term *employee* includes persons who, in their main job, work for wages, salary or payment in kind or without pay in a family business. *In own business* includes all persons working with or without employees in their own business whether or not it is a limited liability company.

#### Employment, Underemployment and Unemployment, Australia (6246.0)

141. This publication analyses the trends in employment, underemployment, unemployment and so-called 'hidden' unemployment over the period 1966 to 1983.

142. The source of data for tables and charts included in this publication is the ABS population survey system. References include *The Labour Force* (6203.0), *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (6224.0), *Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons* (6222.0), *Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment* (6235.0), *Persons Not in the Labour Force* (6220.0). A comprehensive explanation of survey concepts and definitions may be found in the relevant paragraphs of this Appendix.

#### Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0)

143. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of underemployed workers, including type and duration of current period of underemployment, educational attainment and preferred number of extra hours.

144. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

145. The Resolution of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982 defined underemployment as follows:

'Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill'.

146. The Conference Resolution further distinguished two principal forms of underemployment, visible and invisible:

- (a) *visible underemployment* reflects an insufficiency in the volume of employment (i.e. the hours worked); and
- (b) *invisible underemployment* exists when the labour supplied to the labour market is not being efficiently utilised in terms of either the type of work offered to the individual (disguised underemployment) or how the individual's working time is used (potential underemployment).

147. Due to the serious conceptual difficulties that would be encountered in seeking measures of invisible underemployment, the ILO recommended that statistical measurement be limited to visible underemployment. This is the approach adopted in this supplementary survey.

148. The approach adopted by the ABS is to define two categories of underemployed workers:

- (a) Part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours, i.e. *underemployed part-time workers*. In this supplementary survey, additional information was collected about those underemployed part-time workers who had been looking for work with more hours at some time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and who were available to start such work within four weeks.
- (b) Full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work 35 hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons, i.e. *underemployed full-time workers*. Economic reasons comprise stood down, short time and insufficient work.

149. *Fully employed workers* are defined as those persons who are voluntarily working part-time, or who worked full-time hours in the reference week, or who are full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for non-economic reasons. It should be noted that persons who are normally underemployed but who worked full-time hours in the reference week are classified as fully employed.

150. The *underemployment rate* for any group is the number of underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.

151. The *underutilisation rate* for any group is the sum of the number unemployed and the number underemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

152. *Duration of current period of underemployment* is the period from the time the person became underemployed to the end of the survey week. Periods of underemployment are recorded in full weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. *Average (mean) duration* is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been underemployed by the number of persons in that group. *Median duration* is that which divides underemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of underemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

153. *Average (mean) preferred number of extra hours* is obtained by dividing the aggregate preferred number of extra hours reported by a group by the number of persons in that group.

#### Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)

154. Information presented in this publication relates to characteristics of unemployed persons including difficulties in finding a job, steps taken to find work, past employment experience, whether they had had offers of employment and their educational attainment.

155. The number of unemployed persons given in this publication differs from the number of *unemployed persons* from the labour force survey (as defined in paragraph 36, above) in that the latter *includes* persons who are waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they have been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

156. In this publication *unemployed persons* are those who were not employed during the survey week (i.e. the week immediately preceding that in which the interview took place) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, and:

- (a) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
- (b) are waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then.

157. *Active steps to find work* comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

158. *Classification of post-school qualifications* is the same as defined in paragraph 62, above.

**Income and Housing Survey—Income of Individuals, Australia, 1981-82 (6502.0)**

159. This publication contains final results relating to the income of individuals from the Income and Housing Survey, 1982.

160. In the survey, income was collected both on a last financial year basis (in respect of 1981-82) and on a current basis, that is at the time of interview. In addition to income, the survey collected data on housing occupancy and costs, aspects of education, trade and other qualifications, superannuation and life insurance.

161. *Total income*—questions were asked in respect of the amount of income received from each of the following sources: wages or salary; own business, farm, profession, etc.; share in a partnership; government cash benefits; superannuation; workers' and road traffic accident compensation; interest, dividends, rent, etc.; other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony. Total *annual* income was defined as the sum of amounts received from those sources in 1981-82. Total *current* income was defined as the sum of amounts currently received from wages and salaries, government cash benefits, other regular payments such as superannuation, maintenance, etc. and of derived weekly equivalent amounts for income received from own business, partnership, interest, rent, dividends, etc. during 1981-82.

162. *Income from wages or salary* was defined as income from all wage or salary jobs before the deduction of tax. Workers' compensation payments (other than lump sum payments) for temporary loss of wages or salary were included. The value of items such as payments in kind, employer contributions to board or rent, gratuities and tips, etc. were not included.

163. *Income from own business, farm, etc.* and *income from a share in a partnership*—in both these cases, income was defined to be net of business expenses. If income had not been received in 1981-82 or a loss had been made, income from these sources was recorded as nil. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of amounts received from these sources in 1981-82.

164. *Income from government cash benefits* includes income received through programmes of assistance to aged persons, incapacitated and handicapped persons, unemployed and sick persons, veterans and their dependants, widowed and single parents, families and children; cash benefits for education; and other social security and welfare programmes. Family allowance payments are included.

165. *Income from superannuation* comprises regular payments made to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer, either directly or through a superannuation fund, insurance company, etc. Any lump sum payment received by a person on his retirement was excluded.

166. *Interest, dividends, rent, etc.* includes interest on savings, bonds, debentures, etc., dividends from stocks and shares, net income from rental of a house or other property and net royalties. Current income from these sources was estimated by deriving a weekly equivalent of amounts received from these sources in 1981-82.

167. *Income from other sources* comprises income from items such as private educational scholarships; maintenance or alimony; a trust or will; and an annuity. Income paid at regular intervals and received by a beneficiary under a will, settlement, deed, gift or instrument of trust was included. However, a lump sum payment from any of these sources was not regarded as income.

168. *Mean income* is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. income recipients in a given age group) by the number in that group.

**Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)**

169. Information presented in this publication refers to vacancies in private and government employment. The information is obtained from a survey of employers conducted on a quarterly basis.

170. All vacancies (as defined in paragraph 172) for wage and salary earners are included except those:

- (a) in the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) in enterprises primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) in private households employing staff;
- (d) in overseas embassies, consulates, etc;
- (e) located outside Australia.

171. A sample of approximately 4,300 employers is selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The sample is updated each quarter to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and mergers. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State or Territory. In a small number of cases where an enterprise has significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. The statistical units are stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample is selected from each stratum.

172. A job vacancy is a job available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action had been taken by the employer. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying government or private employment agencies

or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation. This point is particularly relevant to the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of the States and the Northern Territory. Also excluded are vacancies:

- (a) to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes;
- (b) not available for immediate filling on the survey date;
- (c) not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates;
- (d) for work carried out under contract;
- (e) for which no effort is being made to fill the position.

173. The *job vacancy rate* is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

#### Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)

174. Information presented in this publication relates to the labour force aspirations, availability for work and reasons for not seeking employment of persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. Similar data have been collected in supplementary surveys since 1975.

175. Definitions of the principal labour force categories are the same as those used for the labour force survey.

176. The criteria determining those in the labour force are based on actual activity (i.e. working or looking for work) during the survey week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work, reasons for not actively looking for work and availability to start work, are more subjective and are not based on respondents' actual activity. Hence, the measurement of these criteria is affected by the respondents' own interpretation of the concepts used. Individual respondent's interpretation is affected by such factors as the respondent's work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

177. *Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force* are those who were not in the labour force in the survey week, wanted to work and:

- (a) were actively looking for work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

178. *Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work* are those who:

- (a) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had taken *active steps* to find work but do not meet the criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- (b) although claiming to have looked for work in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week, had not taken *active steps* to find work; or
- (c) in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week had not looked for work but in the survey answered 'yes' or 'maybe' to the question '*Even though you have not been looking for work would you like a full-time or part-time job?*'.

179. *Discouraged jobseekers* are those persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within four weeks but whose main reason for not taking active steps to find work was that they believed they would not be able to find a job for any of the following reasons: considered to be too young or too old by employers; difficulties with language or ethnic background; lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience; no jobs in their locality or line of work; or no jobs at all.

180. *Active steps taken to find work* comprise writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

#### CHAPTER 6—AWARD RATES, EARNINGS AND INCOME

181. Data pertaining to earnings and wages have been obtained from a number of sources. Data on the distribution of weekly earnings of wage and salary earners are a product of the ABS population survey. Information on average weekly earnings is obtained from regular surveys of employers. Indexes of award rates of pay are derived from information provided in industrial awards, determinations and agreements.

#### Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0)

182. The Award Rates of Pay Indexes are produced monthly and are designed to measure trends in minimum rates payable under awards.

183. The current series of *Award Rates of Pay Indexes* have been compiled on a monthly basis since June 1976. The indexes are constructed by weighting rates of pay for selected classifications according to the pattern of employment in May 1976.

184. *Award Rates of Pay*. The award rates used in the compilation of the indexes are minimum rates of pay fixed by law, agreement or arbitration that are in operation at the end of any given month. These rates generally consist of the base rate and any allowances or loadings that are applicable to *all* workers under a specific award classification.

185. In the majority of cases the rates are prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal or State industrial arbitration authorities or in collective agreements registered with them. Rates prescribed in unregistered collective agreements are used where these are significant in the particular industries to which they refer.

186. *Wage and salary earners.* The coverage of the indexes is confined to full-time adult wage and salary earners whose rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. Separate indexes also have been produced relating to wage earners only. In order to produce separate indexes for wage earners and wage and salary earners it was necessary to designate all classifications in the index as either a wage or salary earner. The following definitions have been adopted:

- (a) *wage earners*—those classifications corresponding to occupations which were engaged mainly in manual work or regarded as blue collar occupations. Remuneration for wage earners is usually stated in terms of a weekly wage.
- (b) *salary earners*—those classifications corresponding to occupations which were engaged mainly in non-manual work or regarded as white collar occupations. Remuneration for salary earners is normally stated in terms of an annual salary.

187. *Weekly and Hourly Rates.* The award rates of pay series are expressed in the form of both weekly and hourly rates of pay. Weekly rates of pay refer to rates prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Hourly rates are calculated by dividing the weekly rate of pay by the standard hours of work as prescribed in awards, etc.

#### Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (6302.0)

188. The survey of average weekly earnings is designed to obtain, from employers, information on earnings in respect of a specified payweek each quarter. Background information about the average weekly earnings series is given in *Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics* (6239.0) published on 8 July 1981. A summary of the main differences in concepts, methods and coverage of the old and new earnings series is given in a further publication, *Information Paper: Average Weekly Earnings—New Series to Replace Former Payroll Tax Based Series* (6336.0) issued on 24 March 1982.

189. *Reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay-period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter, for example 15 November 1985.

190. *Employees* refers to all wage and salary earners who received pay for the reference period.

191. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

192. *Adults* are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

193. *Weekly ordinary time earnings* refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, over-award payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

194. *Weekly total earnings* is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus overtime earnings.

195. *Average weekly earnings* statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the labour force. There are several aspects which can contribute to compositional changes such as variations in the proportions of part-time, casual and junior employees, variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries and variations in the distribution of employment between industries.

#### Consumer Price Index, Australia (6401.0)

196. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures quarterly changes in the price of a 'basket' of goods and services which account for a high proportion of expenditures by metropolitan wage and salary earner households.

197. The results of the latest major review of the CPI were incorporated in the tenth CPI series introduced in the June quarter 1982 issue of 6401.0. Details of the review are contained in ABS *Information Paper: Review of the Consumer Price Index* (6450.0).

198. Further information about the CPI is contained in a booklet entitled *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (6440.0) and in the publication *The Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6461.0).

199. *Prices of goods and services* included in the CPI are generally collected quarterly. However, some important items are priced monthly or more frequently (e.g. bread, fresh meat and fish, fresh fruit and vegetables, petrol, alcohol and tobacco) and a small number annually (e.g. seasonal clothing, local government rates and charges).

200. The bulk of items for which prices are collected quarterly are priced at the middle of the mid-month of the quarter (i.e. in August, November, February and May), but, to facilitate a more even spread of the field collection workload, some goods and services are priced in the first and third months of each quarter. Items priced in the third month are generally those subject to price changes at discrete points of time (e.g. electricity and postal charges, milk); in these cases information is obtained on any changes in price during the quarter so that a weighted average price for the whole quarter can be calculated.

201. *Weighting pattern*—there are 105 expenditure classes (that is, groupings of like items) in the tenth series CPI and each expenditure class has its own weight, or measure of relative importance. In calculating the total index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights. Changes in the weighting pattern have been made at approximately five-yearly intervals to take account of changes in household spending patterns. The CPI now comprises ten series of price indexes which have been linked to form a continuous series. The tenth series (that is, the current series), which was introduced in the June quarter 1982, has a weighting pattern based, in general, on estimated household expenditure in 1979-80.

#### **Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)**

202. This survey is conducted in respect of a pay period in May. The survey was conducted annually from 1974 to 1981, biennially in 1983 and 1985 and has been reinstated to an annual basis from 1986. The survey is based on a sample of employers who in turn randomly select employees in accordance with instructions supplied by the ABS. The data presented provides information on the distribution and composition of earnings and hours as well as averages.

203. *Reference period* for the survey refers to the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of May, for example 17 May 1985.

204. *Employees* refers to all wage and salary earners who receive pay for any part of the reference period.

205. *Sector*. Government sector includes all government departments, agencies and authorities created by, or reporting to the Commonwealth and State Parliaments. All remaining employees are classified as private sector.

206. *Full-time employees* are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

207. *Adults* are employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who are under 21 years of age but are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation. Junior employees are all other employees.

208. *Managerial employees* are managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those employees who are ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or although subject to payment for overtime, are in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment. *Non-managerial employees* are those not defined as managerial employees.

209. *Award pay or base rate of pay* refers to the award pay or rate of pay for ordinary time hours paid for and includes all allowances (dirt, height, tool, etc.) and penalty payments (e.g. shift loadings) specified in the award. It excludes overaward pay and service increments not specified in the award.

210. *Overaward pay* refers to amounts of ordinary time pay (regular or otherwise) that are over the award (e.g. attendance, good time keeping, profit-sharing, etc.). It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

211. *Payment by measured result* refers to earnings which vary according to measured performance (e.g. piecework, production and task bonuses, commission).

212. *Other pay* refers to ordinary time earnings not included in award or base rate of pay, overaward pay or payment by measured result. It excludes payments in the form of a reimbursement for expenses incurred whilst carrying out the employer's business (e.g. payments from petty cash).

213. *Weekly ordinary time earnings* refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award payments, overaward payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances; commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments for leave taken during the reference period; all workers' compensation payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance pay, termination and redundancy payments and other payments not related to the reference period.

214. *Weekly overtime earnings* refers to that part of weekly total earnings for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

215. *Weekly total earnings* is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

216. *Weekly hours paid for* refers to the hours for which payment was made. It comprises overtime hours and ordinary time hours. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the reference period only the hours actually paid for were included. Where agreed hours of work were less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

217. *Overtime hours* refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

218. *Ordinary time hours* refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long-service leave taken during the reference period.

219. *Mean (or average) earnings or hours* refers to the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings or hours of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in that group.

220. *Median earnings or hours* refers to the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups of employees, one half having amounts below the median and the other half having amounts above it.

#### **Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)**

221. Supplementary surveys based on the population survey have, in recent years, been conducted throughout Australia every August to obtain information about the weekly earnings of wage and salary earners. For the sake of brevity in the survey data, wage and salary earners are referred to as employees.

222. *Weekly earnings* refers to the amount of 'last total pay' prior to the interview (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent. No adjustment was made for any back payment of wage increases or pre-payment of leave etc.

223. *Median weekly earnings* is the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above and the other below that amount. Medians were calculated from grouped data, and linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

224. *Mean weekly earnings* is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.

225. The *main job* is defined as the job at which most hours were usually worked. The *second job* is defined to include all remaining jobs, in which some hours were worked during the survey week (i.e. the week before the interview week). A person who held more than one job as an employee is classified to the industry and occupation of the main job.

226. Service in the reserve defence forces is not regarded as a second job. Persons who by the nature of their employment work for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., are not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also hold another job of a different kind; nor are those who work for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

227. *Hours paid for* refers to the number of hours for which an employee was paid and not necessarily to the number of hours actually worked (e.g. an employee on paid leave for the week was asked to report the number of hours for which he was paid).

228. *Hours worked* refers to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for.

229. *Full-time employees* are those who usually work 35 hours a week or more (in all jobs) and others who, although usually part-time employees, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. It should be noted that some full-time employees may have worked or been paid for less than a full week. *Part-time employees* are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.

#### **Income and Housing Survey—Income of Individuals, Australia, 1981-1982 (6502.0)**

230. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 159 to 168, above.

### **CHAPTER 7—NON-WAGE BENEFITS**

#### **Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)**

231. In association with the August labour force survey, information is obtained on a range of employment benefits provided by employers to employees (wage and salary earners). This data was first collected in 1979, with the next survey being conducted in 1983.

232. An *employment benefit* was defined as a concession, allowance or other privilege, etc. received by or provided to employees in addition to wages or salary and award, etc. minimum provisions under which a person was employed in their main job. Not all benefits were received direct from the current employer. Some benefits may have been received from other sources by employees as a result of their employment in a particular occupation or industry. Such benefits, e.g. a concession air fare granted by an airline to a travel agency employee, have been included in the tables where appropriate. All types of wage and salary payments, including bonuses, payments for leave of various kinds and overaward payments, as well as emoluments received in accordance with award, etc. provisions (e.g. safety clothing) were not considered to be benefits for the purposes of the survey. For definitions of individual employment benefits, see *Employment Benefits, Australia, August 1985 (6334.0)*.

233. The mere availability of or entitlement to a benefit (as defined) was not sufficient reason for its inclusion in the tables in this publication; with the exception of leave entitlements, only those benefits which were used or taken up were counted.

#### **Annual and Long-service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1983 to April 1984 (6317.0)**

234. In May 1984 a supplementary survey was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave and long-service leave taken by employees during the period May 1983 to April 1984. Other types of leave, such as study or sabbatical leave, sick leave, maternity leave, etc., and unpaid leave, were not included in the survey. Similar surveys were conducted in 1974 and 1979.

235. *Annual leave* (also referred to as recreation leave, holiday leave, vacation leave) is a period of paid absence from work for leisure or recreation purposes to which an employee becomes entitled each year after a continuous period of service with one employer or in an industry, as specified in awards, etc.

236. *Long-service leave* (or furlough) is a period of paid absence from work to which an employee becomes entitled after a number of years of continuous service with one employer, or in an industry, the initial entitlement usually being three months after 10 or 15 years service, as specified in Federal or State legislation.

237. Payments in lieu of leave (e.g. to casual workers or on termination of employment) are not regarded as leave.

238. *Weeks taken*—in recording the amount of leave, separate periods of the same type of leave taken by individual respondents within each month were aggregated. (It should be noted that the category 'less than one' includes persons who did not take leave because their period of service with an employer or in one industry was not long enough to qualify them for an entitlement). The number of weeks of leave taken in any month was calculated as follows:

<i>Consecutive working days absent in any month</i>	<i>Recorded as</i>
0, 1 or 2	less than one week
3-7	1
8-12	2
13-17	3
18-22	4
23 and over	5

When leave continued from one month into the next, the period of leave taken in each of the months was counted separately. The total amount taken for the period May 1983 to April 1984 is the sum of the amounts taken in each month, as defined above.

239. *Employees* are for the purposes of this survey persons who were employed wage and salary earners at the time of the survey, regardless of their labour force status during the reference period, May 1983 to April 1984. Persons who were wage and salary earners during the reference period but not at the time of the survey, and who took paid annual or long-service leave during the reference period are excluded.

## CHAPTER 8—HOURS OF WORK, WORK PATTERNS, WORK PREFERENCES AND JOB SATISFACTION

240. Data pertaining to working hours arrangements and preferences have been obtained from the ABS population survey system, which is discussed earlier in this Appendix. Data on overtime hours worked are a product of the ABS sample survey of employers.

### The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

241. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 29 to 46 above. For definition of hours worked see paragraph 34.

### Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia (6306.0)

242. For definitions and technical details see paragraphs 202 to 220 above.

### Overtime, Australia (6330.0)

243. The ABS conducts a quarterly survey of employers to obtain information about overtime hours worked and the number of people who worked overtime during a specified survey week. The survey is generally conducted in respect of the last week of the pay-period ending on, or before the third Friday of the survey month. It should be kept in mind that the statistics presented may display short-term or seasonal fluctuations from quarter to quarter.

244. *Overtime* is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managerial, executive, etc. staff, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid for at penalty rates.

245. *Overtime hours* represent the number of hours of overtime paid for. Respondents were instructed not to convert overtime hours to their ordinary time equivalent. For example, 100 hours of overtime paid for at time and a half and 20 hours at double time would be counted as 120 hours, not 190.

246. *Average hours of overtime per employee working overtime* is calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group (e.g. industry, State or Territory) by the number of employees who were paid for overtime in the same group.

247. *Average hours of overtime per employee in the survey* is calculated by dividing total overtime hours paid for in a particular group by the total number of employees in the same group (including those who were not paid for any).

248. *Number of employees* is the number on the payroll on the last day of the pay-period ending on or before the survey date. *Included* are persons on paid leave (recreation leave, sick leave, long-service leave, etc.). *Excluded* are persons on leave without pay, and persons on strike, locked out or stood down as a result of an industrial dispute, for the whole of the reference period.

### Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February to May 1981 (6338.0)

249. During the period February to May 1981, a special household survey was conducted to obtain information about the different types of working patterns of employed persons, including details about nightwork, shiftwork, weekend work and days in the week usually worked. Similar information was contained in two separate publications in 1976. For further information see: *Work Patterns of Employees, Australia, November 1976* (6328.0); and *Evening and Nightwork, Australia, November 1976* (6329.0).

250. A *nightworker* was defined as an employed person who in any one of the four weeks prior to the survey date worked a total of 15 hours or more between 7.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. in either their main or second job. ('Main job' was defined as the job in which respondents usually worked the most hours).

251. *Other workers* (i.e. 'day' workers) were, therefore, persons who did not work the hours described in paragraph 250 above.

252. *Shiftworkers* were employees who in the four weeks prior to the date of the interview worked two or more different work shifts; for the purposes of this survey, work shifts were two or more distinct periods of work within a 24-hour day between which employees were regularly rotated. Persons who worked fixed hours, i.e. those who did not work rotating shifts whether during the day or at night, were not classified as shiftworkers. Persons who, in establishments working several 'shifts', worked the 'night shift' only were, therefore, not classified as shiftworkers but were generally classified as nightworkers.

253. *Weekend workers* were persons who usually worked at some time on either Saturdays or Sundays (or both). However, those persons for whom any regular working period ended early on Saturday morning or started late on Sunday night were generally not included as weekend workers.

254. *Ordinary time* is defined as nightwork during award etc. agreed or standard hours of work. *Additional time* is defined as nightwork after award etc. agreed or standard hours have been worked. Figures for hours of nightwork refer to those hours in which respondents were nightworkers and is not necessarily their usual hours of nightwork.

255. *Multiple jobholders* were persons who usually worked in two or more jobs each week and who were employed in at least one of their jobs as wage or salary earners.

256. Employees working *flexitime* were able, within limits, to choose to some extent the times at which they started and/or finished work each day, while still working the award or agreed hours on average over a longer period.

257. It should be noted that some of these groups of persons are not necessarily mutually exclusive and the same data have not been obtained for all of them, e.g. employees who worked rotating shifts were not asked whether they worked on weekends.

#### **Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982 (6341.0)**

258. A special household survey was conducted during the period March to May 1982 to obtain information about certain aspects of the working arrangements of employees and their preferences for any changes to them. This information includes details of usual working arrangements (e.g. 5 day week, 9 day fortnight, etc.) control over working arrangements and/or start and finish times, preference for permanent or casual employment and more or less work.

259. For the purposes of this survey, a *permanent worker* was defined as an employee who was entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job. A *casual worker* was therefore an employee who was not entitled to paid holidays or sick pay in his/her main job. Similar definitions applied in relation to employees' preferred mode of employment.

260. Employees who *preferred to work less* were those who, given the opportunity, would have preferred to work less hours and receive commensurately less pay. Similarly those who *preferred to work more* would have preferred to do so on the understanding that they would earn commensurately more pay, and those who *preferred to work the same hours* expected to continue earning the same amount of pay.

261. Employees who *had, or preferred, some say in start/finish times* (and/or usual working days arrangement), were those able, or who preferred, within limits, to choose the times (and/or days) when they worked, e.g. 'flexitime', flexible working hours, respectively.

262. Employees who *preferred tapered retirement* wanted to work less than their current usual total working time in the period immediately preceding their retirement by working either fewer weeks per year, fewer days per week or fewer hours per day.

#### **Working Conditions, Australia, February to May 1979 (6335.0)**

263. Working conditions was one of a number of topics included in a sample survey conducted throughout Australia during the period February to May 1979. The survey was designed to obtain employees' attitudes to, or opinions about, selected aspects of their working conditions.

264. Questions concerning working conditions were asked only of persons who at the time of the survey were employed wage or salary earners (employees) and who usually worked at least 20 hours a week. Respondents were interviewed personally. Demographic and labour force characteristics were as reported by employees at the time of the survey.

265. For the purposes of the survey *working conditions* were those aspects of the working situation which directly affected employees and had an influence on their overall satisfaction with their jobs.

266. The aspects of the working situation included in the survey were not an exhaustive list, but a selection of those considered to have a significant influence on the working lives of employees. The attitudes of employees to individual aspects of work were assessed by classifying their responses on the basis of frequency of occurrence or degree of satisfaction.

267. *Overall level of job satisfaction* was as given by the employee in response to a direct question on overall feelings about the job.

## CHAPTER 9—INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

### Industrial Disputes, Australia (6322.0)

268. The ABS publishes monthly and annual statistics of the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved and working days lost in industrial disputes. The annual statistics are also classified according to duration, cause and method of settlement.

269. The statistics refer only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more *at the establishment where the stoppages occurred*. Workers involved include wage and salary earners only who are directly and indirectly involved in disputes. *Workers indirectly involved* are those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. *Workers directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of stoppages of work (as defined).

270. *Total workers involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the largest number of individual workers involved on any one day. Generally the *total* number of workers involved for each year will equal the sum of the *total* number of workers involved in the first month of a year plus the number of workers *newly involved* in subsequent months (as published monthly in 6321.0). Differences between monthly and annual aggregates can occur due to temporary cessations in the first month of the year of stoppages resuming in subsequent months. Workers re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as workers *newly involved* in stoppages in the second year in which the dispute occurs.

271. Stoppages of work occurring at different times and at different establishments, but having a common cause may be regarded as one industrial dispute. However, an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State and in the total for Australia.

272. *Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

273. *Working days lost per 1,000 employees* have been compiled from those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The estimates of employees are obtained as set out in the following paragraph.

274. Estimates for 1975 to 1979 are based on estimates of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980, estimates from 1980 have been calculated by using estimates of employees from *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

275. The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *causes of stoppages of work*. The statistics therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees. The classification of causes is as follows:

- (a) *wages*—claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase/decrease in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important; combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under other causes);
- (b) *hours of work*—claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease/increase in hours; spread of hours);
- (c) *managerial policy*—disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspension, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.;
- (d) *physical working conditions*—disputes concerning physical working conditions, safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the conditions of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.;
- (e) *trade unionism*—disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry, recognition of union activities, etc.;
- (f) *other*—claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions, pension and retirement provisions, workers' compensation provisions, insertion of penal clause provisions in awards, etc.

Also included in *other* are disputes concerning *protests* directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc.

276. Further information about the industrial relations system in Australia and a framework for classifying disputes can be found in *A Guide to Labour Statistics* (6102.0).

#### Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0)

277. The figures presented in 6323.0 have been compiled from questionnaires completed by individual trade unions in respect of their membership as at 30 June 1985 and as at 31 December in previous years.

278. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of amalgamations and mergers of unions, unions ceasing to operate, new unions being formed, existing organisations changing their status such that it brings them within the scope of the definition of a trade union and existing unions reporting for the first time. For the purpose of these statistics a *trade union* is defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members. Non-operating unions or branches, i.e. those with no members at the date of collection, are not included in the statistics.

279. The *total membership* of the reporting trade unions represents the aggregate of the membership of individual unions; persons who are members of more than one union are therefore counted more than once in the totals. The extent of this duplication is not known. Members of unions working overseas are excluded from the reported membership data. Membership figures may be affected by differences in the concept of membership adopted by different unions or by the same union at different times.

280. *Proportion of total employees*—the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment (i.e. employees) who were members of trade unions are shown in Table 9.5. Estimates for 1975 to 1979 are based on estimates of employees as published in *Civilian Employees, Australia* (6213.0). As this series was suspended from April 1980 the proportions of total employees shown for 1980 and subsequent years have been calculated from estimates of employees from the labour force survey published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among employees, because they are based on estimates of *employed wage and salary earners* and the degree of unemployment of reported union members will affect the percentages for a particular year and comparisons over time.

#### Trade Union Members, Australia (6325.0)

281. During the period March to May 1982 a supplementary survey was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the membership of trade unions and employee associations and various characteristics of members and non-members. A similar survey was previously conducted in November 1976.

282. A *trade union* (or employee association) was defined as an organisation, consisting predominantly of employees, the principal activities of which included the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

283. For the purposes of this survey a *part-time employee* was one who usually worked less than 35 hours per week.

284. Although some persons may be union members in their second job only, the classifications shown were for the employee's main job where applicable. Industry is classified according to the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* (ASIC) 1978 (1201.0 and 1202.0) and occupation according to the *Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981* (1206.0).

#### Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, Australia (6315.0)

285. This publication contains details of the award coverage of employees obtained as part of a sample survey which was conducted in May 1983. The survey was designed primarily to provide statistics of the distribution and composition of weekly earnings and hours of employees.

286. *Employees covered by awards, etc.* are employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement. However, unregistered collective agreements dealing only with over-award pay are ignored.

287. *Federal awards, etc.* are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers Industrial Tribunal.

288. *State awards, etc.* are awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial arbitration authorities. The estimates shown for employees affected by State awards, etc. include a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in other States. Similarly in each Territory there is a small proportion of employees affected by awards, etc. of State tribunals in adjacent States.

289. *Collective agreements* (whether registered or unregistered) are agreements made by an employer or a number of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Registered collective agreements* are those collective agreements registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority, whilst *unregistered collective agreements* are those not so registered.

290. *Employees not covered by awards, etc.* are those employees whose rates of pay and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in a specific Federal or State award, determination or registered collective agreement or a specific unregistered collective agreement.

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